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THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.

ELEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Evidence Relative to the Lock of the Fifteenth-street House.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE OF ADULTERY.

Arguments of Counsel as to its Admissibility.

Testimony of Jacob Wagner, John M. Seeley, Louis Poole, Coroner Woodward, the Rev. C. H. A. Buckley, Jesse B. Haw and Major Hopkins.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 14.

The Court-room was again crowded to-day. Mr. WAGNER, the locksmith who removed the lock from the front door of the house in Fifteenth-street, identified as one of the parties then present a man named JONES, a lawyer, who volunteers his services for the prosecution. Witness cannot say that directions were given to him by any one but the colored proprietor.

Mr. SEELEY, who was present at the time the lock was removed, swore that the order was given either by JONES or PENDLETON, KEY'S brother-in-law. Mr. POOLE, who was also present, testified that he heard PENDLETON order the lock to be removed and another put in its place.

The Rev. Mr. BUCKLEY, of Connecticut, testified to a frantic outburst of grief on the part of Mr. SICKLES on the occasion of the funeral of Professor DAPONTE, when his excitement was so unnatural that his companions were obliged to remove him by force, lest his mind should become permanently injured.

The next witness was HOPKINS, Col. FREEMAN'S coachman, who saw Mr. KEY, on the Monday or Wednesday preceding his death, waving his handkerchief in Lafayette-square, whereupon he was joined by Mrs. SICKLES, and was seen, an hour afterwards, to go with her into the house in Fifteenth-street.

The counsel for the defence having called NANCY BROWN to the stand, the Government Counsel inquired as to the intent with which her evidence was offered?

Mr. BRADY replied, stating that they meant to show that KEY and Mrs. SICKLES were living in habitual adultery.

This brought up the question as to whether the evidence of the adultery is admissible, and was elaborately argued.

Mr. CARLISLE opened the discussion on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. CARLISLE having concluded his argument, was followed by Mr. PHILLIPS, for the defence, who shows that the rule insisted on by the prosecution, that the killing of an adulterer by the husband is murder, unless he is seen in the commission of the very act, is absurd, because a man may acquire as certain a knowledge of the adultery from other senses as from that of sight.

Pending the close of his argument the Court adjourned for the day.

The publication of Mrs. SICKLES' confession, which the Judge ruled to be inadmissible as testimony for the defence, has been made the ground of comment. I have the best authority for stating that Mr. SICKLES desired that in no contingency should it be published, unless the Judge ruled it to be competent. Whatever may be thought of Mr. SICKLES' case, no one will refuse to acknowledge the delicacy of feeling which prompted his wishes in the matter. But, as an important incident, bearing directly on the public judgment in the premises, the publication of this document under the circumstances cannot, without an extravagant stretch of judicial etiquette, be deemed disrespectful to the Court. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 15.

The Court-room was as crowded to-day as it has been since the commencement of this memorable trial. The interest in it does not abate a jot, but rather becomes intensified from day to day. There is so much time consumed by counsel in arguing the questions that arise, that but little real progress is made, and weeks may yet elapse before the trial can be brought to a close.

The Reporter for the Associated Press regrets that his desire to give a faithful reflex of public sentiment here has exposed him to the charge of bias and partiality, and that one of the New-York evening papers attributes to him unworthy motives. He disclaims any prejudice whatever in the matter, and repels the gross insinuation made by the *Evening Post*. He claims to be as far above improper influence as any of the editors or proprietors of that sheet. He regards it as being within the province of his duties to represent the manifestations of public sentiment. If, in this case, public sentiment happens to predominate largely on one side, and if he so represents it, the fault is not fairly attributable to him. He confidently appeals to his report to show that nothing bearing against the prisoner, in evidence or arguments of counsel, has been omitted or slurred over. He has intended to be thoroughly impartial, and regrets that he should have been so misunderstood and misrepresented.

The Court was opened at 10½ o'clock, and soon after the prisoner was brought in, looking less care-worn than hitherto.

TESTIMONY OF JACOB WAGNER.

Jacob Wagner, the locksmith, recalled, and examination continued by Mr. Brady, who said he understood the witness wished to make some correction of his testimony.

Witness—No one spoke to me but the colored man; I heard Mr. Pendleton's name mentioned; this gentleman (pointing to Mr. Lee Jones, a lawyer, who sits by the side of the prosecuting attorney) is the man I took to be Mr. Pendleton. (Mr. Jones gave a nod of assent.)

Cross-examined—It was the colored man who sent for me; I went in by the back door; the front door was locked; I tried to unlock the back door, and found it was unlocked; the lock had not been broken; this was about a week after Mr. Key's death; the gentlemen I spoke of were up stairs, I think; I do not remember their coming down nor did I go up stairs; I saw them in the yard and saw them go up stairs; they did not superintend taking off the lock, nor did they give me any directions.

To Mr. Brady—The lock I put on was quite a different kind of lock from that I took off.

To Mr. Carlisle—I know John Gray, the colored man; he was there; do not know whether it was he or one of the gentlemen who told me to take it off; I saw the two gentlemen look around the lower part of the house, and then go up stairs.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN M. SEELEY.

John M. Seeley was next examined by Mr. Brady—I reside in this District, and am a painter; I reside on L street, thirty yards below corner of Fifteenth; the immediate connection between the back gate of my house and that of No. 383 Fifteenth-street is about forty-five feet apart; I witnessed the taking off the lock; saw opening of the back door, and heard the order given to take the lock off the front door, because, as I thought, the key had been lost; Mr. Charles Lee Jones and Mr. Pendleton were present; one of them directed the locksmith to remove the lock off the front door; I know a gentleman named Poole; he went with me into the back yard; when the locksmith went to work to remove the lock, the two gentlemen went up stairs; I heard nothing of the character of the new lock.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ould—That was the first time I had been in that house after Mr. Key's death; it was between the fifth and eighth of March; the locksmith got into the yard through the lot of a yellow woman; I was inside the yard when he came up; the locksmith seemed to try the back door, and he said he found it unlocked; I do not know of my own knowledge, only from rumor, that any other parties had been there after Mr. Key's death; up to that time we walked into the room slowly toward the front door; do not know which of the gentlemen gave the direction about replacing the lock with a new one, and I presume that—

Mr. Brady—Never mind that.

Witness—These gentlemen stayed some twenty or twenty-five minutes about the house; did not hear any other remark made about the lock, nor any order given as to the change of it, or what was to be done with it; the remark, I understood, was that that lock had better be taken off and a new one put on in place of it.

TESTIMONY OF LOUIS POOLE.

Louis Poole was next examined by Mr. Brady—I lived, in February last, on L-street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, in the house of the last witness; I know the brick house No. 383 Fifteenth-street, and was present when the lock was taken off; I think it was the Monday or Tuesday week, following the death of Mr. Key; Messrs. Pendleton, Jones, Seeley, the colored man and myself were present; Mr. Pendleton ordered the old lock to be taken from the door, and replaced by a new one.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ould—Can you recollect the identical language made use of by Mr. Pendleton on that occasion? A.—I cannot exactly say, but he directed the old lock to be removed and a new one put on.

[The curtness of this witness' style of response elicited laughter, which was suppressed by the officers.]

Witness—After this order, Messrs. Jones and Pendleton went up stairs and examined that portion of the house; I had never been in that house up to that time.

Q.—Did you know that others had been? A.—No, Sir; I knew that Mr. Key went there, and I knew that Mrs.——

District Attorney, (interrupting)—I did not ask you about that. [Laughter.] My question had reference to the time subsequent to Mr. Key's death.

To Mr. Carlisle—Mr. Seeley and I did not go there with Messrs. Jones and Pendleton; I know Mr. Jones, by sight, and the reason I know it was Mr. Pendleton——

Mr. Carlisle, (interrupting)—It is not necessary to state that; there is no doubt about its being Mr. Pendleton.

Witness—We went there on our own account; the remark made by Mr. Pendleton was made in our presence.

Mr. Carlisle—sotto voce—A curious way of suppressing evidence.

CORONER WOODWARD RECALLED.

Twelve o'clock.—Mr. Woodward, the Coroner, was recalled and examined by Mr. Brady.

Question—Had you in your possession at any time any papers, cards, memorandums, or anything of that kind belonging to Mr. Key?

Witness—No; last Monday, in Court, a gentleman asked me if I was aware that Dr. Miller had taken some papers out of Mr. Key's pockets; that was the first I heard of it; the inquest was held about half-past three; I thought I made a thorough examination of Mr. Key's person, and I found nothing more than I have stated; it was I who sent for Dr. Miller; I was not told about other things being found.

TESTIMONY OF THE REV. C. H. A. BUCKLEY.

The Rev. C. H. A. Buckley, examined by Mr. Brady—I am a clergyman, and reside in Westminster, Conn.; have known Mr. Sickles since 1838; we were associated together in the New-York University; Mr. Sickles was in our class pursuing his studies in the department of *Belles Lettres*; our pursuits being since that time diverse we have not cultivated our acquaintance, but we have recognized each other as we met.

Q.—Do you know the liability of Mr. Sickles to intense and sudden excitement. A.—Yes, Sir.

The District-Attorney objected to proof of excitability unless it went to the extent of insanity.

Mr. Brady did not propose to prove excitability, but he had heard before that in such cases the temperament or liability to become insane was not susceptible of being proved. He proposed, in addressing the Jury, to speak to them about insanity in all its various forms. Some men are lunatics for a few days, some for years, and some are incurably insane. And he believed any man of intelligence can express an opinion on the different phases of insanity. The physiological and psychological constitution of a man as bearing on a tendency to insanity, is a fair matter of evidence. He wanted to prove that Mr. Sickles, on an occasion greatly lacerating to his feelings, had become positively insane, and had to be placed under restraint.

Mr. Carlisle in that view withdrew his objection.

Mr. Brady—(To witness)—State what you know of the tendency of Mr. Sickles' mind to become disordered on being subject to some great emotion.

Witness—The incident which I am about to state occurred, I think, in the year 1840, on the occasion of the death of Professor Da Ponte, in the City of New-York; he was a kind of patron and guardian of Mr. Sickles, or rather, I might say, that Mr. Sickles was regarded by us students as his *protégé*, as one in whom Da Ponte took a special interest with regard to his education; in the cemetery where Professor Da Ponte was buried, immediately after the body was lowered into the ground, Mr. Sickles broke out into a spasm of passionate grief and most frantic energy; he raved and tore up and down the graveyard shrieking, and I might even say yelling; so much so that it was impossible for us who were his friends to mollify him in any measure by words; we were obliged to take hold of him, and by friendly force restrain him; and thus ultimately we took him out of the cemetery; the demonstration that he made might be called one of frantic grief.

Q.—Did he do any violence to his person or his garments, or anything of that kind? A.—I cannot say positively as to that, but the impression I have is that he did tear his clothes and his hair; I cannot swear positively as to that; the other facts are very indelibly impressed on my mind.

Q.—Is the statement now made by you one that was sought by the prisoner's counsel, or are you here in consequence of a voluntary communication from you? A.—It has not been solicited at all; it was suggested to my mind as being a piece of testimony which would be a benefit to Mr. Sickles.

Mr. Carlisle—It is not necessary to state that—no one imputes improper motives to you.

Mr. Stanton—It is only to show that Mr. Sickles was unconscious of anything strange having taken place on that occasion.

Mr. Brady—You can prove that Mr. Sickles did not directly or indirectly apply to you to give this testimony?

Mr. Carlisle—Nobody says he did.

Mr. Brady—I want to exclude the possibility of that idea.

Mr. Carlisle—Nobody questions it.

To Mr. Ould—I cannot tell precisely what was Mr. Sickles' age at the time of that occurrence; it was in 1840; I suppose we would have called ourselves young men then.

Mr. Brady—Young America. [Laughter.]

Witness—We were both about the same age; I am now 40 years of age; cannot say how long this frantic grief lasted—somewhere between five and ten minutes; saw no trace of it the day following; I was not associated with him then, as I graduated in 1839 and went to New-York Theological Seminary; do not recollect whether I saw Mr. Sickles the next day; I did see him two or three days afterwards; did not then notice anything extraordinary in his appearance; I might say, possibly, that he appeared to be rather lighter-headed and apparently too much so, under the circumstances. His light-heartedness seemed unnatural, in contrast with the grief he had exhibited two days before. With respect to the first manifestation, it was the most remarkable one I ever saw; I have been in the ministry for several years, and have never seen anything like it; there was nothing particular on the second occasion to produce mirthfulness.

To Mr. Carlisle—The latter incident was somewhere near the University; all traces of grief so far as I saw, had disappeared; it was such a very casual thing that I am not able to recall more—the time or the circumstances; it was so ephemeral that I thought no more of it.

To Mr. Brady—As to this exhibition of levity I have stated that it struck me as unnatural in contrast with the remarkable exhibition he had made two days before—so that the inference on my mind was that he was subject to very sudden emotions; the friendly force I spoke of was employed for the purpose of lessening the demonstrations which he was making, which were aggravating the grief of the mourners, and which seemed so excessive that we were apprehensive of some further violence to himself, and that his mind would entirely give way.

To Mr. Carlisle—Mr. Sickles was studying the English and scientific classes, and did not graduate with me.

TESTIMONY OF JESSE B. HAW.

Jesse B. Haw, examined by Mr. Brady—Knew Mr. Key; the last time I saw him was the morning of the day he was shot, between ten and twelve o'clock, in Lafayette-square; saw him come out of the west gate; he went towards Georgetown; I lost sight of him as he passed; I did not notice him looking at anything; I was with Mr. Young at the time, but did not see Mr. Key use his handkerchief; have known Mr. Key five or six years.

TESTIMONY OF MAJOR HOPKINS.

Major Hopkins, examined by Mr. Brady—I am coachman for Col. Freeman; have been for five or six years; his house is between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, on H-street; the last time I saw Mr. Key was Sunday morning; he was shot about half-past one; I was standing at Freeman's gate; I saw Mr. Key in the middle of Lafayette-square, walking back and forth two or three times to the Jackson statue; that was all I saw on Sunday; I did not see him do anything particular at that time; I saw him on the Monday or Wednesday before the shooting; he walked past me five or six times; I saw him wave his handkerchief five or six times; Mrs. Sickles came out and joined him on the corner of H-street and Madison-place; I saw them go up Fifteenth-street, and lost sight of them on the steps of John Gray's house.

Mr. Carlisle—As a matter of curiosity, is Major your Christian name, or title? A.—My name.

Mr. Carlisle—That explains why the Major drives the Colonel's carriage; you don't belong to the army or militia.

Cross-examined by Mr. Carlisle—It was either on Monday or Wednesday that I saw them, between one and two o'clock; Philip Lynch, the footman of Col. Freeman, was with me at the time; we did not follow the parties; we were on the box of the coach when we first saw him wave his handkerchief; we drove to Judge Wayne's; saw them while we were going back, and also on First-street, while going to Mrs. Cutts'.

Mr. Carlisle—Do you know Mrs. Sickles well? What's her size?

Witness—She is not very large nor very small, but of middle height, light hair, a little stout; I cannot say how tall she is.

Q.—How tall are you? A.—About five feet seven inches.

Q.—Is she as tall as you? A.—I guess not.

Q.—Is she five feet two? A.—I can't say, I never measured her. [Excessive laughter, which the officers rebuked.]

Mr. Carlisle—I am very glad you have mentioned the fact and sworn to it. There can be no doubt of it, I suppose.

Witness—I saw her with her veil up, and distinctly recognized her; it was a pleasant day, and the usual number of people were in the street; she had on a black dress, and dark cloak bordered with red and white.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ould, particularly as to his locality when he saw the parties, when it appeared that he was a square off at the time he took notice of her dress.

Witness—To the best of my opinion that lady was Mrs. Sickles, because I had seen her coming out and going down Madison-place with a key; the lady I saw in Fifteenth-street wore the same clothes that Mrs. Sickles wore; this was between 2 and 3 o'clock.

Q.—Did you or did you not merely suspect that this was Mrs. S., or did you know it? A.—To the best of my opinion, it was Mrs. S.

TESTIMONY OF NANCY BROWN.

Mrs. Nancy Brown, a middle-aged lady, was next placed on the stand. As the oath was administered to her, she said she did not hear it distinctly, and wanted to understand it. She drew near the Clerk, and took the oath.

Examined by Mr. Brady—I live in Fifteenth-street; my husband is the President's gardener; I knew Mr. Key; I saw him on the Wednesday before he was shot.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—I saw him going into a house on Fifteenth-street; the next but one to where I live.

Mr. Carlisle tried to stop the answer. He supposed there must be some point of time when his Honor would hear and determine the question about this house of John Gray's. They were sliding along in the direction of giving evidence of adultery. He desired to know and to have it determined whether his Honor meant to admit, as competent evidence, facts tending to show previous adultery on the part of deceased with the prisoner's wife? They were getting along, point by point, toward that subject, and if they did not make an objection now, he did not know when they should make it. If his Honor thought the evidence should be admitted, no objection could or would be offered on the part of the prosecution. But they would have evidence to offer on the same subject. He asked whether this was or was not a link in the chain of evidence bearing on adultery? If so, it was the duty of the prosecution to present the question to the Court.

Mr. Brady would say a few words, politely he hoped, in response to the prosecution. The defence was represented here, to the annoyance apparently of the District-Attorney, by several counsel. The prosecution was represented by two counsel. For his part he wished it represented by six counsel. He would insist that Key was killed in an act of adultery, within the meaning of the law, and that that was proved within the testimony of the prosecution. He offered this evidence—first, to prove an adulterous intercourse and connection carried on between Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles by a standing agreement between them, dating further back than the hiring of this house in Fifteenth-street, and connected with the hiring and furnishing of that house; and they would claim that where an adulterer hires a house and takes to it the wife of another man, daily or weekly, or whenever he could get her to go there, that was a case of habitual adultery. In other words, they said that when a man and woman go habitually to a house for the purpose of adultery, they are living in adultery all the time; and it was not necessary for the husband to wait for the disgusting exhibition of his own dishonor to slay the gorged and satiated and brutal adulterer; that was one aspect of this case. They had proved that Mr. Key was frequently seen before the house of Mr. Sickles waving a white handkerchief, and no one could look on any part of this case without seeing this tainted banner floating in the atmosphere, which was corrupted by the presence of that brutal adulterer. They had shown that, with that banner in his hand, and with the key of that house of prostitution in his pocket, the deceased was hovering around the house of Mr. Sickles when the outraged husband met and slew him. He supposed that, having proved the matter of the signal, they could show the purpose for which that house in Fifteenth-street was kept; and he held that, in point of law and in point of reason, the deceased was killed in the act. They would offer this evidence, too, on the point of insanity, supporting it on the rulings in the case of Day and Jarboe. They offered to prove, first, that just before Mr. Sickles left his house and home, on the 27th of February, and shortly before he met Mr. Key, the latter had used his handkerchief in front of said house, as a signal to her to leave the house and join him, to proceed to said house in Fifteenth-street, and there have adulterous intercourse with said Key, and that Mr. Sickles saw the said Key use his said handkerchief, and knew what was the meaning of such use, as is above stated; that Key hired a house in Fifteenth-street, in the City of Washington, for the exclusive purpose of committing adultery therein with Mrs. Sickles; that the key of such house was found on the person of deceased after his death, and was one of those which have been produced on this trial; that Mr. Sickles knew of the aforesaid design, intent and preparation of this same key; that at the time Mr. Sickles met Key, on the 27th of February, at the corner of Madison-avenue, and just before he was shot, Key was on his way to the home and house of Mrs. Sickles, with the unlawful and wicked design to cause and procure her to leave said house and proceed with him to the aforesaid house on Fifteenth-street, and then and there to have adulterous connection with him; the said Key then having the key of the front door-lock of said house in his possession, to be used in procuring admittance; that Mr. Key was in the habit of exhibiting and using his handkerchief before Mr. Sickles' house and home as a signal, on perceiving which she was to leave said house and proceed to the house in Fifteenth-street, and there have adulterous connection with Mr. Key, and that she had done so in pursuance of such signal; all which said facts had, shortly before the meeting between Mr. Key and Mr. Sickles, on the 27th of February, come to the knowledge of said Sickles, and that said Sickles, immediately before the killing, had himself seen the said Key using his handkerchief before the residence of said Sickles, for the adulterous purpose aforesaid.

Judge—As I understand this proposition, it brings up the question of admission of proof of adulterous intercourse.

Mr. Brady—For any purpose?

Judge—Yes, for any purpose; that opens the whole question.

Mr. Carlisle—I think so.

Here the Court took a recess for a few minutes, and then the argument proceeded.

Mr. Carlisle argued against the admissibility of evidence of adultery. He regarded the question as one of exceeding importance to the administration of justice generally. The consequences of his Honor's opinion must stretch far beyond the issues of this particular case. His Honor had offered to him an opportunity of establishing a new era in the administration of justice in cases of homicide, and he was invited, instead of resting on the *antiquas vias* of the law, to follow the ingenuity of counsel into new and devious paths. The counsel on the other side would argue that they were only asking his Honor to apply old principles to a new case. If they could succeed in showing that, he (Carlisle) would not be disposed to cavil at or object to such determination by the Court. He had already, in an argument somewhat akin to this, had occasion to express to the Court the views of the law which the prosecution here entertained, and he was compelled to wait and hear the arguments and the doctrines which were to him unknown and unimaginable, by which the learned counsel on the other side hoped to satisfy his Honor that the plain rule laid down in all text-books, and adjudicated in all cases of which there are records, was not the rule of this case. It would offend his Honor to refer to text-writers, and prove that to reduce the grade of the offence from murder to manslaughter, because of an act of adultery by deceased, with the prisoner's wife, that the adultery must be an actual and not an imaginary or figurative one; that it must be one in the eyes of the husband; that the killing under that provocation must be an immediate killing; and that the subsequent killing is one on the principle of revenge, and is murder. The case in Iredell, to which he referred yesterday, recapitulated the law, and laid it down as the existing law of the land. The learned Judge there said, that with that law all existing authorities concurred. The same law is laid down in the American treatises on the subject. Counsel would refer his Honor to Wharton on Homicide, page 179, where it is said that, however great the provocation may have been, if time had elapsed for passion to subside, the killing is murder; and that in the case of adultery, where there has been cooling time, the provocation will not avail in alleviation of guilt. He also referred to the case of the Queen *vs.* Fisher, (8 Carrington and Paine.) There, a father found that his son had been reduced to an unutterable condition of crime and digrace by the party whose life he took. There, too, the act itself was a capital crime, punishable under the law of the land by death. For that father to have brought the man to justice would have been to have brought his own son to the gallows. To be sure, that father had not been described as in any paroxysms of grief; but counsel had yet to learn that grief would not corrode the heart as surely, when silently gnawing at it. Under this provocation, the father, when he met the offender, slew him. Mr. Justice Parke, in summing up that case, said that there would be exceedingly wild work taking place in the world if every man were allowed to be the judge of his own wrongs; that there must be an instant provocation to justify a verdict of manslaughter in all cases—the party must see the act done. He therefore held that, as the father in this case had not seen the act done, there was nothing to reduce the crime from murder to manslaughter.

Mr. Graham—There was only a conviction of manslaughter there.

Mr. Carlisle—That is true. The charge of the Judge is reported on the question of provocation, and on that question alone the facts of the case showed that there was a scuffle between the parties, and counsel could well comprehend how any Jury, called to pass on the life of that father, would do as the Jury had done in the case of Jarboe, stand on tip-toe to find a reasonable doubt of the prisoner's guilt. Counsel would never forget that case of Jarboe, and if that case were relied on by the counsel on the other side for a precedent for throwing open the gates of society to every species of violence, when that violence was set in motion by the natural feelings of the heart, they were mistaken. For one, as an humble member of this community, as one who expected his bones to rest on this soil, and the bones of his children, and his children's children to rest in the same hallowed soil, he should deplore that he had been spared to live to see the day when such a doctrine should be proclaimed by the authority which resides in the jury-box. But even if the Jarboe case established such an evil precedent, he had that confidence in the good and lawful men of this community, that he did not believe that any precedent would lead astray a Jury of this county. In the case of Jarboe, it appeared in evidence that the prisoner and his young sister, who had fallen into the arms of an infamous seducer, when they were walking in the street together met the deceased, and that the brother asked him civilly and quietly, "What do you mean to do about my sister?" The answer was brutal in the extreme; and it further appeared that, on the instant of death, the deceased had drawn from his person a loaded weapon, which fell at his feet. Under these circumstances the counsel appealed, and rightly appealed, to the Jury to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt in reference to the deceased having first drawn a pistol upon the prisoner. That was not this case. Counsel forbore at this time to contrast the two cases. The case of The People *vs.* John, reported in Iredell, was a direct case of adultery, where the husband found the deceased lying on a bed, and his wife in the room with him, and instantly killed him; and there the adultery was not allowed to be proved in justification. Counsel had yet to hear any arguments against the authority of that case, except that the party was a slave. Counsel also referred to the case of The Queen *vs.* Kelly, reported in Carrington and Paine.

Mr. Graham—That is the case where a man shot his mistress on mere suspicion.

Mr. Carlisle—It is. I do not intend to compare the facts with the facts of this case, but read it merely for the law, as it is laid down in it. That was a modern case, a case long subsequent to the time when the benefit of clergy (the burning in the hand) was abolished. Whatever there be disgusting or repugnant in the proposition that the husband must catch the adulterer in the act to entitle him to set it up in mitigation of the offence, it is the proposition of the law and not of this prosecution. Painful and disgusting as the law might be unhappily for those who offend it, it must be submitted to. Counsel for the defence say they propose to show habitual adultery; that the prisoner saw the adultery with his mind's eye; that the proof had thickened upon him, until he was forced to believe it. Granted all this for the purpose of this argument; granted that he had sat in judgment, and heard the parties, both of them, and had pronounced a true judgment that they were guilty, did that make the case laid down in the text books of an adulterer found by the husband in the very act? Why, no Sir. And yet the doctrine here was not that that knowledge of adultery reduced the crime from the grade of murder to that of manslaughter, for that is scouted, but that it justified the murder. According to this doctrine, the husband was in a condition for the year during which this adulterous intercourse had continued to kill not only the adulteress but her paramour. This doctrine was entirely new to him, but of course it did not follow from that circumstance that it might not be sound. Counsel had not the advantage of having the points of evidence before him, but he understood that it was proposed to prove habitual adultery between deceased and the prisoner's wife. If a woman leaves her husband's house and goes to live with her paramour in open adultery, might the injured husband at any time he thought proper go and slay that adulterer? He would put the case in the strongest light; if he had the ability of the counsel on the other side, he would paint it in the most disgusting terms; but he was "no orator as Brutus is;" it would be new law to him that the husband might, under such circumstances, slay his wife or her paramour; his Honor had never read such a law, and certainly had never enunciated it. What next was offered? The waving of the flag, the possession of the key of a house hired for the purpose of prostitution, that the deceased at the moment of the homicide was on his way to the prisoner's house, with the unlawful design of seducing the prisoner's wife out of her house. What next was offered to be proved? That the prisoner knew the deceased was on his way to the house with the design of inducing his wife to commit an act of adultery with him. Did that knowledge justify murder? Why, not at all. Such a knowledge made his wife a thing to be loathed by him. These are the facts offered in evidence. He might place them under three heads—First, facts tending to show habitual and continued acts of adultery; second, a specific act of adultery; and, third, evidence tending to show that the adulterer was about to perpetrate an unspeakable wrong upon the prisoner. Counsel supposed that no further act of shame could have been then perpetrated upon the prisoner's wife. She had become dead to the prisoner at the bar—worse than dead, infinitely worse. He, the counsel proceeded, has not the consolation which her death might have given him. I am not here, and I hope I never shall be in any place to endeavor to take from him any particle of sympathy which any human heart may extend toward him. Far from it. In my connection with this case I have not swerved thus far, and I trust my life will not be spared to the end if I do swerve from the spirit of justice, of truth and of Christianity, in respect of every movement connected with it. But this is the case of a husband who takes pains first to show that his wife was a confirmed adulteress, who would have you believe that when she lay her head upon his trusting bosom, night after night, she had come from the embraces of an adulterer; that his wife was one who had stood with their child, the innocent pledge of their mutual love, resting her hands on its head, and who then and there made, or received, or answered, signals from an adulterer; a woman who had polluted his bed, who had made his child motherless, who had filled his cup of shame and bitterness to overflowing. This is his account of it. There seems to be no difference at all in respect of the colors in which the unhappy wife is to be painted. I concede to the prisoner in the argument I am now making all that he claims for himself, as one capable of comprehending, and fully realizing all the sacred relations of the marriage tie; and I say, magnifying him in that respect for the sake of this argument; desiring to say all that can be said for him; to erect him into a pure, upright, virtuous, just man; a man of the purest and the strongest feelings, and nicest sense of honor; a man capable of being driven to insanity by the discovery of the infidelity of his wife; granting all this to him, how does it bear on the proposition of this evidence? Why, they tell us he has tracked this thing from the beginning to the end.

Mr. Brady—I beg your pardon; nobody has stated that in my hearing. The proposition is that just before Mr. Sickles left his house that Sunday, he had discovered these facts, and had also witnessed the waving of this flag.

Mr. Carlisle—I am aware that this offer of evidence embraces no such fact; it would be strange if it did, But I am addressing his Honor on a matter of law; and I am addressing a Judge who has seen, and read, and determined upon the admissibility of a certain paper which, on Saturday night, was drawn up in the prisoner's presence, and signed by witnesses. I admit, for the purpose of the argument, that the prisoner had the undoubted proofs of his wife's habitual adultery with the deceased. He sees the flag of the adulterer waving, and he slays him on the instant of meditation of the violation of the husband's rights. Why, what rights had the prisoner in this woman at that time? If he be as they described him, and as he is presumed to be, he must have loathed and deserted her. What outrage, then, could be committed on him, that could add to his suffering? Do the counsel mean that still by condonation the prisoner might have been willing to take back to his arms the wife who had been a confirmed adulteress for many months, and that he would have done so but that he saw the flag of the adulterer waving in front of his house? I fancy not. Looking at it, then, not as lawyers, but as men, with the common heart of mankind, he would ask what was there in that meditated act, at that time, to justify the prisoner in taking the life of the deceased? Nothing, he submitted. What was there, in the eye of a lawyer? One may take life to prevent the commission of a felony; but was that meditated act a felony? The counsel on the other side had urged that it was not only not a high crime by the law, but that it was no crime at all. That because the laws of society did not furnish satisfactory punishment for such a crime, they are remitted to the higher law. That was the theory of the gentleman who developed that portion of the defence. He said that Daniel E. Sickles had made a compact with society, one of the conditions of which was that society should furnish punishment for the adulterer, otherwise it was no bargain. Well, it seems according to this doctrine, that Mr. Sickles did condescend to enter society under that compact, and that society failed to fulfill his pledge. His destiny brought him to this unhappy District, where society had failed to provide for such a case, and therefore, under these circumstances, another law goes into operation. But, continued the counsel, we are now instructed that the law furnished no sufficient punishment for adultery, and that woman, who is the mother of us all, woman the wife, woman the sister, woman the daughter, woman embodying all that is purest and noblest and most elevated in creation, must be protection from herself. And as the law does not protect her, it follows that she must be chained, or barred in a dungeon, or else her husband must have full power to avenge his wounded honor. The jury are told that they must take heed themselves. They are appealed to to remember that such is the nature of woman, whose "name is frailty;" that the husband must stand at the door, revolver or bowie knife in hand; that it must be understood that that higher law controls which authorizes him to deal summarily with the adulterer, and to put him to death; or else, as is perfectly clear from the well-known nature and character of woman, an adulterer has only to wave his flag—to beckon to her—only to show her how she may desert virtue, bring ruin and desolation to her household, and make her children motherless—and she will do it. She will do it. Not this woman, but all women, Sir. I will not trust myself, at this moment, to remark upon that doctrine as I think it should be remarked upon. I have referred to it incidentally and without premeditation, in connection with this idea that there is here no law to punish adultery. That according to the law under which your Honor sits, and which you are sworn to administer, adultery is no crime. But then what follows? Why, it follows that the taking of this life was not the taking of a life to prevent the commission of any crime known to the law. That is the result of the argument, and I am now on the question of how it is to be determined by a Judge and a lawyer; the only doctrine that I know applicable to the subject being that to prevent the commission of a felony about to be immediately committed. A man may justifiably take life, but he may not do so in regard to any minor degree of crime, and, *a fortiori*, not where the thing attempted to be prevented is no crime known to the law. But there the gentleman (Mr. Graham) is mistaken; adultery is a crime known to the law of this District. Whether it is or is not punished as the gentleman or myself might think it ought to be punished, is not material. I myself have known cases of adultery tried in this Court, two or three of them. In one your Honor was called upon to determine what was meant by the term adultery, and which of the parties in a given case were entitled to that legal designation. But that is immaterial. It is a misdemeanor under the law of this District; certainly it is not a crime to prevent which the law arms any one; or, exclusively, of all others, the person who has been injured, with the right to take the life of the person meditating the crime. On this ground, in regard to which he felt the most solicitude, because he thought it concerned the administration of justice eminently, and the peace of the District eminently. Counsel had nothing more to say as to the offer of this evidence on the ground of tendency to prove insanity. He would repeat what he had said before, that it was only competent to inquire into the question of insanity itself, not into the cause of that insanity.

Mr. Brady—Was the case of adultery to which you refer as being tried here an indictment under the statute?

Mr. Carlisle—Yes, under the statute of Maryland.

Mr. Magruder inquired whether, under the statute of Maryland, the punishment for that crime was not a fine of a hundred pounds of tobacco?

Mr. Carlisle could not say exactly what was the punishment.

Mr. Graham—Then the only satisfaction an injured husband could have would be a chew of tobacco. [Laughter.]

Mr. Phillips said the gentleman who addressed the Court took occasion to express his sympathy for the prisoner, and declared, in very emphatic terms, if he thought he would lose that sympathy, he hoped his life would not be preserved to end this trial.

Mr. Carlisle replied, he was unfortunate if he had not succeeded in making himself understood. What he said was, that he did not mean to say one word to deprive the prisoner of the sympathy which might be extended to him; that so far as he was concerned he would conduct this case in the spirit of truth, justice, Christianity; and, that if he willfully and knowingly departed from this course, he trusted his life would not be spared to end the trial.

Mr. Phillips had so understood him.

Mr. Brady—Certainly we don't want Mr. Carlisle to die.

Mr. Carlisle—We are growing so fond of each other, Sir, that I am afraid it will prevent us from doing our duty.

Mr. Phillips (resuming) said, let us contrast with the declarations the gentleman has made, the object of the speech he has addressed us, which in spirit and style, though this is a matter of taste, is rather becoming the hustings than to the Judge on a question of law. Let us controvert them with the temper and manner of that speech. While he has on one hand given an expression to the sympathy which ought to exist everywhere, on the other he has argued to exclude from the consideration of the Jury the ground of the provocation which induced the passion which led to the commission of the act. This was the whole scope, object and effect of the speech; it was that the Jury should not have the proof of character, the provocation which led to the commission of the act.

Mr. Carlisle—You are quite right.

Mr. Phillips—The gentleman also declared, if he thought this case, as made out according to the evidence given, could produce from the Jury another verdict than that of murder; he trusted the bones of himself and his children's bones, which he expected would be gathered round him, might not rest in such a land; there was pollution in the atmosphere of such a country. I give my friend fair warning. There is not in this broad land, where liberty and virtue walk hand in hand, there is not a spot where a jury would be found to render such a verdict in such a case.

Mr. Carlisle—You do not state my proposition accurately. I said nothing about the facts of this case. I was speaking with reference to a suggestion of Mr. Graham, and I said, when the day came that a Jury undertook to set their faces against their sworn duty, and against the law and evidence, I would wipe off the dust of my feet of this community.

Mr. Phillips—The gentleman's explanation does not change my construction. He maintains that such a case as is made by the evidence is murder, and nothing else. I cannot mistake his argument.

Mr. Carlisle—If the Judge lays down the law as murder, the Jury will conform to it.

Mr. Phillips further controverted his points, and Mr. Carlisle explained.

Mr. Phillips said—While I confess in this matter, I feel as a husband and father, a feeling no doubt shared by every man who hears me, I enter this Court-house endeavoring to suppress those feelings, and bringing myself to the act of thinking and speaking as a lawyer. In this spirit, discarding, I trust for all time, any feelings which may have been excited by the remarks of my friend, for I take a pleasure in calling him my friend—

Mr. Carlisle, (interrupting)—I reciprocate it.

Mr. Phillips—I proceed now to discuss the merits of the case. The evidence we propose to offer is on four points: First, justification; second, provocation; third, insanity; fourth, the explaining words uttered by the defendant at the time of the homicide, and proved by the prosecution. To one of these points I will refer—namely, as to how far the evidence is proper to show the prosecution on which the passion in this case is to be justified or excused. It was admitted on the opening that, if the evidence be competent for any purpose, there is an end of the question; that the weight of it is not for consideration. If it competent to prove the fact of the adultery? The indictment sets out by stating what the injury is, and represents the accused as having been moved by the devil, as a preliminary or introductory remark—nothing more; that he was instigated by evil passion or spirit. The old form of indictment has been followed, which would be more honored in the breach than the observance. The same evil spirit was a figurative description of the devil. But further on in the indictment the language is set out more legally, and the technical words, "Murder" and "Felonious" are used. All these words and description embrace the malice and premeditation, on which alone the law will rest any accusation of murder which this indictment charges. The distinction between murder and manslaughter is so familiar to the mind of lawyers and your Honor, that it is needless to enter into technical language to declare it. We know that in murder there is premeditation and deliberation, out of which the law raises the malice aforethought, and that in manslaughter there is absence of deliberation, premeditation and malice aforethought, and this is sufficient to indicate the true line between the two offences with reference to malice and its peculiar character, we find the most satisfactory definition to be this—its presence is discovered when it has been attended by such circumstances as are the ordinary symptoms of a wicked, depraved and malignant spirit, and which indicates a heart regardless of social duty, and deliberately bent on mischief. To sustain the indictment, you have to show the presence of that malice which is vigorously and accurately described in the law-books, with reference to the question of malice. So necessary is it to constitute murder, and sustain an indictment for murder, that in a case where express malice is proved by old grudges, threats, and killing subsequently, yet if a fresh provocation, calculated to excite the passions has intervened between the old grudge and the commission of the act, the law refers the killing to the new provocation, and not to the old grudge or threat. It is said by my learned friend that malice may be presumed out of the act of killing—granted. But this is only a presumption, and like other presumptions may be rebutted by evidence showing the fast friendship of the parties, which would exclude malice. It may be shown that the killing rose from passion excited by just provocation. There are two modes by which the prisoner may relieve himself from the presumption which law casts on the act of killing, and thus change the character of the offence for which he is indicted. As the first mode, of rebutting malice, he would be enabled to enter into proof and show the kind relations between these parties at a date long anterior to the time of killing. Now, we propose to use the second mode of rebutting the presumption of malice which would arise out of the killing, to wit: we propose to prove the passion, and the provocation which led to that passion. As to the first, the rule, which has been well laid down, and on which this Court has acted, is, that expressions of good-will and acts of kindness, on the part of the prisoner, toward the deceased, are always considered important, as showing what was his general disposition towards the deceased, from which the Jury will be led to conclude the intention was not what the charge implies. When we come to the second mode of rebutting the presumption of killing with malice, by showing passion as connected with the prosecution, we are met by the objections of the gentlemen engaged for the prosecution, who say, however true that may be, there is a wall built up by the law which forbids its access to the jury. Mr. Phillips here referred to the Commonwealth *vs.* Bell, in Addison, page 162, adding, here the Judge lays down the doctrine, which is consistent entirely with everything we have said, namely: that the passion rising from sufficient provocation is evidence of the absence of malice. We think we have proved the passion; that is not for us, but for the Jury to determine. Then in order to rebut the presumption of malice, by which we would change the character of the offence, we have only one thing to do, to wit: to show that passion rose from sufficient provocation, and while we are in pursuit for the doctrine of the law, and while attempting to rebut the presumption of malice, the gentleman takes his stand with a firmness which, in his opinion, will not and cannot be shaken, and speaks about certain things which would lead to most disastrous consequences to the community. If a father kills one who has beaten his son, and he is indicted for murder, to what authority would the gentleman refer to exclude from the Jury the evidence of the provocation? It is admitted that if a father kills one who has assaulted or killed his son, you may show the provocation as connected with the passion for the purpose of reducing or mitigating the offence; but here the proposition is insisted upon that the slayer of a man who has committed adultery with his wife, cannot show that the passion which led to the killing was produced by that provocation. The very last decision which my friend read described adultery to be the greatest provocation which can be inflicted on any human being. The language of the Judge was, "It is more than human nature can bear." If adultery be the greatest provocation that can befall a man, other provocations are necessarily of a less degree. I presume there is no misapprehension of that. The killing of a man who has beaten his son is not, therefore, the greatest provocation, for he says adultery is. He may show provocation, but as to the latter, the greatest provocation, we are to be excluded. But, coming nearer to point, we have the proposition that if the husband find or see the wife in the act of adultery then the provocation and the passion induced by the provocation would mitigate or lessen the offence charged as murder. But if he did not see it, then the adulterer, however heinous, and under whatever state of aggravation the mind can conceive, form not the slightest provocation in the eye of the law for the act, and the gentleman in giving his construction of the word "finding," which is the word in most of the books, interprets it to mean "see with his eyes the act of adultery." Now, why say the eye? We have the eye, the ear and the touch. All of them are mere messengers of the mind, in which knowledge is obtained. The knowledge thus derived is to be the proper subject of human action. In many cases there might be knowledge derived through the ear as by the eye. What if a man sees another entering his bed-chamber, and applies his ear to the key hole, and hears such evidence which would give him indications of but one act, and which it is not necessary for me to describe or to paint. What if the man should slay the adulterer? Would the gentleman tell us in a labored argument that there was no provocation because the man did not see the thing, and that it was only through the ear of the mind that he obtained the information of the adultery. Take the question of touch, where neither the eye nor the ear is invoked as the messenger of the mind. In the course of my experience I have been engaged in three cases of homicide, under such circumstances. On one of them the facts serve to illustrate the point on which I am speaking. A stevedore, whose business was the shipping in Mobile Bay, after an absence of some weeks returned to his home; he arrived at about 12 o'clock at night; he went into his house, a single story, with a piazza round it and two doors, one leading to the bedroom, the other to the parlor; on entering the chamber where thick darkness prevailed, he saw nothing, heard nothing; he advanced to the bed, put his hand in it, and felt a man; he drew his knife, the knife of a stevedore, long and broad-bladed, and stabbed him repeated blows, till he fell from the bed to the floor, dead. The slayer called for a neighbor to bring a light; he put it to the face of the deceased, when he found that, as in this case, the man who had most grievously wronged him, he had held to his bosom as a friend. I merely use this case as an illustration. It was the touch that communicated the knowledge of the fact to the man's mind. Where, then, is the reason for the argument that no provocation of this kind is worth anything in a Court of justice, except it be presented to the eye.

Mr. PHILLIPS was proceeding to other parts of his argument, when the Court reminded him that the usual hour of adjournment had arrived.

The Jury were conducted under charge of a bailiff to their quarters at the National Hotel, and the prisoner remanded.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMENDED CASS-YRISSARI TREATY —THE BOSTON POST-OFFICE, &C.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 15.

Signor PEREY, of Nicaragua, arrived here this evening with the amended Cass-Yrissari Treaty.

Postmaster CAPEN left Washington to-day with, it is said, orders from the Postmaster-General to remove the office back to State-street.

JEMMY MAHER, well known as the public gardener, appointed by JACKSON, died here to-day aged sixty-seven.

The ordnance for the six new third class steamers is being rapidly prepared at the Washington Navy-yard.

Attorney-General BLACK, whose heath has been greatly improved by his recent Southern trip, is expected to return to Washington to-morrow.

The following officers have been ordered to the sloop-of-war *Constellation*, fitting out at Boston as the flag-ship of the African squadron: Captain Wilson; Lieutenants Mullany, Rhind, McArann, Tovell and Foster; Fleet-Surgeon Browne; Chaplain Lenhart; Purser Hambleton.

The following officers have been ordered to the steam sloop-of-war *Hartford*, fitting out at Boston as the flag-ship of the East India squadron: Captain DORNING; Lieutenants Walbach, Beaumont, Myers, De Bree, Hamilton; Fleet Surgeon Gilchrist; Assistant Surgeon Hay; Chaplain Clark; Chief Engineer Wood, and Assistants Robre, Williamson, Wught, Cahill, Cronin and De Valin.

Arrival of the Utah Mail.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, April 15.

The Utah mail of the 15th ult. has arrived.

The Mormons at Provo were indignant because the troops were stationed there during the session of the Court, and there were rumors of a threatened collision, but no actual demonstration. Gov. CUMMING had been sent for.

Salt Lake City was infested with an organized banditti, some of whom had been arrested.

The Indians continued to interfere with the California mail, shooting at the carriers and stealing stock.

The Seignorial Tenure Question in the Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, April 15.

Parliament has continued in session since yesterday morning, and there is no prospect at present of an adjournment taking place. The subject under consideration is the Government measure for the final settlement of the Seignorial tenure in Lower Canada, which is violently opposed by the Upper Canada members. Much excitement and feeling is displayed.

The Niagara Falls Water-power Company.

NIAGARA FALLS, Friday, April 15.

STEPHEN M. ALLEN, President of the Niagara Falls Water-power Company, resigned to-day. The work on this canal is progressing slowly, but it is said that the water-power will be ready for use in July next.

Masonic Visit.

BOSTON, Friday, April 15.

The De Molay Encampment of Knight Templars will visit Richmond, Va., May 13, *via* Providence, New-York, and Washington.

The Wanderer's Africans.

SAVANNAH, Friday, April 15.

The Federal Court has found true bills against CHARLES LARMAR, B. F. AIKEN, JOHN F. TUCKER and others, for holding the Africans by the yacht *Wanderer*.

Conviction of one of the Oberlin (O.) Rescuers.

CLEVELAND, Friday, April 15.

BUSHNELL has been found guilty in the U. S. District Court of rescuing the negro JOHN, at Oberlin. Sentence has not been pronounced. This is the first of the Oberlin rescue indictments tried.

Railroad Accident.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Friday, April 15.

The engine-house of the Mount Pisgah Lehigh Coal Company was badly damaged by fire last night, in consequence of which there will be a stoppage in the passage of coal trains for a week, perhaps.

Mail Robbery and Murder.

PARIS, C. W., Friday, April 15.

The mail carrier between this place and Brantford was murdered last night, and the mail robbed. The murderer has not yet been arrested.

Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 15.

COTTON—The sales to-day were 3,000 bales, the market closing with an advance of ⅛c., mostly on the finer qualities. Dealers are awaiting the *Europa's* advices. The quotation for middling is ⅜c. The sales of the week add up 56,000 bales and the receipts 18,750 bales, against 33,500 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of the week foot up 71,000 bales, and the total exports to date 1,382,000. The receipts at this port up to the present time ahead of last year are 175,000 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 763,060 bales. Stock, 322,000 bales, of which only about 750,060 remain unsold. SUGAR dull at 6⅛c. for fair. MOLASSES, 31½c. FLOUR advanced to $6. LARD advanced ¼c. COFFEE quiet, at ⅛c. for prime; sales of the week, 3,700 bags; imports of the week, 18,500 bags; stock 33,000 bags, against 7,240 bags. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ¼d.; Sterling Exchange, 109@109½; Drafts on New-York at 90 days, 1½ ⅌ cent. discount, and at sight ⅛ ⅌ cent. discount to par.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, April 14.

COTTON depressed; sales of the week, 4,200 bales; receipts do., 6,500 bales, against the same quantity in the corresponding week of last year. Total receipts at this port during the season, 403,500 bales. Stock in port, 48,500 bales.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 15.

COTTON depressed; sales of the week, 15,000 bales; stock, 74,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 15.

COTTON inactive; prices unchanged.

MOBILE, Friday, April 15.

COTTON—Sales to-day 4,000 bales at 12⅜c.@12½c. for Middling. Sales of the week 11,750 bales; receipts of the week 8,250 bales, against 9,260 for the same week last year. Total receipts ahead of last year 181,310 bales. Stock 104,300 bales. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool 5-16d., and to Havre ¾c. STERLING EXCHANGE 108¾@109⅛.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 15.

FLOUR firm and active. Sales, to-day: 3,000 bbls. WHEAT firm. Sales 3,000 bushels. Red, $1 56; White, $1 65. CORN dull. Sales 4,000 bushels. Yellow, 87c.@88c. RIO COFFEE, 11½c.@12c. New-Orleans SUGAR, 7c.@7¼c. WHISKY dull at 25½c.@26c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 15.

FLOUR active and buoyant; sales of 4,000 bbls. at $5 50@$5 60 for superfine. The railway competition has put FREIGHTS down to almost fabulous rates, so there is a good margin for shipment to the East. WHISKY firm at 23½c. PROVISIONS unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 15.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT quiet; White, $1 50@$1 75; Red, $1 40@$1 50. CORN firm; White, 75c @ 76c.; Yellow, 78c.@80c. PROVISIONS unchanged. MESS PORK, $18 25. WHISKY dull at 25½c.

DRY GOODS.

THIS MORNING, 16TH,
NOW OPEN,
NOW OPEN,
AT MACY'S,
AT MACY'S,
A SPLENDID STOCK,
A SPLENDID STOCK OF,
LACE GOODS,
MANTILLAS, LACE,
FLOUNCING LACES,
REAL THREAD, ALL WIDTHS,
POINT LACES,
APPLICATION LACES,
APPLICATION HONITON LACE,
BLACK GIMPURE LACES,
THREAD VEILS,
THREAD COIFFURES,
THREAD BARBES,
VEIL LACES,
SLEEVE LACES,
AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF OTHER LACES, CHEAP.
NOS. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV,
R. H. MACY.

ON THE
15TH OF APRIL
We will open a line of
NEW AND ELEGANT PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,

To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.

The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.

We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

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80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

NO. 383 BROADWAY.
NO. 383 BROADWAY.

We would call the particular attention of ladies and wholesale buyers to our choice assortment of the following goods:

BONNET RIBBONS,
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
CALICO TRIMMINGS,
ALSO,
SHAWL BORDERS,
AND
CASHMERE TRIMMINGS,
QUILLED RIBBONS,

in new styles, which will bear roughest usage without losing their form.

DAHLIA TRIMMING,
CRESCENT TRIMMINGS, (latest mode.)
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 383 Broadway.

AS THE TIME IS APPROACHING FOR
LAYING DOWN CARPETS,

We would respectfully call attention to HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING, a substitute for paper, straw, or any other article used under carpets, oil-cloth or matting. It is warranted to add fifty per cent. to the durability of carpets, &c., and its cheapness puts it within the reach of every householder. To be had of any of the principal carpet stores in the cities.

We would also direct attention to HARRINGTON'S NEW MILLINET WADDING. Patent applied for—a substitute for glazed Wadding. Please call and examine at the salesroom of the NEW-YORK CARPEL-LINING COMPANY.

NO. 62 WARREN-ST., CORNER COLLEGE-PLACE.
HARRINGTON'S PREMIUM BATTS constantly manufacturing. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
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Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
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CARPETS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have now on hand a full assortment of
CARPETINGS
In various styles.
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
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LECTURES.

THE REV. NICHOLAS MURRAY, D. D., (Kerwan,) will deliver his great lecture on *Ireland and the Irish*, in Stanton st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 26, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets of admission may be obtained at the bookstores of Carter, Randolph, Miller, Matthews & Clasback, Broadway; Raynor, Bowery; Griffin, 6th-av.; Denmarest, 8th-av., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

UNITARIAN LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.—The Rev. Dr. FARLEY'S sixth Lecture will be given TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont-st., corner of Munroe-place, Brooklyn. Subject—*The Holy Ghost.* Services begin at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

MR. LORD'S LECTURES ON THE LIGHTS OF CIVILIZATION, IN CLINTON HALL.—The subject for MONDAY EVENING will be *Lord Bacon and his Philosophy*, a new lecture, never delivered in New-York, in opposition to the views of Macaulay.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 6.—An adjourned meeting of this Society will be held at their rooms, No. 163 Bowery, THIS EVENING, for the purpose of acting on the amended Constitution, By-Laws and Scale of Prices. A full attendance is requested. By order. C. W. COLBURN, President.
ROB'T D. DACK, Recording Secretary.

THE HEARTHSTONE CLUB.—THE NEXT public meeting of this Association will be held SATURDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., at room No. 24 Cooper Institute. Ladies are invited to attend. By order of the Club.
MRS. M. A. W. JOHNSON, } Committee.
MRS. C. B. WILBOUR, }

I. O. O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF GETTY'S LODGE, No. 11, are requested to attend the regular meeting, on TUESDAY EVENING, 19th inst., to make arrangements for joining in the celebration on the 26th inst.
H. H. BERTLING, R. S. JOSEPH DE LONG, N. G.

I. O. OF O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF MECHANICS' Lodge No. 113, are requested to meet at their Room, on MONDAY EVENING, 18th inst., as business of importance will be brought before the body.

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THE MISSES DELANEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 Wyckoff-st., South Brooklyn. This school is situated in a healthy and beautiful part of the City. Pupils are afforded every facility for obtaining a good education, while they enjoy the comforts of a pleasant home under the constant personal care of the Misses D.

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WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—THOS. C. O. REILLY, late of Sing Sing, having leased the commodious mansion of Alexander C. Tompkins, in the healthy village of White Plains, will continue to prepare a limited number of pupils for college or commercial pursuits. Terms moderate; no extra charge for Languages; tuition thorough and accurate; comfortable rooms and good board. Circulars may be obtained at Stephen Paul & Co.'s, No. 215 Fulton st., or by addressing THOS. C. O. REILLY, Principal. Summer term opens May 2, 1859.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 25th Term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 59 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys, opens on the 1st Wednesday in May. The location is one of the pleasantest in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For circulars, address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. Saxton, Norwich, Connecticut, or apply to N. Lane & Co., Stationers, No 69 Wall-st., New-York, or at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway.

THE HOME INSTITUTE.—A SELECT BOARDing School for Boys, Easton, Fairfield County, Conn., will commence its Summer Session of twenty-two weeks, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of May next. Reference is permitted to the following gentlemen of New-York, present and former patrons: the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, No. 79 East 14th-st.; the Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, No. 57 Greene-st.; Wilson G. Hunt & Co., No. 30 Park-place; Mr. Samuel Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway; Mr. Wm. H. Earle, No. 6 Liberty-place.
RUFUS H. WHEELER, Principal.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—(Established in 1842.) Summer Term of twenty-one weeks will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4.

The location is healthy and pleasant. Number of pupils limited to thirty. Circulars can be obtained of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., and of S. A. Rollo & Co., No. 29 Park-row; also, by addressing the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and Day—Will be removed on the 1st of May next to Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill. These houses—in process of completion expressly for the school—will be warmed by means of hot-water furnaces, and contain a large, airy gymnasium, for calisthenic exercises. For plan of educating, &c., apply for a prospectus. The Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., Principal, No. 79 East 14th-st.

FAIR-HAVEN SEMINARY—THOS. G. SLOAN, PRINCIPAL.—This school is pleasantly situated in Fair-Haven, within one mile of New-Haven, Conn. Number of boarding scholars limited to 15 boys of about 12 years of age, who will be treated in all respects as members of the Principal's family. Next term begins Wednesday, May 3. Circulars at Shephard's, No. 152 Fulton-st.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—A FAMily school for young ladies controlled by purely home influences. Refinement in manner and sentiment is cultivated not less than those branches which are comprised in a sound and accomplished education. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams, No. 353 Broadway. Visits are made in 20 minutes by boat *Mattano*, Beekman-st., at 9, 1 and 5 o'clock.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term commences Monday, May 2. Principal, General M. J. LOCKWOOD; Professor H. Hinde, First Assistant. For catalogue, apply to the Principal, White Plains; Henry Robinson & Co., No. 343 Broadway; Wm. S. Vanderbilt, No. 408 Broadway, and C. E. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings, Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $120 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—NO. 90 Orange-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn. Mrs. INGHAM will be prepared to admit boarders, as well as day pupils, to this institution, April 25. It will be difficult for parents to find a pleasanter or more healthy location for their daughters to spend the Summer term than Brooklyn Heights. Apply for circulars at the Seminary.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Miss JANE R. BULKLEY, late of Rutgers Female Institute, Principal. The Summer session of this boarding and day school will commence on MONDAY, May 2d. Circulars may be obtained at C. Scribner's, No. 124 Grand-st.; A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at Raynor's No. 76 Bowery.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY, BRIDGETON, N. J.—DAVID THOMPSON, A. M., Principal. Session begins May 4. Send for a catalogue. Refer to the Rev. J. K. Campbell, New-York; the Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, LL.D., New-Brunswick, N. J.; the Hon. Wm. Bigler, U. S. Senator, Penn.; Professor M. E. Curwen, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. The Summer term will commence April 25. Tuition for a thorough English Course, from $5 to $11 per term. Painting, in oil or water colors, $5; Drawing, $2; Modern Languages, $5 each. Pupils desiring a partial course will be charged proportionally.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 16. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MRS. NODINE'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES KINGSTON, N. Y.—The 17th semi-annual session commences May 10. The location is beautiful and healthy. The facilities for acquiring a thorough education are unsurpassed. Terms $100 per session. Circulars to be had at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New-York; or of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. NODINE, Principals.

MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated professors, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commences its next semi-annual session, April 7. Principals—The Rev. C. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. F. BOYD.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-School for Boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 26 miles from New-York. Summer Term will commence on Monday, May 2. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.
WM. G. WESTON, M. A. Principal.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term, May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Appointments for interviews may be addressed, Prof. MURPHY, Dey-st. House.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. P. York, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 98 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins Feb. 7, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

FRENCH AND SPANISH LESSONS.—AN accomplished lady would like to teach the above languages in some strictly respectable families or Seminary. The most respectable reference given. Address ALHAMBRA, either Madison-square, Union-square or the General Post-office.

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For Ladies and Gentlemen.
Board and tuition per year, $115. Principal, BANNISTER, can be seen or reached by letter at No. 52 Dey-st., for a few days.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Summer session will begin on MONDAY, April 18. A few vacancies are to be filled yet. Catalogues containing full particulars are to be had at the bookstore of Messrs. B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway, New-York.
REID & HOFFMANN.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE—A SElect family school for boys, Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness, 7 hours from New-York; 4 from Boston. Summer session of 20 weeks commences May 4. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE.—LOCATION 20 miles east of Brooklyn, 4 from the South Bay, and proverbial for healthfulness. The next session will commence May 10. Circulars in Brooklyn at the Atlantic Bank; in New-York, at S. A. Rollo's, No. 29 Park-row.
E. HINDS, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—The school is easy of access and location healthy. The pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. Terms from $100 to $140 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal.
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SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR MISSES.—Number limited to six; age from 6 to 13 years; board and tuition; branches $150 per year; term opens April 18. Address Miss MARIA CAMPBELL, proprietor, Argyle, Washington County, New-York.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., corner 37th-st. Instruction thorough, discipline efficient. Experimental lectures, with apparatus, to illustrate Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. Terms moderate.

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FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av. This Institution will be removed to the new and elegant buildings Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., on the 1st of May, where it will be free from the noise and dust of the avenue, and where the increasing demand for room will be fully met. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

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SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals,) opens the closing term of its sixteenth academic year on MONDAY, April 18, 1859.

Location is accessible from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Pupils of all ages and degrees of progress admitted (by the quarter) at any time to the departments and classes for which they are prepared, are charged only from the day of entering, and thoroughly fitted for business or any American college. Various classes in Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, Drawing, Book-keeping, higher Mathematics, and all other branches of youthful study, receive daily instruction from ten accomplished Assistants, of experience in teaching, the Principals devoting their whole time to the supervision, instruction and care of their pupils. The department of little boys, which is especially attractive, is under the immediate guidance of one of the Principals.

Parents not acquainted with this institution are referred to the following, among a hundred others, of its present well-known patrons:

Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D	Stephen Philbin, Esq.
Rev Charles Fletcher.	W. A. Cummings, Esq.
Hon. Henry E. Davies.	S. M. Beard, Esq., Brook'n.
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer.	B. H. Howell, Esq., Brkl'n.
A. N. Gunn, M. D.	Ed. Coles, Esq., Jer. City.
Joseph Worster, M. D.	M. R. Case, Esq., Jer. City.
Samuel A. Purdy, M. D.	F. A. Gerhard, Esq., H'bkn.
Julius Frankel, M. D.	John Hofer, Esq., Hoboken.
Henry V. Poor, Esq.	D. A. Baldwin, Esq.
Lieut. Michler, U. S. N.	P. J. Monroe, Esq.
Fred. L. Talcott, Esq.	Wm. F. Van Wagnen, Esq.
E. V. Haughwout, Esq.	Theodore Hyatt, Esq.
John H. Abeel, Esq.	Robert Craighead, Esq.
Frank Hollins, Esq.	John Gray, Esq.
Rufus S. King, Esq.	Thomas Crane, Esq.
Courtlandt Palmer, Esq.	N. D. Herder, Esq.
Henry Stokes, Esq.	P. H. Titus, Esq.
J. O. Fowler, Esq.	John Castree, Esq.
F. H. Jenks, Esq.	Denis Julien, Esq.
G. Hessenberg, Esq.	John B. Hillyer, Esq.
Robert Sears, Esq.	Chas. Bliven, Esq.
Chas. A. Whitney, Esq.	R. Clearwater, Esq.
Chas. L. Vose, Esq.	J. T. Wilson, Esq.
E. Beadleston, Esq.	T. J. Townsend, Esq.
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E. O. Lamson, Esq.	Melancthon Burr, Esq.
Samuel Perry, Esq.	K. Cuillard, Esq.
Mathias Clark, Esq.	Capt. Eli Hunt.
Jeremiah Lambert, Esq.	Christopher Grozer, Esq.
Frederick Berley, Esq.	Wm. N. McIntire, Esq.
G. B. Hartson, Esq.	J. Van Nostrand, Esq
M. Nathan, Esq.	David Quackenbush, Esq.
Geo. W. Brainerd, Esq.	Henry R. Prall, Esq.
C. S. Benson, Esq.	Jas. L. Price, Esq.
J. M. Tilford, Esq.	P. J. Ronk, Esq.
J. S. Conover, Esq.	E. H. Scudder, Esq.
A. M. Chace, Esq.	Gershom Cohen, Esq.
J. B. Cornell, Esq.	T. G. Arnold, Esq.
Justus E. Earle, Esq.	&c., &c.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school, under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen on MONDAY, April 25. This institution is delightfully located in one of the healthiest parts of the State, and surrounded by extensive and well-shaded grounds. Competent teachers are employed in each department. The school is also supplied with extensive apparatus for lectures in chemistry, &c., and being under the direction of trustees the building is rented so low that the terms can be afforded at very moderate rates. The village is very retired. Forty-four miles from New-York City, accessible *via* Harlem Railroad. Terms from $100 to $200 a year, according to age, &c. For circulars apply to Mr. Jas. Bates, office American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Cedar-st., Robert Carter & Bros., No. 530 Broadway; Mr. Jas. Hoobs, Clark, Austin, Smith & Co., No. 3 Park-row, or address the Principal,
ROBERT BOLTON.

THE PRESCOTT SEMINARY—BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, is removed from Tarrytown, N.Y., where it has been for more than three years successfully established, to Yonkers, Westchester County, N.Y., where it will open for the Summer Session on the first Monday of the ensuing month of May.

Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. T. J. Crowen, No. 699; Delisser & Procter, No. 508; Roe Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway. Also, of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row, and No. 3 Ann-st., or by addressing Mrs. ELIZA S. SHAW, Principal,
Yonkers, N. Y.

Mrs. Shaw refers, by permission, to the Rev. Dr. Creighton, Sing Sing; the Rev. Dr. Bedell, New-York; the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Brooklyn; and to W. Wheeler De Forest, Esq., Robert B. Minturn, Esq., and Willard Parker, M. D., New-York City.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—The Summer session will commence May 5, 1859.

From the New-York Observer, Sept. 30, 1858.

It is under the direction of two principals, Messrs. Hazeltine & Fowler, devoted, able and right men. The buildings are spacious, the playgrounds shaded and ample, and all the appointments complete. The system is thorough; there is no sham pretence. The examination of the pupils gave the best evidence of this. Their specimens of oil painting were exceedingly well done. * * * In the evening a concert of music was given; that was indeed a grand affair. Prof. Fowler has a high reputation as a composer and teacher of music, and his concerts attract the most cultivated people from remote parts of the country.

For catalogues apply at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York, or address the principals.
C. G. HAZELTINE,
J. A. FOWLER.

FEMALE SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Summer Term commences on April 27, and closes August 3. The Seminary is pleasantly located near the Sound, and affords a delightful Summer home, combined with all the advantages of a City school. The Principal is assisted by accomplished Teachers in the English branches, Professor A. WOLTGE, of New-York City, Teacher of Music, and Dr. WEISSE of Modern Languages. Terms, $225 per annum for Board and Tuition. Circulars at ROE, LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411 Broadway.
C. AIKEN, Principal.

Miss AIKEN will be at the LaFarge House on Saturday 16th, and Wednesday 20th inst., between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., to receive applications.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, corner of Clinton and Baltic sts., Brooklyn. The next term of this school, taught by the Rev. C. ROCKWELL, late of the Park Latin School, Boston, will commence Monday, April 25. Private lessons given out of school hours, and Mrs. Rockwell will teach private pupils as above in the English and ornamental branches in Latin and French. Circulars may be had at the schoolrooms, and at the book stores of Mr. BABCOCK, No. 246 Fulton-st., and Mr. ROSE, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

R. LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—The 14th term of this school will be open for the reception of pupils, under 12 years, on the 2d of May. The terms are moderate. The Summer vacation occurs on the 15th July, and will continue six weeks. Pupils can remain under partial instruction during the recess, if desirable. A personal interview may be had at No. 420 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Circulars containing terms at the same place, or by addressing the Principal as above.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD HILL, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. The Summer term of 22 weeks will commence on the first Tuesday in May. The Institution has an established reputation for high scholarship and successful discipline. Rare facilities for manly sports and physical training. Terms moderate. Circulars will be sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principals, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN.—Madame NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that she is about to remove, on May 1, from No. 55 Baltic st. to No. 184 Clinton, corner of the same street. The superior accommodations will enable her to receive more pupils.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-third term commences MONDAY, May 2. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained at C. SHEPARD'S Bookstore, No. 152 Fulton-st.; E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, Westchester Co., N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 2. Terms, $100 a session. Number limited to 12. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water st., or of the Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 141 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and be open for the reception of pupils Wednesday, May 4. Circulars may be obtained of Mr. A. CRAW, Jr., No. 1,017 Broadway.

A. H. WHEELER, TEACHER OF BOOK-KEEPING and Writing, and Ornamental Writer, No. 836 Broadway, corner 13th-st. Rooms open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M. Mercantile Arithmetic taught by an able mathematician.

SING SING, (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.—A first-class family school—not a low-priced one. The best instruction at remunerating terms. Next session begins March 28. Pupils received at any time.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Next term commences May 1. Terms moderate. Location unsurpassed. Circulars sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principal.
C. H. WHEELER.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMford, Conn., Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Summer Term commences May 1. Charges moderate. For Circulars, containing particulars, address the principal.

WANTED—SIX MISSES, FROM SEVEN TO THIRteen years of age. Board and tuition $140 per year. Address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Preceptress, Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY FULLY QUALIFIED TO teach the rudiments of Music, desires a few pupils from 8 to 12 years of age. Terms moderate. Address MUSIC, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

BOARDING-SCHOOL AT SOUTH NORWALK, CT.—The Summer term commences May 2. Circulars containing all necessary information may be had by addressing the Principal, J. BENEDICT.

A FEW PRIVATE PUPILS WANTED.—Terms very moderate. Address YALE GRADUATE, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

BOYS DESIGNED FOR BUSINESS CAN take a special course in business writing, book-keeping and arithmetic, at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, and learn more in one quarter than in a year at ordinary schools. The course is strictly practical and business like. Book-keeping, $10. One desk vacant.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A COLLEGE GRADUATE, OF four years' experience in teaching, a position as instructor in the City or country. The advertiser is competent to take charge of an Academy, and to instruct in all the branches of a classical and English education. Highest testimonials as to character and ability. Parties desiring to form an engagement may address THEOLOGICAL STUDENT, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A FRENCH LADY WHO HAS BEEN Teacher for several years, both in Europe and America, wishes a situation, either in a family or in a school, to be entirely there, or only occupied for some hours in the day. She has good references and a diploma as competent to teach the usual branches of education, also drawing and music to beginners. Address E. W. G., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

DAILY AND RESIDENT GOVERNESS—An English lady is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement as above. Added to the English branches she instructs in French, which she speaks, music and drawing. She would have no objection to travel with a family. Address A. B., No. 30 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO THE CHARGE and instruction of children, wishes for an engagement as resident or daily governess in a family or school, to teach the usual English branches and French. Satisfactory reference can be given. Address E. S., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, WELL QUALIFIED by education and experience, desires a situation to teach the English branches. Instruction in French or music will be received as a part of the remuneration. Address Miss WALLACE, Box No. 233, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY A YOUNG widow lady, a situation as visiting governess, where about three hours of the day will be employed in teaching the English branches. Address, for three days, F. A., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS FOR SOME time taught the English branches, also, French, music and drawing, wishes a situation as governess in a family. References exchanged. Address Box No. 295 Ithaca Post-Office.

MUSICAL.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
For Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA,
THALBERG,
MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c.
Prices at the Dépôt, No. 51 Dey-st.,
$45, $50, $165, $230, $250, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
JUST PUBLISHED:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE DRIGGS' PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.

It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the Violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole agents,

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.
Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.

PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET, or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS—New and second-hand, by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co., Prince & Co., and Mason & Hamlin, in plain and carved cases, for sale at great bargains, or for rent, with rent applied if purchased. Rosewood Pianos for $100; Rosewood Melodeons for $25; Piano Stools new style, $2 50. Sheet Music and Music Books at whole sale and retail. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st., and No. 409 Broadway, near Lispenard-st; and G. B. DEMAREST, No. 409 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE Organs, of superior make, at great bargains; second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150; one of the largest Catalogues of Music in the United States; musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates; pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.—In consequence of removal, in a few days, to our new warerooms, No. 856 Broadway, below 14th-st., we will sell our remaining stock at exceedingly low prices for cash. One 7-octave rosewood, nearly new, at $185; one 7-octave at $165, and one 6 octave at $60.

J. & C. FISCHER, No. 325 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT NEW Piano-fortes for sale at WALKER'S warerooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and Eighth-st. Also, second-hand pianos of every description for sale or for hire, at very low prices. N. B.—If required, arrangements can be made by which the hire will be allowed in case of purchase.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium when and wherever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, OR TO RENT.—Agency of Hallett & Cumston's well-known improved pianos, and S. D. & H. W. Smith's first-prize melodeons. Pianos and melodeons for rent. Rent allowed on purchase.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated piano fortes at very great bargains. Second-hand piano-fortes taken in exchange at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, 209 Centre st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

A SPLENDID PARISIAN BOEHM FLUTE for sale at No. 201 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn up-stairs.

WANTED.—A CONTRALTO OF AN ESTABLISHed reputation desires a situation in a quartette choir in this City, Episcopal Church preferred. References of the highest order. Address STELLA, Box 191 *Times* Office.

A BASS SINGER DESIRES A SITUATION in this City or Brooklyn. An interview may be obtained by addressing B. S., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of HICKS & MITCHELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM S. HICKS,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1859. HY. MITCHELL.

WILLIAM S. HICKS will continue the business as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—C. DINSMORE by mutual consent withdraws from the firm of DINSMORE & CO., from this date.
C. DINSMORE.
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1859. L. F. DINSMORE.

L. F. DINSMORE will continue the publishing business under the same name and title as before.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the firm name of JAMES McCORMICK & CO., for the importation of foreign wines, brandies, gins, whiskies, &c., and will continue the business heretofore conducted by the late P. McCORMICK.
JAMES McCORMICK,
FRANCIS McATAVEY,
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1859. No. 29 Beaver-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of CLARK & BOGART, for the purpose of importing French, English and German gentlemen's furnishing goods, at No. 31 Barclay-st., New-York.
THOS. R. CLARK,
ABRAM A. BOGART.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—BOARD CAN BE OBtained on a farm near the Railroad depot. Apply to G. BILLS, No. 52 Nassau-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN FIND very pleasant and desirable rooms on the 2d floor, unfurnished, with good board, in a quiet, private family, at moderate rate; location good, in 29th-st., near Broadway and 6th-av. For particulars, inquire at No. 70 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, ON THE second and third floors of No. 52 East 16th-st., near Union Park, will be vacated the last week in April; the house has been thoroughly put in order, and is very desirable for a party wishing a genteel home.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board, from the 1st of May next, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Family private, house first class, finely located. Unexceptionable references given and required. Call at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen, with board; also, back parlor, suitable for a gentleman and wife. Family private; gas, bath, &c. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 175 West 37th-st., sixth door east of 8th-av.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, at No. 56 Troy-st., between Abingdon-square and 4th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, also a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at No. 71 Dean-st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH OR without board, single or in suites, furnished or unfurnished, at moderate prices, may be obtained at No. 85 East 31st-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING a house nearly new, in a pleasant neighborhood, wish to let a front parlor and bedroom on second floor, with board, to a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen. The house has gas and baths. Inquire at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN WITH THEIR WIVES can obtain pleasant and desirable rooms in second or third stories, with all the modern improvements; situation is airy and pleasant. Apply at No. 194 East Broadway. N. B.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with separate rooms.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM MAY be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, CONVENIENT to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board. Dinner at six. House with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and nurse, with two or three neatly furnished rooms, in a private house, pleasantly located, not above 14th-st.; price not to exceed $70 per calendar month. Address, with full particulars, T. T., Box 340 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THREE OR FOUR gentlemen can obtain good board and pleasant rooms in a private family, within ten minutes' walk of the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Apply at No. 7 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, or by letter to Box 1,630 New-York Post office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN A private family, where all the comforts of a home may be found; a large airy room, having a fine water view; location unsurpassed; for one or two gentlemen of quiet habits, this will be found a desirable opportunity. Address COLUMBIA-ST., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be had on application at No. 79 Sands-st. Possession given about the 20th inst.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ON THE LINE OF the Fulton-av. Railroad in a private family. Apply at No. 21 Bond, corner Livingston-st.

BOARD.—FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR families and single gentlemen, to let with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Inquire at Nos. 9 and 11 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., 2 days.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes a room, with partial board, in Brooklyn, convenient to Fulton or Catherine ferry. Private family preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., R. F., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; also, a parlor and extension room. References exchanged.

A CHOICE OF VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS on second and third floors, neatly furnished, with full or partial board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, for the season; bath, gas, &c. Stages from the door, and convenient to 6th-av. cars. References required. Apply at No. 117 Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs. Also, a large unfurnished parlor on first floor.

A SMALL FAMILY IN WEST TWENTY-NINTH-street, near Broadway, occupying their own house, would let a furnished room to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with partial board. Members of Evangelical Churches preferred. Particular references given and required. Terms moderate. Address Box No. 2 601 Post-Office.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES of rooms may be obtained on the 2d floor of a modern stone front house. The front parlor and bedrooms are particularly desirable. Permanent engagements may be made with two gentlemen and their wives, or a party without children. Family private. References given and required. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS, HANDSOMELY furnished, on second floor front, may be obtained by two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with board, in a residence with every modern convenience, a few doors west of Broadway, near Grace Church. Address Box No. 1,131 Post-Office. None but parties of the highest respectability need apply.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TOGETHER OR SEParately, the entire second floor of a first-class house, pleasantly located, in the XVth Ward, near Broadway, either furnished or unfurnished. Also, a pleasant room for a single gentleman. Address NELSON, Box No. 1,550 Post-office.

A LADY HAVING A FINE LARGE AIRY house, in 21st-st., would be willing to accommodate a few single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with full or partial board, as desired. For particulars apply at No. 46 West 16th-st.

TO LET—NO. 59 WEST 27TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV. AND BROADWAY—With board, to a gentleman and wife, handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, front; house first class, with all improvements. Inquire as above.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR SINgle gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board in a family where there are a few boarders, at No. 97 Prince st., a few doors west of Broadway. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, and three or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

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19 UNION-SQUARE—TWO SINGLE FRONT rooms to let with full or partial board; house newly furnished; all the modern improvements. Also, one suite of rooms to let from 1st of May. Breakfast from 7 to 9; dinner at 6 P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom to let in a private family on 5th-av. above Madison-square, with or without board. Inquire of the Superintendent of Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND story, furnished or unfurnished, as desired, at No. 352 4th-st., second block west of Broadway.

DAY BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED at No. 53 West 16th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BRANCH BOARDERS CAN SAVE one half expense a short distance inland, and visit the same when they desire, at the beautiful establishment formerly occupied by the North American Phalanx. All its domestic, agriculture, dairy and other facilities for comfort of residents are available; conveyance to Branch when desired; hall, with music, for recreations, without charge; shady out grounds, with lake and fine sea breeze; free from mosquitoes and ague, and very healthy generally; no bar, or its consequences; free from fashionable formalities. Accessible by Red Bank and Keyport boats at various hours daily, and Amboy and Freehold Railroad from Philadelphia.

Refer to R. R. Manning, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.; Law & Boyd, No. 68 East Broadway; J. T. S. Smith, Homœopathic Pharmacy, Broadway.

TERMS.—$4 50 to $6, according to room and duration of visit. Address, or apply to, WARREN & LAW, Lessees, Phalanx, N. J. Open now and throughout the year.

COUNTRY BOARD IN BERKSHIRE COUNTY, Mass., five hours from the City. Families and single persons can be well accommodated with board and spacious rooms for the Summer, at the Mount Everett House, South Egremont. The Mount Everett House is beautifully situated in full view of Mount Washington and Mount Everett, is accessible by either the New-York and Harlem Railroad to Hillsdale Station, or by the Housatonic Railroad to Great Barrington, and is in every respect among the best boarding places in Berkshire County. Churches and schools convenient; climate cool, healthy and pleasant; hunting and fishing good, roads excellent, drives and excursions delightful and scenery unsurpassed. Good accommodations for horses and carriages. For full particulars, and plan of the house, apply, personally or by letter, to WILLIAM A. FORBES, proprietor, who will remain one week at No. 340 Broadway; or communications for him may be left in the care of L. B. Warner, at the above-mentioned number.

ELMWOOD.—A SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Elmwood is pleasantly situated upon the public Park in the village of Bloomfield, Essex Co., N. J., within an hour's ride of the City of New-York, and 5 minutes' walk from the Dépôt, from which there are six daily trains. Bloomfield is a healthy and retired place, surrounded by delightful drives. The buildings are lighted by gas, manufactured on the premises, and there is a large play-room connected with them, designed expressly for the amusement of children. Convenient and ample accommodations are afforded for families, servants, horses and carriages. Further information may be obtained by application at Room No. 40 Trinity Building, Broadway, New-York.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, HOBOKEN.—FAMIlies or gentlemen desirous of making arrangements for board during the Summer season, can have a choice of rooms by applying immediately. Ferry boats running from Christopher, Canal and Barclay sts., every 15 minutes. Ferriage to boarders free. Dinner at 6 P. M.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—The large private boarding-house, "Washington Hall," will be open first of May. It is on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, and has fine grounds, well shaded. Address Mrs. J. W. MASON.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMMER.—A gentleman wishes board for his wife, nurse and two children (one an infant), and if not far from the City for himself, a farm house where there are only a few boarders taken preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., S. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN Astoria, 30 minutes' from New-York, in a pleasantly-situated residence. Persons wishing board for two months need not apply. Address PORTER, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls, sisters; one to do cooking and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other one to do chamberwork and washing, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. The best of City and country reference. Call at No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, one as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; both go together, and have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as a good plain cook; would assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; has the best of City reference, and would have no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 6 Bank-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; understands her business truly; she is neat in her habits; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 210 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen for two days on the second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, some family washing, to do in her own place; who has got a grass plot for dyeing and bleaching; who thoroughly understands it, and can give full satisfaction; who understands clear starching and ironing. Call at No. 223 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED person as laundress; understands fluting and mangling; would have no objection to take a chambermaid's place; would go in the country for the Summer; best of City references. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 27 12th-st., corner of University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED good servant to do good plain cooking, baking bread and plain pastry, and a first-class washer and ironer; is perfectly neat, obliging and trustworthy; will do housework; good references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress, and willing to make herself generally useful. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 49 Talman-st., between Bridge and Charles, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation in a respectable private family as chambermaid and fine washer, or as chambermaid and seamstress; one who understands her business perfectly, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class laundress; has lived in some of the best City families from nine to ten years, and brings satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 243 7th-av., corner 26th st., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION AS chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 118 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to do the fine washing and French fluting; is fully competent to fill the situation; has the best of references. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Has the best City reference. Has no objection to town or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing. Has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 81 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first class cook; understands her business perfectly. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 4th-st., near 6th-av., fourth floor.

WANTED—BY A LADY WHO THOROUGHLY understands the business, a situation as forewoman in an upholstery store; or would take orders from private families. Address X. Y. Z., or call at No. 82 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as seamstress, or would do light chamberwork and take care of children. Can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 137 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor.

WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN PROTESTANT girls, situations, one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or fine washer and ironer. Call at No. 214 Avenue B, between 12th and 13th sts. Good City references given.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO PLAIN COOKing, washing and ironing, or would do all the work of a private family; understands baking; as her family has given up housekeeping. Call at No. 126 West 26th-st., top floor, and back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; THORoughly understands all kinds of pastry and game; would have no objection to do the washing of a small family, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 127 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, washer and ironer for a small private family; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 75 West 19th-st., few doors from 6th-av. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as plain cook, or to do the washing and ironing. Would do the general housework of a small private family; has no objection to go in the country. City reference given. Apply at No. 132½ West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress in a private family. The best of City reference. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as professed cook; understands games and soups, baking and pastry, ice-cream and jellies, and all kinds of desserts. The best City reference. Call at 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant woman, as first class cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 West 21st-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good bread baker; has good City references from her last place. Call at No. 166 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good cook and laundress; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 229 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring, in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer; she thoroughly understands her business; the best City reference from her last place; call for two days at No. 118 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation in a family as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 6th-av., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 104 East 11th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION in a private family; is a competent dressmaker; speaks German and English. Good City reference. Inquire at No. 32 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good plain cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 35 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork; good City reference given. Call at No. 313 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and chambermaid, who is a good seamstress and has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 173 Allen-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as waitress or chambermaid; the best of reference for the last 7 years; can be seen for two days at 1,110 Broadway, one door from 33d-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and sewing. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 148 7th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress. Has the very best of City references. Call at No. 139 7th av., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable woman; understands her business, and has good references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 80 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 161 East 25th st.

ANY FAMILY ABOUT BREAKING UP housekeeping, and having a faithful servant (a Protestant,) who understands plain cooking, washing and ironing, for whom they would like to obtain a good situation in a quiet family, may hear of such an opportunity by addressing a line to Box No. 65 Post-Office, with real name and address.

SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.—French, German, Scotch and Irish, with good references, may be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. The German and French languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; one who understands his business; is a careful driver and is willing to make himself useful; can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address A. M., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH A small family, a situation as farmer; understands gardening and the care of horses, and will make himself a generally useful man to his employer. Address T. B., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman, or would drive a milk wagon; will make himself useful to his employers. Address A. B., Box No. 184 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a young married Englishman; understands the care of horses, and is a good gardener; has two years' recommendations to that effect. Address M. S., Box No. 203 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to take care of horses and to attend a garden; the best of reference given. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 470 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman, gardner or waiter, either in the City or country. Address A. B., Box No. 203 Times Office, where an interview can be had.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN from Providence, in a mercantile, jobbing, or commission house, where there would be a good chance of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business; can take charge of the books if wished; the best of New-York and Providence references given. Address A. L. S. LOCK, Box No. 61 Providence Post-office, R. I.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OUT OF EMPLOYment wishes to get a situation in some respectable family, as waiter, or would have no objection to travel with a family, or would take care of an invalid; is a neat, tidy young man, and can come well recommended from his last place. Address THOMAS MORPHY, Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man; he understands the management and the care both of young and old horses; is a first rate driver; the country preferred; has good City reference; can be seen, or address P. M., at No. 125 4th-av., at Mr. DISNEY'S harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business, and has the highest recommendations as to capability and character, from gentlemen whom he has lived with in this City; has no objection to any part of the country; is a good, steady man. Address COACHMAN, care of Mr. Trainor, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 514 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 19 YEARS OF age, a situation as valet to a gentleman or lady traveling; no objection to go South or West; or as bellboy in a hotel, or assistant waiter or light porter. Can read and write. Two years good City reference. Address T. W. A., Box No. 122 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE American boy, in any legitimate business; is accommodating and industrious; very best of reference. Apply or address A. B., for two days, at the news dépôt, between 37th and 38th sts., in 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY one who understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; understands the treatment of flowers and green-house. The country preferred. Good references given for honesty and sobriety. Address, for two days, J. B., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, a situation in a private family, as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and perfectly the care and management of horses; is capable of taking charge of a vegetable garden, if required; best of City reference as to character and capability. Address P. M. N., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant single man, who understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; has no objection to go to the country; is also willing to make himself useful to his employer's advantage; the best reference can be produced from his last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, in a private family; understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; would be willing to work in the garden, and to make himself generally useful round the place; has got three years' good character from his last place. Address J. M., at the seed-store, No. 9 John-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a married man without children; an Englishman; one who perfectly understands his business and willing to make himself generally useful. No objections to the country, and can give the best of reference from his last employer. Address E. F. G., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant man, with the highest testimonials in that capacity; can break young horses to saddle or harness; no objection to City or country, with a first-class family; no other need apply. Address R. E., No. 12 Union-court, or Box No. 214 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND INTELLIgent young man, a Protestant, aged 20, a situation to go in the country as coachman and gardener; has lived a number of years in the above capacity; will come well recommended, and knows his business. Call or address for two days, A. A., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, A SITUAtion in the country; man as farmer and gardener; he fully understands the care of horses in every particular; his wife would take charge of a kitchen, and is a first-rate butter-maker; has thirteen months' reference. Any party wishing such help may address J. S., Box No. 110 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young married man, thoroughly qualified in every department of the business, green-houses, graperies, &c.; is not afraid of work, and feels confident of giving satisfaction to any one who will give him a trial. References unexceptionable. Apply to, or address by note, J. L., seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; is well experienced in the care of horses, carriages and harness, and a good and careful driver; has the best of City reference; can be seen for 3 days at the house of his last employer, No. 10 West 39th-st. Call or address as above.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, in either City or country, by a single young man who understands his business; has the best of reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Address, for two days, M. O., Union-square Post-office, or No. 124 8th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman in a private family by a single man who truly understands his business; is of a sober steady disposition; is willing to make himself generally useful; reference is very satisfactory; country preferred. Address COACHMAN, Box, No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman in a private family, or by a single gentleman; he is a first-rate groom and a stylish driver. Can give the best of City references as to character and capability from his last employer. Call, or address M. L., 1,112 Broadway, in the harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman in a private family; he understands his business in all its branches; can produce the best of City reference as to capability, industry and sobriety. Call or address J. H., Bradley's stable, 31st-st., near 5th-av., or Nelson's stable, 85 and 87 10th st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, A situation in a private family as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and perfectly the care and management of horses. Can produce the best of City and country reference. Address F. B., Box No. 197 Times Office, or at Mr. WALKES', No. 758 Broadway. Country preferred.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, A SITuation in a Club hotel or restaurant; he is an excellent caterer and carver, understands serving dinners, suppers, &c., as his reference will certify; has no objection to go to any part of the Union. Address C. H., care of T. T. Green, Druggist, Broadway, corner of 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT GARdener, by a single man, who understands his business in all its branches; a large place, where the higher style of gardening is preferred. Address, for two days, P. W., Box No. 213 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man a situation as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands his business and has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at his last employer's, No. 280 East 4th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE YOUNG young man, as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands his business, has good City reference, and refers to his last employer. Call on S. F., No. 50 4th-av., near 9th-st., at Mr. Campbell's saddlery store, (or address a note to S. F., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man as coachman and groom; is also a good gardener and farmer; understands the management of horses well; has the best of reference; wages moderate; has no objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION (BY A SCOTCHMAN) as coachman in a private family; is experienced in the care of horses, and has filled respectable situations in this country; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days at BREWSTER & CO.'S, coach makers, Nos. 372 and 374 Broome-st., corner Mott.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED groom; has lived 10 years in one place, having had the charge of a gentleman's stable and very valuable horses; best of references. Apply at No. 11 East 15th-st., or No. 5 William-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; he has thirteen years' reference from his last place. Any one requiring such may address J. H., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, WITH a wife and one child, wants an engagement; can be highly recommended from last and former employers. Call or address T., No. 64 White-st., New-York, Smith's Seed-store.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION; he thoroughly understands his business, and can bring the best of recommendations for sobriety, industry, honesty and capability. Address W. R., No. 826 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN AND his wife, situations; one to act as coachman and gardener; the other to do general housework or plain cooking in a small, respectable family. Address J. M. SMIEDEN, Box No. 188 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a steady, competent man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and can give the highest testimonials as to capability and sobriety. Call or address J. W., No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A MAN who thoroughly understands his business in every respect. Can give the very best of City references. Has no objection to town or country. Address A. B., No. 862 Broadway, corner 14th-st., in the drug-store.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business, greenhouse, graperies, fruit, and vegetables. Yearly place preferred. Address W. T., Box 213 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN a situation as butler, or to travel with a gentleman as valet and waiter. References unexceptionable. Age 29. Address No. 188 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER OR coachman, by a young man. Apply at No. 177 Bowery.

A CHEMIST—AN AMERICAN, PUPIL OF PElouze & Dumas of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. He is well acquainted with the applications of the science to the arts and manufactures. The best of references will be given. Address Box No. 1848 New-York Post-Office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN HAVING a good knowledge of both the French and English languages, and having had experience in business, desires a situation as clerk, salesman or general assistant in a wholesale store. Good City references. Address BENRY, No. 183 East 26th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SEVERAL MEN WHO CAN AND will write a very plain, round hand, to assist in the preparation of the City Directory. Apply, in the handwriting of the applicant, (post paid,) with references, &c., to H. WILSON, No. 379 Broadway. Applications in person will not be attended to.

WANTED—A NICE, TIDY GIRL ABOUT 11 years of age, to look after children and do light work in a small family. Apply at No. 122 East 32d-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COOK TO GO IN THE COUNTRY about an hour's ride on New-Haven Railroad; must understand good plain cooking, baking, washing and ironing. Family is small. Hot and cold water in kitchen. None but Protestants need apply to No. 109 East 34th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs.

WANTED—A MAN, A SCOTCH OR AMERICAN Protestant, who understands the care and management of horses; one who is not afraid of work; good wages and steady employment given. Address, with reference and last employers, B. B., Box No. 141 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO COMpetent Protestant women; one as laundress and one as waitress; they must be well recommended. Apply, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No. 96 West 23d-st., brownstone house.

WANTED—A SECRETARY FOR AN INSURANCE Company, in the City of New-York. No person not having a thorough practical knowledge of the business in all its details need apply. Address Box No. 2,604 Post-office.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE; one who lives with his parents; an American preferred. Inquire at No. 59 Murray-st., up stairs, after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS GARDENER, till Nov. 1; there is no green-house or grapery. Apply, with references, at No. 211 Pearl-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

AGRICULTURAL.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Jenny's Seedlings Strawberry plants,
Boston Pine Strawberry plants,
Hovey's Seedlings Strawberry plants,
Peabody's Seedlings Strawberry plants,
Early Scarlet Strawberry plants,
McAvoy's Superior Strawberry plants,
Wilson's Seedlings Strawberry plants.
Rhubarb roots of the best varieties.
Seed potatoes, imported barley and Scotch oats, Spring wheat; seed potatoes of many varieties.
For sale at the United States Agricultural Warehouse and Seed-store. MAYHER & M'NALLY,
No. 197 Water-street, near Fulton st.

BUCKEYE MOWING MACHINE.
AULTMAN & MILLER'S PATENT.

This celebrated mower, which received the first premium at the Great National Trial at Syracuse, N. Y., besides numerous State and County premiums, and by its practical working has earned a reputation which places it first among the numerous mowers, is now on exhibition and for sale by the manufacturer. JOHN P. ADRIANCE, No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt. Send for a circular.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

Government brand and weight, direct from the agency storehouses.
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
a good assortment. For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.—Fertilizers superior to Peruvian Guano. MAPES Superphosphates of Lime, first ever manufactured in this country, For grass lawns, flower and vegetable gardens and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for 10 years. In strong new bags, 160 lbs. each. Nitrogenized superphosphates of lime per bag $4, per ton $50. Mapes' superphosphates of lime per bag $3 20, per ton $40. Potash superphosphates of lime per bag, $2 80, per ton $35. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

POUDRETTE OF THE CELEBRATED LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This article has stood the test of 59 years, and still holds its place in market as the BEST AND CHEAPEST MANURE for CORN, GRASS and GARDEN VEGETABLES.
Price, $1 50 to $2 per bbl., according to quantity.
Apply to GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.,
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LAWN GRASS SEED.—FINE MIXED ENGLISH Seed, for Grass Plots, Lawns, &c. Guano in small packages, together with a complete assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, Plants, Roots, &c., for sale, at the Union Seed Store and Horticultural Agency, No. 23 Fulton-st., New-York.

LAWN GRASS.—LAWN GRASS SEED FOR lawns and grass plots, a mixture of English and French grass seeds, making a short dark green velvet grass, for sale by the quart or bushel by MAYHER & McNALLY, United States Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 197 Water-st., near Fulton-st.

SWAN ISLAND GUANO.—FOUR HUNDRED tons prime quality now landing, and for sale by POST, SMITH & CO., No. 40 Burling-slip.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.
ONE STEAMER 220 feet long by 30 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 218 feet long by 32 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 116 feet long by 18¾ feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 130 feet long by 25 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 125 feet long by 21 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 110 feet long by 19 feet beam.
ONE SEA-GOING SCREW-STEAMER, about 600 tons burden.
ONE PROPELLER TOW-BOAT.
For further information, inquire of
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

TO RENT—IN ONE OF THE BEST LOCATIONS IN the State, premises, consisting of a foundry, machine, blacksmith and boiler shops, with tools, patterns, lathes and planers, all new and in good condition, particularly well adapted to all kinds of boat and engine work, and a general jobbing business. Also, several fine rooms with power suitable for any manufacturing business, either in wood or iron, with an amount of good docking. The premises are in the city of Buffalo, and will be rented in whole or in part to suit customers. Address E. & B. HOLMES, Buffalo.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 Times Office.

TO BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.—TO LET or lease, for a term of years, the store No. 256 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; fitted up for, and now occupied by, a first-class boot and shoe business. Location the best on the street. Apply to WILLIAM MORGAN & SON, City Bank, South 7th and 1st sts., Williamsburg.

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS—A RARE CHANCE—For sale, exchange or to let, the well-known lumber yard and planing mill on the dock at Yonkers. For further particulars, apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER in the provision business with a cash capital of $10,000. The most satisfactory reference can be given respecting character, ability, &c. Address R. S. T., Box No. 116 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS EXPRESS ROUTE. Apply to WM. H. PRICE, No. 77 East 13th-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!! WINANT'S PATENT EXCELSIOR SPRING BILLIARD CUSHIONS, the most perfect cushions ever invented. The present rapid sale of Winant's Tables and Patent Cushions will add much to the popularity of the game. These cushions are the most durable, lively and correct in use; will not hop the ball; the ball will not wedge or die out against cushion—a serious fault in cushions of other construction. The Patent Cushions applied to old tables on short notice. Everything in the Billiard line furnished as promptly when ordered by letter as if given in person. WINANT'S Billiard Table and Patent Cushion Manufactory, No. 71 Gold-st., New-York.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 16, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.

For sale only by the Manufacturers,
O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 61 and 63 Ann-st.,
And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. 141 Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c. constantly on hand.

GRIFFITH'S SPLENDID ROSEWOOD Billiard Tables, with his late improved combination cushions, can be bought only at his factory. Private houses furnished. Call and examine his fine stock.
WM. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN ELASTIC FABRICS CONTAINING THREADS OR SHEETS OF VULCANIZED RUBBER.—The undersigned gives notice that he holds an absolute conveyance from Charles Goodyear of the exclusive right to use vulcanized rubber prepared according to said Goodyear's patent of June 15, 1844, in all elastic fabrics the elasticity of which is due to the shirring or corrugating the sheets or threads of such fabrics, and in all woven, braided, cemented or sewed fabrics, or such as are or can be covered or protected on one or both sides with substances other than rubber, and in all smooth, elastic shirred goods; and also to make and sell India-rubber threads of vulcanized rubber, and all threads or sheets of rubber which are or can be made or finished by union with or to be covered by fibrous substances. And he hereby gives notice that he is ready to supply the trade with all such fabrics at reasonable rates, and has a full stock now in store.

His attention has been called to an advertisement signed by William Judson, in which said Judson claims to be the owner of the right to import and sell such goods.

The undersigned is satisfied that this pretence on the part of said Judson is a fraud upon the public, and is made for the purpose of injuring his business. Said Judson has never exhibited his pretended titles to any Court, or to the public, and he does not afford the undersigned any opportunity of commencing any suit against him in order to test these titles. Charles Goodyear could not give any valid titles to said Judson, or to any one else, after the titles he had conveyed to the undersigned. The question decided by Judge Ingersoll, in New-York, upon a preliminary motion and partial presentation of the case, was not decisive of the merits of the title of the undersigned, and the card published by said Judson shows that the Court was imposed upon by a pretended title in a third party, which said Judson now claims to have been in himself for the last six years.

The undersigned therefore cautions all dealers in articles of the above descriptions, containing vulcanized rubber, that no such goods can be lawfully sold in this country without his license and stamp, and that he shall prosecute, to the extent of the law, all persons infringing upon his said rights. Orders solicited, and rights to use guaranteed, by HORACE H. DAY.
No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, YESTERDAY, PROBABLY on Broadway or Spring-st., a steel-wire PORTEMONNAIE, containing five $10 bills on the Union Bank, a $1 bill, some loose change, and a bill of goods for Dr. or Mrs. Noyes. The finder will receive $5 reward on leaving the same with JAMES O. NOYES, at the office of the Knickerbocker, Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE First Mission Sunday School of the Strong-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, will be held in the Church, corner Strong-place and Degraw-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, April 17, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. E. E. L. TAYLOR, D. D.; the Rev. Profs. A. C. KENDRICK, D. D.; V. R. HOTCHKISS, D. D.; S. S. CATLING, and the Rev. J. H. BURTIS, Associate Secretary of the American Sunday School Union. Appropriate pieces will be sung by the children.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at the corner of Stanton and Christie sts., at 2½ o'clock, on SUNDAY, April 17, to attend divine service in a body to the Baptist Church in Stanton st., by invitation of the Rev. Mr. HISCOCK Pastor. Let every Veteran attend, if the weather permits. Remember the resolution. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

THE REV. DR. CHEEVER WILL PREACH in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (in the absence of the pastor, the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,) on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, beginning at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., respectively. The subject of the evening discourse will be *The Logic of the Word of God Against Slavery as Man-Stealing.*

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.—The lecture-room of this Church will be opened for Divine Service TO-MORROW, April 17. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, the Rev. S. A. BAKER, and at 3 P. M. by Professor H. MATTISON. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Professor GEORGE BUSH will administer the Sacrament of the Holy Supper on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Athenæum, Atlantic st., corner of Clinton, and deliver a parting address to his friends. The Rev. SAMUEL BESWICK will preach in the MORNING.

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING will be held in the Presbyterian Church, 5th av. and 19th-st., (Dr. Alexander's,) on SABBATH EVENING, the 17th inst., in connection with the departure of Dr. and Mrs. Hepburn, Missionaries of the Presbyterian Board, to establish a mission in the Japanese Islands. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock P. M.

THE GREAT REFORMER.—BY REQUEST, the Rev. J. P. NEWMAN will deliver his celebrated lecture on *Martin Luther* before the Protestant young men of the Ninth Ward, in the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 14th st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 20, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.

THIS NOON, THE REV. SAMUEL D. BURCHARD, Pastor of 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, will preach at the daily prayer meetings, from 12 to 1, at the John-st. Church. The largest audience-room open daily, and has been, permanent, for 4 months. To God be all the praise, as we depend entirely upon him.

JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—The Right Rev. Bishop SOUTHGATE will preach (D. V.) before the Association in the Church of the Holy Communion TO-MORROW EVENING, when there will be a collection in aid of the funds of the Association. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—THE REV. G. R. MCMILLAN (pastor elect) will preach in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, on TO-MORROW, Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

WHAT IS THE BELIEVER'S HOPE?—There will be preaching in reference to this all-important question, TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ P. M., in the Cooper Institute, Room No. 23. Seats free. Those who love our Lord Jesus in sincerity are invited to attend.

CHORAL SERVICE.—FREE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—At the large chapel of the Rutgers Female Institute, No. 264 Madison-st., three doors above Clinton st., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The whole service of the Church will be rendered chorally. Citizens and strangers invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector of St. Anne's Church for Deaf Mutes, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

OLD DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—between Greenwich and Hudson sts. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING by the Rev. J. POISAL; AFTERNOON by the Pastor, the Rev. B. M. ADAMS, on *Household Religion*, and in the EVENING on *Evil Pursueth Sinners*. Seats free.

SERMON TO YOUNG WOMEN.—THE THIRD of the series of discourses on the Bible Women will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, in Lebanon Hall, at No. 593 Hudson-st.; No. 779 Greenwich-st. at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Sarah the Beautiful*. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Seats free.

SABBATH EVENINGS IN STANTON-STREET Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth-st. The sermon TO-MORROW EVENING, will be delivered by the Rev. E. T. HISCOX. Services at 7¾ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

PROF. H. MATTISON WILL PREACH AT Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. MORNING subject—*The Insufficiency of Natural Religion.* EVENING—*Natural Religion tested by the Death of its Votaries.* Seats free, and strangers made welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER—Foot of Laight-st., North River.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE, minister in charge. Subject in the MORNING—*The Straight Gate.* In the AFTERNOON—*The Bloody Sweat.* Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

THE REV. DR. SCUDDER WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, A. M., at 10½ o'clock, in Dr. HUTTON'S Church, Washington-square; in the EVENING, at 7½, in the Rev. Mr. STRONG'S Church, corner Bleecker and Amos sts. He will not preach again in this City for some months.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH.—Mrs. LYDIA A. JENKINS supplies the pulpit TO-MORROW MORNING. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—*Objection to Endless Misery from Scripture Illustrations.*

CHRISTIAN UNION OF BROOKLYN.—THE regular meeting takes place at Polytechnic Institute on MONDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock precisely. Subject for discussion: *What is the True Idea of Worship?* The public are invited.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER J. BLAIN, from Buffalo, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Elder GEO. STORRS at 3 P. M., in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Seats free. Bible Class in Hebrew and English at 2 P. M.

THE REV. GEORGE R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach his closing sermon in the 17th-st. M. E. Church, near 2d-av., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and the Rev. J. W. HORNE in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Public invited to attend.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. It is expected that ministers from the New-York East Conference now in session will preach. All are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. The Rev. JOHN A. PADDOCK, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. All the seats free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

BLOOMINGDALE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—North Hall, 3d-av. Railroad Dépôt, between 65th and 66th sts. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. ALBERT B. KING, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH will speak in the trance state at Musical Hall, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 15 cents.

THE REV. DR. MONTGOMERY, RECTOR of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach, TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal. Subject—*The Lord's Cry to the City.* A collection taken for the Mission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE REV. GEORGE POTTS, D. D., will preach at the Academy of Music, on SUNDAY EVENING next, April 17. Services will commence at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Collection to defray expenses.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CLINTON-STREET AND FIRST-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. S. S. CARPENTER, Pastor, will preach on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Northwest Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., as usual, SUNDAY, April 17, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the EVENING, *The Valley of Sychar, or Jacob's Well.*

THE REV. W. M. THOMSON, D. D., FOR twenty-five years a Missionary in Syria, and author of "The Land and the Book," will preach TO-MORROW MORNING in the Church of the Puritans, (the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S,) on Union-park.

THIRD UNITARIAN CHURCH—NORTHeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st., (the Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM,) is now regularly established, and open MORNING and EVENING on SUNDAYS, at 10½ and 7½. Seats free.

AINSLIE AND EWEN STREETS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH.—Preaching on SUNDAY, April 17, by the Rev. JAMES MCDOUGALL, Jr. Subject—*Stated supply.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. Mr. STREET, of Philadelphia, will (D. V.) preach TO-MORROW at 10½ and 3½ o'clock, and address the Sabbath School meeting at 7½ o'clock. Boys' meeting every Thursday evening.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—The Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUTH'S Missionary Association connected with the Sabbath Schools of Rutgers-st. Church will be held on SABBATH EVENING next, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT will preach on SUNDAY, 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORFOLK-st. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock in Trenor's Academy, 34th-st., one door West of Broadway. Seats free.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH—NO. 207 BOWERY.—Preaching SABBATH, 17th inst., by Elder F. GUNNER, formerly pastor of this Church. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—PREACHing in the Eastern Congregational Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., by the pastor, the Rev. E. T. ALDRICH, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE REV. WILLIAM HAGUE, D. D., WILL preach in the Lexington-av. Baptist Church, corner Lexington-av. and 30th-st., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the EVENING—*Laying on of Hands, or Baptism of the Spirit in the First Century*, being the second of a course of lectures on *The First Truths of Christianity.*

UNION RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT NIBLO'S CONCERT-ROOM.—The Rev. G. F. CLARK, pastor of the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, will preach in the above Room, corner of Broadway and Prince-st., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, April 17. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection to defray expenses.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., New-York.—The Rev. E. W. REYNOLDS, of Jamestown, N. Y., will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ORCHARD-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Near Broome-st. The Rev. Dr. SAWYER, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Destruction of Jerusalem as Foretold in the Scriptures.*

THE REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL preach in the 18th-st. Baptist Church—one door west of 5th-av., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 18, 1859, at 11 o'clock, at No. 48 Clinton-place: HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, sofas, chairs in suite, in blue and silk satin brocatel; arm and reception chairs in reps; consol table, large pier glass, lace curtains, chandeliers, carved rosewood etagere, rosewood side table, marble top; tapestry velvet carpets, carved black walnut bedsteads, rosewood dressing bureaus and washstands, marble tops; rosewood sofa in red plush; chairs and rocker to match; gas brackets, engravings, shades, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, Brussels and tapestry carpets, oil-cloths, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues previous to the sale at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, April 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in brocatel, mahogany suites in hair-cloth, carved rosewood bedsteads, carved rosewood marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, etageres, with plate glass back and doors; mahogany bedsteads, do. washstands, sofas, and lounges, brocatel and lace window curtains, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood reception chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, window shades, rosewood and mahogany bookcases, two rosewood pianos, mahogany do., hall chairs, hall stands, rugs, mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, and pillows, paillasses, &c.; also, kitchen crockery and glassware; also, at 12 o'clock, to close an account, about 31 dozen high cost virgin pale sherry, and about 40½ dozen genuine Otard brandy, (guaranteed,) bottled by the importer.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT MODERN AND ANTIQUE FURNITURE, WITH THE ENTIRE COSTLY CONTENTS OF THE HOUSE.

W. B. WESTCOTT will sell,
THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 16, at 10½ o'clock,

At the five-story dwelling-house No. 153 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av., the elegant furniture, house-furnishing articles, chaste and beautiful works of art contained therein, making a very large, costly and desirable collection of everything adapted to an elegant and fashionably furnished house, all of which is in perfect order, and will be positively sold without reserve, it being imperative that everything should be removed immediately from the premises.

PARLORS, DINING-ROOM, CHAMBERS, &c.

Containing three superb parlor suites, one of which is covered in rich brocades, one full suite in blue and gold brocade, one do. in silk velvet. All of these parlor suites are solid rosewood, beautifully carved and made to order by Roth, with slip covers; superior rosewood pianoforte, purchased three months ago, a very elegant instrument; gothic etageres, with plated doors and statuary tops; rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables, rich damask and lace curtains, large pier and mantel mirrors, with base and cornices, what-nots with plate backs, ormolu chandeliers, Turkish and voltaire chairs, reception chairs, in mocquet and satin, lady's secretary, music cabinet, velvet and Axminster carpets, consoles, escritoires, &c., with a beautiful collection of parlor ornaments, marble figures and groups of the immortal Milton, Flora, the Goddess of Flowers, Day and Night, the Village Festival, Beauty's Bower, &c.; jewel cases, lined with gold and pearl, card cases, magnificent Sevres vases, bisque figures and ornaments, with a number of rare and valuable paintings on canvas and glass. Chamber and dining-room—Superb rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, armoire-à-glace suites, rosewood lounges, washstands, China toilet sets, bronze clocks, candelabras, 16 large hair mattresses, French counterpanes, blankets, cottage and spring-seat chairs, over 600 yards carpet, French China of every description, dinner and tea sets, rich cut-glass silver sets, spoons, forks, urns, brackets, extension dining-table, &c. No postponement. At 10½ o'clock precisely.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, &c., THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR EUROPE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL by auction, on SATURDAY, April 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 42 Bleecker-st., corner Mott-st., a general assortment, consisting of velvet carpets, silk brocatel draperies and lace curtains, pier glasses, chandeliers, parlor suites in rosewood and mahogany, covered in plush and hair-cloth, rosewood centre table, bookcases, wardrobes, clocks and candelabras, oil-cloths, carved mahogany and rosewood bedroom furniture, Turkey curtains, spring and other mattresses, chairs in green morocco, and other articles; physician's office furniture, desks, bookcases, tables, &c.; kitchen ware, &c.

CARRIAGES, ETC.—A valuable Rockaway carriage, made by Lawrence.

A very fine phaeton, made by Lawrence; double and single harnesses, &c.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, by order of Thomas Theall, Esq., Executor, the estate of the late Billa Theall, ¾ of a mile from Rye Dépôt, Westchester County, adjoining the country seats of D. C. Kingsland, Wm. P. Van Rensselear and Charles T Cromwell, Esqrs. The property can be divided into a number of plots, having a fine building site on each, with a splendid view of the Sound and adjoining country. The house is 2-story and attic, handsomely situated and well shaded. Also, at the same time and place, a plot of about 40 acres, on the North street road, 1 mile from the dépôt, adjoining the country seats of the Messrs Macy, Abbott, Palmer and Drake. There is a magnificent view of the Sound from this property, and the location is, in every respect, desirable. Terms easy. Full particulars can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERIOR HAVANA SEGARS OF HIGH grade, champagnes, &c., by order of assignee, HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock M., at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.—An invoice of superior Havana segars, imported for private use, consisting of Las Indias, El Lucero, of the following grades, viz.: Regalias, Londres, Medias, La Reyna, Communes and William, in all comprising an invoice of about 60 M. These segars are all warranted, and we can confidently recommend them to our friends as the most choice and valuable lot ever imported, having been made to order by the late owner and costing him from $80 to $120 per thousand in Havana. Also, 35 cases Anse Celin champagne, very superior. Also, 30 baskets Soleil do., equal to "Moet's" or "Green Seal."

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION OF THE "PARKINSON" ESTATE AT STATEN ISLAND.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, April 21, 1859, at 2 o'clock, at Seigert's Hotel, Vanderbilt's Landing, 23 parcels of beautiful land at Clifton, varying from 2 to 15 acres each, in the immediate neighborhood of the seats of Messrs. Pickersgill, Aspinwall, &c. Also, 2 plots of 12 acres each, on Castleton Heights, rear of Patten's Hotel. Also, 226 acres, known as the farm of the late Caleb White, opposite Perth and South Amboy, with a mile water front. The above extensive property is unsurpassed for beauty of situation, splendor of view, and embraces some of the choicest sites on the Island. Lithographic maps at No. 7 Broad-st. By order H. B. METCALF, Esq., Referee.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

VERY LARGE SALE OF SECOND-HAND furniture of every conceivable description, embracing piano fortes, French plate mirrors, velvet tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suites, rosewood etageres, bookcases and wardrobes, French and Gothic bedsteads, ormolu and other clocks, mahogany dressing bureaus, centre, card and dining tables, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 69 Beekman-st., and No. 89 Ann st.—also, about 100 full pieces of new oil-cloths, various patterns, suitable for the trade and all others; also, 90 dozen curl-maple chairs, various patterns. N. B.—This sale will afford a favorable opportunity to all requiring good furniture. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No 220 Broadway.

IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.—AUCTION sale of all the furniture, works of art and fine decorations contained in the elegantly furnished private residence 12 University-place, near Washington-square. —D. S. HOUGH will sell as above, THIS DAY, April 16, at 10½ A. M. precisely. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues now ready, and can be had at the house or at No. 220 Broadway. The auctioneer calls particular attention to the above sale as embracing a rare opportunity for purchasers to obtain first-class goods at a moderate price. The house contains an unusually large and fine assortment of desirable goods, suitable for genteel housekeepers. Careful cartmen in attendance to pack or ship the goods.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, April 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No 62 East 24th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suites covered in brocatel, mantle ornaments, mirrors, curtains, &c. A complete assortment of bedroom furniture, consisting of mahogany and black walnut, mattresses, feather beds, bedding, cottage suites, mahogany furniture, covered in plush; China, glass, oil-cloths, extension dining table, kitchen ware, &c., &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M. precisely, at the store of Sutphen & Weeks, No. 404 Broadway, between Walker and Canal-sts., New-York. To close up the retail branch of their business. The wholesale department to be removed to No. 100 Liberty and No. 105 Cedar-sts. A large and general assortment of rich wall papers. French decorations, gold and velvet papers, borders, including a variety of low-priced satin papers, blanks, &c. The sale is peremptory without reserve and without regard to weather, and the goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, with a privilege to dealers. Catalogues at the store on Tuesday.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

ON MONDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF May, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 60 bonds (under hypothecation) of $1,000 each, of the Dubuque Western Railroad Company, First Mortgage, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, (on 1st January and 1st July,) in the City of New-York. The same are to be sold in lots of from two to six bonds of $1,000 each. Terms of sale as follows: 10 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale; balance on the following day, at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 36 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE OF SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 19 and 20, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st. Large sale of superb oil-paintings of the English, American and Flemish schools, among them will be found the works of Gignoux, Rossiter, Inness, Richards, Hall, Annelli, Post, Sonntag, Mattison, Dick, Williamson, Richart, Tait, Wm. Brown, Baker, Calyo, Lotichius, Durrie, Culvernouse, Tennant, Meadows, Le Grand, Northcote, Ginani, Menard, Varburg, De Munder, A. Hulk, A. R. Veron, Matteson, Morland, Hill, Atkison, Watson, Leonard, a fine miniature copy of Hogarth's Cock Pit, on ivory, De Place, Diaz Patturer, Soch of Vienna, Malknecht, Tinturier, Vroleyk, Bles, and others of equal celebrity. Also, an invoice for account of executors, of about 30 exquisite copies of the old masters, painted to order for the late owner in Florence, all in richly carved and gilt florentine frames. The American pictures in this collection were mostly painted to order for the present owners. The foreign pictures have been just received direct from Europe, and have never before been exhibited. We sincerely commend this collection to our friends and the public as well worthy their attention, and assure them that every picture will be positively sold to the highest bidder. They are now on exhibition as above with catalogue.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PART OF JUDGE Jay's estate, by order of John Jay and John F. Butterworth, Executors. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BROADWAY—No. 412 running through to Cortlandt-alley. Lot, 26 feet 14 inches by 175 feet.

BROADWAY—No. 390, running through to Cortlandt-alley. Lot, 27 feet 9 inches by 175 feet.

CANAL AND CENTRE STREETS—One Lot, northwest corner

CANAL-STREET—One lot, north side, near Broadway.

CANAL-STREET—One lot, south side, near Cortlandt-alley.

WALKER-STREET—One lot, south-side, near Cortlandt-alley.

WALKER-STREET—One lot, north side, near Cortlandt-alley.

SIXTH-AVENUE—Four houses and lots, west side, near 33d-st.

Two thirds of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage. For book-map of the above property and full particulars, apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, APRIL 18, AT 8 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 33 Front, between Main and Dock sts., mahogany parlor furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, bedding, chairs, tables, walnut extension table, crockery and kitchen furniture. SAME DAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. — Hampden-st., 8th house from De Kalb-av., mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, handsome mahogany secretary and bookcase, oak extension table, Brussels, tapestry, 3-ply and ingrain carpets and oil cloths, gas fixtures, sewing machine, parlor and cook stoves, crockery and kitchen furniture, all in excellent order. Catalogues at the salesroom.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

SALESROOM NO. 61 LIBERTY-STREET, adjacent to Nassau-st., will sell, THIS DAY, Saturday, April 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 61 Liberty-st., a large and general assortment of household furniture, french plate mirrors, &c., both new and second-hand, being removed thither for convenience of sale, and comprising every variety suitable for the parlor, dining and bedroom, library and office furniture; particulars by catalogue. Terms cash and sale peremptorily without regard to weather.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a very superior stock of elegant furniture, consisting in part of rosewood black walnut and mahogany parlor, chamber or dining-room suites, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, sideboards, hat-stands, mirrors, mattresses, &c., being a general assortment, and to be positively sold for cash by order of the assignees. Catalogues at sale.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS AFTERNOON AT 2 o'clock at No. 448 Canal-st., near Varick, a large assortment of household furniture, bureaus, marble-top tables, sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges chairs, sideboards, and also 13 Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, bedsteads, mattresses, feather beds and bedding. Also, the fixtures, counters, shelving, cases, scales, &c., &c., belonging to a grocery-store. Sale positive.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at Salesroom No. 79 Nassau st., a large assortment of parlor and bedroom furniture, consisting, in part, of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, bookcases, extension dining tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

W. S. MCILLVAIN, Auctioneer.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS AT AUCTION.—W. S. MCILLVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, (and every day this week,) at the Seed Store No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, Roses and other Garden Plants of every description, from the extensive establishment of Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

PLANTS, TREES, EVERGREENS, ROSES, Peonies, Azalias, Pot Plants in great variety, from William Wilson, Florist, 14th-st., THIS DAY, at No. 106 Maiden-lane, at 10½ o'clock.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval, and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse Shoe Iron, Peru, Stitts and B B H.
Horse Nails Rods, T V F and other good Brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

LEONARD & JACKSON'S
"PATENT LIGHTS."
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been creditably informed that persons have on one or more occasions endeavored to injure our business by false and malicious statements to the effect that the vault light which we manufacture and sell is an infringement of letters patent granted to Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, we hereby notify those persons to desist from such defamatory statements, as we shall hold them personally responsible for damages.

Letters patent for the vault light which we are manufacturing was granted June 29, 1858, and, should it be questioned, we are fully prepared to defend our rights in the premises, and to show that we are not infringing upon the rights of Mr. Hyatt or any one else.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural and Nautical Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

DICKINSON & CO.,
IRON FOUNDERS,
Greenpoint, Long Island,
Manufacturers and dealers in
IMPROVED SMALL CAST-IRON PIPE AND PUMPS.
Orders for small and fine castings executed with neatness and dispatch. Particular attention will be paid to pianos and fence castings. Parties who wish castings will be called upon by addressing a note as above.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

CAST-IRON FLOWER-VASES FOR GARDENS AND CEMETERIES—From patterns equal to the finest Italian. A large assortment for sale, by BARTLETT & LESLIE, Nos. 380 and 426 Broadway, New-York.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS RUSSIA Sheet Iron, assorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, No 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

GAS PIPE SALE.—CLOSING OUT STOCK.—A large assortment cheap for cash. FINKLE & LYON, No. 421 Broadway.

NICKEL.—BEST SWEDISH FREE FROM ARsenic, imported direct by C. E. HABICHT, No. 80 Beaver-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality—none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 187 Montague-place, Brooklyn,

Now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time; will continue open until the end of May. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

METAL SASHES AND SHOW-CASES.—Persons about opening new stores, or refitting old ones, will find it advantageous to call on F. A. HOWELL, No. 247 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st., where they can select such as they require on advantageous terms. An assortment of mahogany and walnut show-cases on hand.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee, 1 P. M.—Trovatore.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Mesalliance—To Oblige Benson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Rent Day—The Review

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Linda de Chamounix—La Grace de Dieu.

BOWERY THEATRE—Pirates of the Mississippi—Red Gnome—Handsome Jack.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Crown Prince—Red Man of Agar—Darby the Blast.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The Statue Lover.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *New-York*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, April 16, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Three steamers are now about due at this port with European news—the *Prince Albert*, from Galway on the 2d; the *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 2d, and the *Saxonia*, from Southampton on the 3d inst.

Our Mexican correspondent, writing from the capital on the 30th and 31st ult., presents a melancholy story of affairs in that city. The Liberals, to the number of 10,000 men, headed by Degollado and Alvarez, occupied every point surrounding the place, and had pressed up so closely that their rifle-balls reached the plaza, and their evolutions could be watched from the house-tops. The troops were in good spirits, well fed and promptly paid. Every outlet from the city had been cut off, the aqueducts stopped, and all possible means taken to complete the close investment of the place. Further reinforcements were approaching from the North. Within the city all was confusion and alarm. The Commander-in-Chief, General Mejia, a pure-blooded Indian, had enforced martial law, and with his ruffians ruled the inhabitants despotically. His main support was de Gabriac, the French Envoy, backed by Otway, the English resident, whose servility to his colleague has earned him the popular nickname of "Mr. Tool." The report of the recognition of President Juarez by the Government of the United States had been received, but was not credited. The flight of Miramon from Vera Cruz had caused universal dismay. The letter of our Vera Cruz correspondent affords interesting details attending the arrival of Mr. McLane and the departure of Miramon.

The first evidence in the Sickles case, yesterday, related to the lock taken from the door of the assignation house in Fifteenth-street. Mr. Wagner, the locksmith who removed it, identified Mr. Jones, one of the volunteer counsel for the prosecution, as having been present at the time of the removal. Mr. Seeley testified that the order for the removal was given either by Mr. Jones or by Mr. Pendleton, Key's brother-in-law. Mr. Poole testified positively that he heard Mr. Pendleton order the lock to be removed, and another put in its place. The Rev. Mr. Buckley, who was a fellow-student with Mr. Sickles, testified as to the latter's emotion on the occasion of the funeral of his patron, Professor Da Ponte, the object being to show the proneness of Mr. Sickles to frantic outbursts on any moving occasion. The rest of the testimony yesterday went to show the fact of adultery. The defence having stated their purpose to show that Key and Mrs. Sickles were living in habitual adultery, a long debate took place as to the propriety of admitting such evidence, and the Court adjourned before the question was decided. There is no abatement in the excitement attending the trial, and the court-room is crowded to suffocation each day. So much of the time is occupied in the discussions of counsel, that in reality but very little progress is made, and it is difficult to tell when the trial is likely to terminate. It is quite likely to occupy two weeks longer.

A messenger arrived in Washington yesterday from Nicaragua, bringing the amended Cass-Yrisarri Treaty.

A new form of contract for mail contractors has been issued from the Post-office Department, so worded as to enable contractors to negotiate loans.

The night session of the State Senate on Thursday continued until near daylight yesterday morning, and was characterized by the utmost confusion. Mr. Spinola was arraigned for words spoken in debate disrespectful both to the presiding officer and to the Senate, and was put in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. During the excitement consequent upon this proceeding, Mr. Doherty made some injudicious remarks, and was also placed under arrest. The New-York Charter bill was subsequently passed through the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. The bill creating an Insurance Department was also ordered to a third reading. Yesterday, on the reassembling of the Senate, an effort was made to obtain a hearing for Mr. Spinola, but it was unsuccessful. The Brooklyn Water and Sewerage bills were passed. The bill providing for a tax of one and a quarter mill was ordered to a third reading. The Supply bill was under consideration last night. In the Assembly, an effort was made to take up the Senate's amendments to the Appropriation bill, but it failed. After some other business, the Supply bill was taken up, but its consideration was interrupted by a message from the Senate, asking information relative to the disposition of the bill for the removal of Quarantine. It was voted to return the message to the Senate. The Senate's amendments to the bill creating an Insurance Department were concurred in, and it subsequently passed. There seems to be no prospect of an immediate adjournment of the Legislature.

The Court of Appeals has unanimously decided the Anti-rent cases in favor of the landlords. Judges Denio, Strong and Comstock delivered opinions.

We have intelligence from Utah to the 15th ult. The Mormons were highly indignant because a body of United States troops were stationed at Provo during the session of the Court there, and there were rumors of a threatened collision, but no actual outbreak had occurred. An organized banditti is said to infest Salt Lake City, some of whom had been arrested.

The long-looked for letter of Mr. Bates, of Missouri, which he sent to the late meeting of Old-Line Whigs in this City, has at last turned up, and appears in our columns this morning. There is no leaning towards the present Administration in Mr. Bates' letter, and he is very decidedly of the opinion that the Old Whig Party is as dead as a door nail.

We have special intelligence from Apalachicola in relation to the suspected slaver *E. A. Rawlins*, captured by Lieutenant Duer in St. Joseph's Bay, and now detained in that port with her crew. The trial of the crew is to take place on the second Monday of May. The mates are suspected of having murdered the former Captain of the *Rawlins*, a Spaniard.

The crew of the slaver *Echo* were brought to trial, in the United States Circuit Court, at Charleston, on the 12th inst. The prisoners are included in two indictments. They are indicted for piracy, under the law interdicting the Slave-trade. Counsel for the prisoners objected to the competency of the captors as witnesses, but the Court overruled the objection.

The Seignorial Tenure question is again before the Canadian Parliament, and creates a great deal of excitement. The Government measure for its settlement receives the violent opposition of the Upper Canada members. Parliament up to last evening had been in continuous session for two days, with no prospect of an adjournment.

The slave-rescue case, which has been on trial at Oberlin, Ohio, for some time past, has resulted in the conviction of Bushnell, one of the rescuers, who was the first one put on trial. He has not yet received his sentence.

The Federal Court at Savannah has found true bills of indictment against Charles A. L. Lamar, B. F. Aiken, John F. Tucker and others concerned in the affair of the yacht *Wanderer* and her cargo of Africans.

The new side-wheel steamer *Peiho*, just completed by the Morgan Iron Works, under the supervision of Captain M. L. Potter, for Paul S. Forbes, of China, yesterday made a satisfactory trial trip, leaving the City about 9 o'clock, and returning about 4 P. M. There was a large number on board, mostly of engineers and practical mechanics, who spoke in high terms of her performances. She leaves for China on the 23d inst.

The Spring term of the Thirteenth-street Medical College was opened yesterday with introductory lectures by Dr. Horace Green and Dr. Corson.

The trial of Henry Kamak for the alleged charge of setting fire to his store at No. 113 Chatham-street, being arson in the first degree, which has occupied the attention of Recorder Barnard, in the Court of General Sessions, since Tuesday, was yesterday brought to a close by the disagreement of the Jury, ten of their number being for acquittal, and two for arson in the third degree. Mr. Jonas B. Phillips, counsel for Kamak, moved for the discharge of his client under his own recognizances, but the Recorder would allow only of the reduction of his bail from $10,000 to $2,500. Besides a quantity of minor business, George Spenser was convicted of robbing a man in Worth-street, on the night of March 12, and sentenced to ten years in the State Prison.

The sales of Cotton yesterday reached 2,000 bales. Prices were unaltered. Flour was in active request and was a shade firmer. Grain was moderately dealt in. Pork was more plenty and was much cheaper. The sales were pretty large. Other kinds of Provisions, as well as Groceries, were in fair demand at uniform rates. Common Resin, Tar and Spirits Turpentine were more sought after. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

Pay of the Old Police.

If it shall be eventually held that those Municipal Policemen who declined to take places in the Metropolitan Police, in 1857, are legally entitled, under the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, to their salaries since that period, a grave question is suggested, whether the burthen of such payment should be borne by the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, or by the State. There are not wanting those who aver that the money must come from the State Treasury. Their argument is on this wise: The Act of April 15, 1857, establishing the Metropolitan Police, (section 2,) provides that all moneys raised by tax in the abovenamed cities, for the support of the Police,

"When collected, shall be paid into the Treasury of the said respective cities, and shall be styled the Police Fund, and next immediately paid into the *Treasury of the State of New-York*, and shall be paid therein and therefrom under the fiscal regulations of law relating to the School Fund of the State of New-York."

And further, that

"The sums of money theretofore raised by said cities for Police purposes and remaining unexpended, should immediately be paid *into the State Treasury* as part and parcel of the Police Fund, all such moneys so paid into the Treasury of the State to be disbursed to the Treasurer of the Board of Police on his warrant."

It is also provided that all Police salaries, except salaries of the Commissioners, which are paid directly by the State Comptroller, out of the Police Fund, shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Board, to each Inspector and Captain, for the men doing duty in his district.

The ground is taken that *the State*, assuming in this manner the absolute custody and control of the Police Fund, and the disbursement of the same, through the instrumentality of its appointees and agents, the Police Commissioners, *is responsible for any misappropriation which may be made*; and, consequently, that as to the pay alleged to be owing to the old Police, the State having received the money which ought to have been paid out to these men, but which has in fact been disbursed to other men, who were not policemen at all, and who therefore had no right to receive it, has incurred the obligation to make good any loss arising from the malfeasance or mistakes of its agents.

This view of the case is certainly worth considering. Our object is simply to state it, and not to give, at this time, any opinion of our own.

A Swift Witness Rebuked.

The Washington Reporter for the Associated Press admininisters, to-day, a sound and well-deserved rebuke to our impetuous cotemporaries of the *Evening Post*. That unlucky little journal, in its haste to bear witness, in season and out of season, against Mr. Sickles, now on trial for his life at Washington, fell upon the Reporter in question, with extreme vivacity, and rivaled the prosecuting Attorney in the case, Mr. Ould, in the fluency and delicacy of its abusive eloquence. The hapless Reporter was a "fellow" who had abused his opportunities to create "morbid" sympathies for the prisoner; he ought to be made to know his place—his employers ought to haul him over the coals, and generally bring him to conspicuous grief. The Reporter waxes not unnaturally wroth at this sort of usage, tells the *Evening Post*, with much truth, and more modesty, that he is, at least, as far above the reach of unworthy motives as any of the editors and proprietors of that sheet, and forces them to publish, what they already knew to be the fact, that in reporting the general sympathy felt in Washington with the prisoner, he is merely stating facts, and not at all intruding his own opinions.

The *Post* should take warning from the tale of Mrs. Partington, and give up its futile attempts to breast the Gulf stream with a ragged broom. It has been just as unfortunate with Mrs. Sickles' confession, as with the Washington reporter. Without waiting to inquire at all into the facts of the case, it flew at once to the conclusion that Mr. Sickles was responsible for the publication of that most painful document, and after exercising a cheap virtue by suppressing in the evening what it very well knew that everybody had seen in the morning, endeavored to make the prisoner odious by fastening upon him this exposure of his unhappy wife. Had the *Post* enjoyed the means or the disposition to keep itself informed of the facts in this matter, it would have learned that the publication of the confession is due to the proprietors of a petty Washington newspaper, the *Star*, of whose views throughout this case the *Evening Post* itself has been the docile echo. When the representatives of all the other journals had consented to withhold Mrs. Sickles' statement from the public, the persons in charge of the *Star* positively refused to do so. For the *Post's* charge against the prisoner in this, as in so many other cases, we fear it must be said "the wish was father to the thought." There is as little safety as there is decency in keeping up a perpetual partisan running fire of commentaries and insinuations upon a case which is actually undergoing investigation by the competent authorities.

Sanitary Affairs.—The third annual meeting of the Quarantine and Sanitary Convention is to commence in this City on the 27th of the present month. Its sessions are to be held at the Cooper Institute. Delegates are expected from various sections of the country. Boston and Philadelphia have already appointed large delegations from their different institutions and medical colleges; chambers of commerce, and kindred associations elsewhere, are expected to do so likewise. The meeting promises to be of unusual interest, from the fact that several important reports are to be made upon topics designated at the last annual meeting of the kind, which was held in Philadelphia. Mr. C. H. Haswell is the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and desires that the names of all delegates may be reported to him as speedily as possible.

Upshot of the Registry Movement.—A bill has passed both houses of the Legislature entitled "An Act for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens which shall be entitled to the right of suffrage, and to prevent fraudulent voting." It is not a Registry Law, and does not call itself such. A decided improvement upon its title would be to style it "An Act to satisfy, if possible, the friends of a Registry, by increasing in the smallest practicable degree the difficulties of illegal voting."

We do not say that the law in question will prove entirely useless. To a very small extent it may augment the labor of that enterprising class who vote from one to twenty times apiece at each election, without the slightest right to vote at all. It invites them to register their names beforehand; but knowing their repugnance to this premature exposure, it kindly permits them to vote without it. Their sole chance is at the polls, where the crowd and bustle so effectually favor their designs. Not one of that class will take the trouble to place his name on the list. That would be an act of verdancy entirely unworthy of him. But he will go with a friend, as the new law requires, and when the rush is greatest, will force in his ballot by his own oath and that of his confederate. The only difference to him between the new law and the old is, that two oaths are to be henceforth required instead of one. But as he can reciprocate, there will be no great difficulty in finding a swearing friend to back his claims.

The act will not diminish the number of spurious votes two hundred in this city.

Our Harbor Defences.—We published in the Times of Thursday a very interesting letter from Major Barnard, of the Engineers' Corps, upon the Defences of the Harbor and City of New-York. It set forth in a very striking manner the dangers to which the City would be exposed in case of war with any first-rate Power, and the disastrous effects which a blow at New-York would have upon the strength and security of the whole country.

Major Barnard in that letter refers to an official paper which he has addressed to the War Department, and in which he has discussed this whole question at length. He states that in it he has endeavored to show that the problem of the defence of New-York has assumed an importance not dreamed of in former years, and to arrive at some safe conclusion as to what the *safety* of New-York now imperatively and *promptly* demands. A document of this sort certainly ought to be brought to the knowledge of the whole country. If we remember aright, the Senate, toward the close of its late session, called upon the War Department for a copy of it, but, so far as we are aware, the Secretary did not respond to the call. We cannot help thinking that the public service would be greatly benefited by its publication. The subject is one of the utmost importance, and Major Barnard is certainly qualified to treat it with ability, and to bring to its discussion all the resources of professional science and skill.

Mrs. Hays, the Woman who Pretends to Live Without Eating.—The report of the Committee, or watch, organized to test the truth of the claim set up by a woman, in Warren County, N. Y., that she has lived for more than two years past without food or drink, will be found at length in this morning's Times. The woman in question is the wife of one Simeon Hays. It would seem that she and her husband invited the investigation, or, at least, that they were not unwilling it should take place, and an interest was felt in the vicinity to ascertain the real facts, inasmuch as Mrs. Hays made large professions of religious qualities, and gave indications of a design to set up as a prophetess, or something of the sort, basing her claim on the alleged miraculous character of her existence without nutriment.

It is intimated, also, that the gratuities of her numerous visitors were not altogether unacceptable either to herself or her husband.

The Report of the Committee, which is signed by gentlemen said to be of the highest respectability, renders it quite certain that the whole story of this woman's pretended abstinence has been a systematic imposition upon the credulity of the public. Comment upon it is unnecessary, and perhaps an imposture so despicable would be altogether unworthy of notice were it not that the public belief is continually claimed for absurd and impossible deceptions, simply upon the assertions of witnesses who testify to facts which are not facts, and to occurrences which could not occur without a miracle. It is safe to reject all evidence offered to prove an impossibility. One would hardly consent to believe that two and two make five, no matter how many witnesses might make the assertion; and yet we see successful humbugs which rest upon proof not a whit more credible.

Mr. Bates' Letter to the Whig Committee.—Ever since the meeting in Hope Chapel, at which Ex-Governor Hunt spoke, the *Tribune* has been greatly exercised about a letter from the Hon. Edward Bates, of St. Louis, on the politics of the day, which it alleged was read on that occasion by the Whig Committee, and by them suppressed. But at length the mystery is explained. The letter has been "suppressed," for the sole reason that it was never received till yesterday, though written in February. A note from Mr. Bates, simply mentioning the fact that he had written and mailed the letter in question, and expressing surprise at its miscarriage, was the missive that so greatly excited the *Tribune's* curiosity. It is possible that the real letter may have been furnished the *Tribune*. If so, it will lay the document before its readers with alacrity and satisfaction.

Academy of Music.

Donizetti's opera of "Lucrezia Borgia," was played here last night, bringing the farewell performances of Mme. Gazzaniga to an end, so far as the evenings of this week are concerned. The *rôle* of *Lucrezia* is one of the most powerful in Mme. Gazzaniga's *repertoire*. Her points are so well known that the prefatory stillness of the audience is a perfect index to them, even as the tumultuous applause is subsequently their recognition. The house, we are glad to say, was completely filled down stairs, and comfortably so up stairs. Miss Phillips sang excellently as the *Orsini*, and Signors Tamaro and Florenza exerted themselves with some success.

To-day there is a grand *matinée*, commencing at 1 o'clock. The entire opera of the "Trovatore" will be played.

Suicide from Love.—Frederick Behrens, a German sailor, committed suicide this morning at No. 161 Washington-street, by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol. Cause, unrequited love. He had shipped on an outward bound vessel, but becoming enamored with a young girl, remained to prosecute his suit. On Thursday evening he called to see the girl and met with a cool reception, which so wrought upon his feelings that he killed himself, as stated above.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Ten Thousand Liberals Surrounding the City—Progress of the Siege—Conduct of the Foreign Minister.—Condition of the Defence.

RETREAT OF MIRAMON BEFORE THE CITY.

Recognition of the Juarez Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mexico, Wednesday, March 30, 1859.

We have now been twelve days under martial law, and for over a week with the Federal forces at every gate of the city. The local authorities have called in their forces from all quarters, until now we have about 6,500 effective troops, and two or three thousand more who are the produce of the *leva*, (press-gang.) The Federalists who came into Guadalupe on the 21st, were about 2,500 strong, but have since poured into other parts of the valley until they now count over 10,000. They have taken and fortified themselves in Tacubaya, and Chapultepec. At Tacubaya are quartered all the Federal Chiefs from the north. They have plenty of money and pay off their troops regularly. A daily paper is printed by them, which records all the news of the day, general orders, &c. From the housetops of this city we can see all of the movements in the different camps of the enemy—even to the red shirts of the *blouses*, who throng the passages in the castle of Chapultepec, which is about two miles in direct line from the citadel in this city. The Federalists have the Hacienda de Teja, which is at a mere rifle-shot distance from the Government works on the railroad track, and, also, the *Casa Colorado*, from which their riflemen have shot several persons on the Paseo Nuevo. They also hold Piedad, San Angel, San Agustin de las Cuevas, Guadalupe and the Peñon. They have cut off all supplies to the city; have cut the two large aqueducts, and taken all the preliminary steps to reduce this city by siege. They have raised the red and black flags over their more advanced posts, which are in full view of the Government sentinels.

This city has been in perpetual alarm—first from fear of attacks, and second, from fear of plots in the city. Almost every night the Government outposts fire upon imaginary forces with their artillery. On two occasions they have destroyed cattle on the *potreso*, beyond the Paseo, and many shots have, doubtless, been fired at nothing, through the fear of the commanders. The plottings in this city have led to the imprisonment of over 500 persons, amongst them Generals Parra and Callejo, two of the most able men of the Government party. Several mechanics have been thrown into prison, and a number of barbers have shared the displeasure of the Government. The Danish Consul has had his exequatur withdrawn, and many foreigners have been notified to keep themselves extremely circumspect or they will certainly go to prison.

The chief General of the Government now, in this city, is a pure Indian by the name of Mejia, a fellow who was formerly a brigand, and never wore cloth clothing until about a year ago. He is a perfect savage, but a man of considerable cunning—a person of about the same native talent as Billy Bowlegs. He is now quartered at the Hotel Yturbide with his body guard, a dozen of fellows whose faces show them to be men of the most desperate character. They lay about the *patis* of the hotel, eating without knives, forks, or spoons, and cursing every gentleman who carelessly jolts against them. Their patron cannot eat the French cooking of the hotel, and has, therefore, his dishes brought in from outside, which he also eats out of the dish in the primitive manner. This precious set of villains ride out every day and receive the salutations of the priests and ladies, who look upon them as our present defenders from the lawlessness of the Federalists of Tacubaya! To such an extent have prejudices gone, that the Conservative Party look upon Mejia as a great man—as something superhuman. It is a thing oft repeated by those who dare speak, "The cowardly Spaniards have as their chief man a pure Indian—one of that race whom through all time they have treated as slaves." It is a funny rôle poor Mejia is playing. He, the son of a slave, fighting for royalty. I suspect the fellow is a great rascal, and is looking to follow in the same track which made Carrera President in Guatemala. If Miramon were out of the way, and the clergy could elect another man, Mejia assuredly would be the person.

All exit from the city has been prohibited since yesterday. Before, a few favored persons had been passing out to their families at Tacubaya. But the Government found out that everybody was against them, except the English and French Ministers, and they have closed the gates of the city against everybody. We are therefore forced to trust to the statements of the few who slip out over the walls and back in again in the same way, for all reports from the Federalists.

The French and English Ministers are behaving in the most outrageous manner. They have both ceased to perform their proper duties, and have become the ultra partisans of the Clergy. Mr. Otway is known throughout the city as "Mr. Tool"—a slight and significant allusion to the way he is ordered about by the French Minister, the padres and his wife. We are all hoping that he will soon leave or be ordered away, and that Mr. Mathew will be encharged with the affairs of the English Legation. He at least is an Englishman, and a person not likely to sacrifice the interests of his legation to any clique or party in the country.

The influence exercised by foreign legations renders it very important that hereafter the United States should be ably represented here. We see what evil a weak man like Forsyth did. How much good a clever, honest man might have done in his situation is difficult to estimate. I venture to say that a clever American Minister might have averted the civil war which has now distracted the country for over a year.

The leaders of the Federalists in Tacubaya are numerous. So far as we can hear, the notables are, Don Santos Degollado, Gen. Jose Justo Alvarez, Don Juan Jose Baz, Gen. Puablita, Col. Lanz, (a young Irishman of excellent family and formerly Captain of cavalry in the English army,) Col. Saragosa, Col. Yriestra, and several others of less note. Garza, Villalva and Cosales are at San Angel with their pintos. Report said this morning that Zuazua had arrived, and that Diego Alvarez, from Guerrero, was coming with more pintos to join Villalva. Carvajal was at Tezenco this morning with a considerable force. The Government have to-day sent out small parties as scouts to observe the movements of the Federalists, and if possible get news of Gen. Marquez, who is reported to be somewhere in the hills about the valley without being able to enter the city.

There has been slight skirmishing to-day at all points of the outposts. The Government loss has not been great—no more than a dozen—and I suppose less or no less on the other side, although the *blouses* have been showing themselves, red as flamingoes, along the aqueduct and at the Hacinda de Teja.

We have a report here that the United States Government have recognized Juarez as the President of Mexico, and that the Hon. Robert McLane, of Maryland, has been appointed Minister to Mexico. The British and French Ministers declare this report to be a falsehood, and that it is the pure invention of a young gentleman in Mexico, whom the Government charitably allows to remain out of prison. The fact is, I believe, that, notwithstanding the ill-feeling of the Ministers, the report came here in due form from Vera Cruz. The Government have seized the American mail somewhere on the road, and the last news from New-Orleans we have is to the 1st inst., now a month.

The cutting of the aqueducts and the stopping of the ordinary supply of water as yet have caused but little distress, owing to the existence of many cisterns, reservoirs for washing linen, and extensive baths for humans and horses. The Delicios, the largest of the horse baths, gives out to-day. Over 3,000 poor people have been supplied from the Delicios for the past week, who will now be forced to look elsewhere for their water. The authorities have been making an inspection for artesian wells. About 20 have been found. An old Aztec well, or rather spring, of good water has been opened near the corner of Escalerillas and Empedradillo, to one side of the old Aztec temple. The spring and the wells have now to supply over 200,000 persons. We may manage to keep down thirst, but as for clean linen, that will have to be dispensed with.

Mexico, Thursday, March 31, 1859.

The news from Vera Cruz is certainly bad for the Government. It is said on the streets that Miramon is now flying back to the capital with all possible speed, only bringing with him 500 cavalry.

There was considerable firing at Romita last night, doubtless a false alarm given by the Federalists to those on the look out at the citadel.

It is said, and I believe it true, that Carvajal rested with his forces in the Villa de Guadelupe last night.

We have no startling news in the Government bulletin this morning. Everybody looks seedy and sad. The struggle is now narrowed down to a trial of the power of the influence of the British and French legations against the common sense of the Mexican nation. If the British minister were to-day to state in the *Tonja*, at 'Change hours, that he was disgusted with these people, and would recognize the Federalists, I guarantee that to-morrow morning the revolution would be over. Take away from these people the influence of the British legation and they fall to pieces.

Arrival of the Quaker City—Attack of Miramon on Alvarado—His Defeat at that Point—His Appearance near Vera Cruz, and his Flight—Liberal Troops under Degollado Surrounding the City of Mexico—Probable Success There—Sympathy of Americans for the Liberals—Demonstrations of Joy on the Arrival of Mr. McLane—Movements of the English and French Fleets.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vera Cruz, Friday, April 1, 1859.

Accounts respecting the disaster to the *Tennessee*, at the mouth of the Mississippi, with the newly-appointed Minister to Mexico, Mr. McLane, on board, were received here a few days since, and this morning the hearts of the entire population were made glad by the arrival of the *Quaker City*, with the Minister and his accomplished Secretary, Mr. La Reintree.

Since the last advices from this point, events of great importance to the well-being of Mexico have taken place. Demonstrations about this point and in the interior, by Miramon and detachments of his troops have been numerous, and I am very happy to add, entirely ineffectual. Indeed, from all accounts now coming in, and which are direct and well-authenticated, it appears the great force of Miramon is disappearing like the morning dew, and the chances now are that this leader will be taken.

On the 26th ult., a detachment of 1,200 of Miramon's troops, under General Cazenova, were dispatched from Orizaba to attack Alvarado. Two gunboats well placed at that point, opened a raking fire on this body of troops as they came upon the beach-road near the town, killing five or six and wounding some fifteen; whereupon the whole body turned and fled in confusion, and several hundred immediately deserted.

Two days after this event, Miramon, with the balance of his troops, appeared on the sand-hills back of Vera Cruz, and every one was ready for the long-expected demonstration. The most extensive preparations for defence had been made. In some localities, cotton bales were placed on the tops of houses, and hides over these, to prevent as far as possible, damage from shot and shell. The shipping lying between the Castle and the town was ordered below to Sacrificios Island, so that in case Miramon took the town, the Castle could play upon it. Many women and children resorted to the American vessels in the harbor, and the abode of the American Consul was literally jammed with these poor creatures, who feared ravishment and a brutal death at the hands of the assailants should they conquer. On the other hand, the male population and the soldiers were firm and determined to do battle to the last.

Finally, Miramon and some of his detachments appeared on the neighboring hills, and were met with shot from the town. After apparently reconnoitering for a few moments, *Miramon and his troops turned and disappeared without firing a gun!* Thus this great attempt on Vera Cruz and the final overthrow of the Liberal Party has ended in a most ridiculous farce.

Accounts from the City of Mexico have been received up to the 21st, and they are to the effect that Degollado is surrounding the city with 7,000 troops, and we are all awaiting advices from that city, which it is supposed will be conclusive, as to the final overthrow of Miramon and the Church Party.

General Traconis has left this city, with a detachment of troops in pursuit of Miramon, and General Ampudia with a body of Liberal forces, is coming this way from the interior to coöperate with Traconis. Every pass is being occupied by the Liberals. They are determined to catch Miramon, and the probabilities are that they will succeed. It is a fact that large numbers of his troops are daily abandoning him and returning to their homes. The rendezvous of Miramon is not known. From all accounts, he cannot make another stand, and doubtless at this time is fleeing for his life.

All fear of another attack on this city is at an end. Communication with the neighboring country is open. Supplies of vegetables are now coming in. A large portion of the soldiers that had occupied the town is disbanded, and a *corps de reserve* only maintained in quarters. This is good evidence that the people believe the war is over in this quarter at least, and you can well imagine the relief experienced is immense.

Juarez and his advisers are calmly and with a renewed spirit of determination, arranging to follow up the advantages they have gained. The most important advices from the City of Mexico are anxiously awaited, and if they prove of the character anticipated, Juarez will proceed immediately to that city and at once go to work and regulate the affairs of the nation.

Every American here has openly and unequivocally sympathized with and aided Juarez. It is also recently discovered that the leading portion of the Press in the United States has manifested a strong sympathy with the Liberal party. All this has had an astonishing effect. The arrival of Mr. McLane was hailed with demonstrations of joy by the entire population. The United States frigate *Savannah*, lying below at Sacrificios, fired a salute, which was followed by all the guns in Vera Cruz.

Our new Minister will be met by Juarez in the most friendly manner, and events, the possibility of which cannot now be discovered, must take place, to prevent Mr. McLane's speedy recognition of Juarez, and the consummation of treaties of the very highest importance to both countries. But how much better would it have appeared had our Government recognized Juarez long ago, and given him a moral support at least? It appears absolutely certain now that the Liberals will gain the day without our aid, and even in opposition to the unfriendly manifestation of the French and English. Still, the Liberals deserve a friendly union or understanding with the United States, and Mr. McLane, though late, is not too late to secure immense advantages to his country, and do great honor to himself.

There is a mystery about the movements of the English and French naval forces here that no one appears to understand. A large portion of the officers of these fleets sympathize with the Liberals. It is believed that they are obeying the instructions of the representatives of their Governments, in the City of Mexico, which instructions, it is believed, will not be maintained, or continued by their masters at home, at least so far as the English are concerned.

The *Quaker City* remains but a few hours, consequently many interesting details respecting the condition of affairs here and in the interior must be omitted for the present.

The *Tennessee* will be due on the 4th inst., and return on the 8th. By that time, there will be further developments of great importance.

Mr. La Sere, of the Tehuantepec and California line is here, actively engaged in promoting the interest of the Liberal party.

Mr. McLane has taken up his quarters at the Hotel de Diligencias. HIDALGO.

Additional from Havana.

THE LATE FIRES IN THE CANE FIELDS—THAT MONUMENT TO THE LOPEZ MARTYRS—THE SAILORS OF THE JASEUR.

By the arrival of the *Isabel*, at Charleston, we have advices two days later than those received here by the *Philadelphia*. We add the following particulars to the brief notices by telegraph.

In regard to the recent fires near Matanzas and Cardenas, the *Diario de la Marina* says:

"The fire commenced at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the estate Ramona, belonging to Antonio de la Torriente, burned all the fields and damaged the buildings, particularly the negro quarters. The following is the further list of properties said to be destroyed, with the only particulars given of the damage inflicted on each:

Estate Isabel, fields all destroyed.

Estate Elizaldo, nearly all destroyed.

Estate Serrano, part field destroyed.

Estate San Mureial, all fields and house destroyed.

Estate Pantaleon, all fields and house destroyed.

Estate Mendiondo, all fields and some animals destroyed.

Estate Bella Eduarda, all fields, woods, four negroes, several animals and a quantity of sugar manufactured; the wagons, negro clothing, &c., destroyed.

Two coffee properties, Casualidad and Clementina, parts of the fields of each destroyed.

Sugar-estate Acheary, part field destroyed.

Sugar-estate Arulo, four small cane fields destroyed.

As to the quantity of sugar destroyed, it is all guess work in this city. Extensive merchants and factors tell me that the quantity does not exceed ten or twelve thousand boxes, whilst other parties estimate the loss at five times that quantity.

I believe, however, that the canes on most of the fields passed over by the fire had been cut, the sugar manufactured and sent to market.,'

The correspondent of the *Charleston Courier* writes:

"I notice a statement in the Cincinnati *Daily Inquirer* that two gentlemen from the United States had recently erected a marble monument to the memory of the brave Crittenden and his associates, near the spot where they were so brutally massacred. *This may be true*, but four or five days ago I went to that locality, and could not find anything like a monument there; so, if it were erected, it has since been destroyed."

The two missing boats of the wrecked British gunboat *Jaseur* were picked up by a schooner from the Caymanas and carried to Jamaica.

The Court of Appeals—Important Decisions.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The several cases involving the Van Rensselaer claim to rents from lands conveyed in fee, in this county, have been decided by the Court of Appeals. *The decision is adverse to the Tenants: All the Judges concur in the opinion that the rents and arrears must be paid.* This action of the Court of last resort is necessarily final. It has been looked forward with deep interest by the parties concerned and the public, and terminates a long and exciting controversy.

The "vexed question" of the existence or non-existence of such a county as Schuyler, is at last settled. The Court of Appeals pronounces the act creating it *to be constitutional*, and thereby solves a great number of litigated points that had arisen out of the claim that the territory within its limits still belonged to the counties whence it was taken. Five of the Judges concur in the decision. Judges Selden, Gray and Allen dissent.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Fillibustering in the Senate—Mr. Spinola under Arrest—The Charter Ordered to a Third Reading—The Brooklyn Water and Sewerage Bills Passed the Senate—The Supply Bill Sent Up from the House—Bills Passed, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Friday, April 15, 1859.

The Senate spent from 8 P. M. to 3 of this morning, in what is known in Albany as "Fillibustering," *i. e.*, the minority by all artful and artless dodges, by asking to be excused, and calling the yeas and nays; by again asking to be excused on that vote and again calling the yeas and nays; when by accident a vote was announced, challenging the vote, by appealing from the decision of the Chair, by rising to questions of privilege, by reappealing, re-rising to privileged questions, by motions to adjourn, and calling the yeas and nays, by asking to be excused from voting on their motions, and piling up appeals on appeals, calls on calls, privileges on privileges, till it was a miracle that ever they got back to a main question,—succeeded at last in getting the tempers of all concerned up to a very high pitch, getting two of the fillibusters under arrest, but not in preventing the New-York City Charter from being, at 3 A. M., ordered to a third reading. The President of the Senate is probably the most honest man in the State. He is plucky enough, and of unruffled temper; but he does not hold the reins of the cranky team he drives tightly, and lacks the quick, sharp and sudden decision without which a Senate or primary meeting is very likely to tumble into utter confusion. The fillibustering of the Senate last night would have bothered the most perfect presiding officer; him, for a while, it utterly upset; but, recovering control about midnight, he held them up pretty well to the end. The lobbies were crowded with friends of the railroads, enemies of the Charter and canal contractors, all of whom watched with intense interest to see the end. Fernando Wood sat by the side of Doherty and of course Doherty was factious and funny. It was 12½ A. M. when Mr. Spinola rather overdid the thing by declaring that he would not submit to such ruling from the chair—he would be arrested first. The words uttered, alone, were not so offensive, but as they came in at the conclusion of a long series of refusals to be seated when ordered to sit down, to be in order when confessedly out of order, Mr. Diven moved, not "in a passionate manner" as your telegraphic reporter reports, but very emphatically moved to put Mr. Spinola under arrest. Upon this there was a desperate struggle during which Mr. Doherty grew riotous with his tongue, charged Senators with "venting the most despicable malice of their souls"—taking it all back when called to order, but still growing disorderly and more so every moment; the President ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him in charge. Senator Spinola was marched into the library room while the question was being taken, lasting over two hours. Finally the resolution was adopted that Senator Spinola be put under arrest of the Sergeant-at-Arms, until the close of the Evening Session, and kept so until he apologize. Having failed to avail himself of the opportunity to apologize, when it was offered, for the words alleged to have been uttered—he denying that he used them—the Senator was arrested, and so remains, having the liberty, of course, of the Delavan and the State.

This morning the fillibusters, with fresh courage, were on hand. The Brooklyn Water and Sewerage bills were passed, and sent the Assembly for concurrence in their amendments. Then the fight recommenced, and all the morning was spent in killing time. The New-York Senators—Mather, Ely and Schell—were around on every motion and with every motion that could breed delay. Doherty, of course, was absent. Senator Sloan sat silent, and apparently not in the best of spirits. W. A. Wheeler watched the gun, while Noxon and Diven availed themselves of every opportunity to push things on a step. The object of the minority was to prevent reaching the Charter bill, ahead of which there are some forty other bills. This afternoon the effort will be, by a two-third vote, suddenly to take it out of its place and order it at once to be read. As amended, it is much better than when it passed the House—the paragraphs extending the time of the Corporation Counsel, Chamberlain and Croton Board, are struck out. So, too, are the Sanitary provisions. If ever reached, it will go through easy enough.

There was some talk this morning that Senators enough would resign to leave the Senate without a quorum for passing the Appropriation bills. Really there is no danger of it. If they should, the Supply bill, which was read in the House a third time at 2 o'clock to-day, (being recommitted to make it very nearly as it was printed, with the Pilot Commissioners in,) would be lost. But the House, by acceding to the Senate's amendments to the Appropriation bill, has power to save that, and the State might be not much the worse off for the resignation.

The Senate have agreed to send down a respectful message to the Assembly, asking why they have not been informed of its concurrence or non-concurrence in the amendments to the Quarantine Removal bill. The Committee to which that subject has been sent does not yet report, and there is no time for the parties in interest in the "Staten Island Assessment" and "Certain Punishment" to put their shoulders to the wheel above,—which, promptly moving, would save the Quarantine bill.

Meanwhile the Grand-street (Williamsburgh) railroad lies in the hands to which the Senate recommitted it with instructions to strike out Spinola's interpolated coporators and restore Buckman and his friends as the House passed it. The late Roving Railroad is ready for third reading, and if it could be called up ahead of its order, would be safe enough. The Senate's Sanitary bill, amended by the Select Committee of Five, awaits its turn on third readings. It could be made law by receding from the proposed amendments, but that would give you no relief from Morton.

The Governor has returned to-day, as signed, the following bills:

In relation to taxes and assessments in the City of New-York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto.

Incorporating Union Free School No. 4, in Orangetown, Rockland County.

Increasing the capital stock of the Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co.

Authorizing the adjustment of claims held by, and a debt against, the Bank of Orleans.

Of gas-metres, and for the protection of consumers of illuminating gas.

Equalizing the State tax among the several Counties.

Preserving the Public Records.

Authorizing certain Brooklyn Methodist Churches to sell burial grounds and remove remains.

Reappriating certain moneys for the Enlargement and Completion of the Canals.

Making the Second Election District of Southfield (Richmond County) a separate road district.

Draining Pine Plains and Stafford (Dutchess) Swamps.

Relative to Special Sessions and Police Courts.

Releasing to Thos. Smith interest in real estate, of which Henry Smith died seized.

Incorporating Queens County Savings Bank.

Incorporating the New-York Astronomical Library.

The "Tunnel" still lies on the Governor's table—and there is the greatest curiosity to learn whether it will come out a law or a vetoed abortion.

The following bills passed the Assembly this morning:

To change the name of the Williamsburgh and Cypress Hill Plank road Company. Ayes, 66.

To change the name of the Ministers, Elders and Deacons of the North Beriah Baptist Church in New-York City to the Macdougal-street Baptist Church, &c.

Incorporating St. Joseph's Asylum in New-York City. (Senate bill.) Ayes, 81.

Incorporating the South American Mail Steamship Company. Yeas, 67; Nays, 1.

The Williamsburgh Fire Department bill passed, by 65 Yeas and about a dozen Nays—its author voting against it. It has yet the Senate to traverse before reaching the Executive Chamber.

As really so little has been done to write about to-day, it will not be impertinent to go to dinner when the House adjourns. But to go to the Delavan, where the crowd is, and where at this hour there is an average of one girl to wait on two tables, would be to spend an hour in fretting for a plate of soup and a napkin. Congress Hall gong is sounding through the open windows into the Spring air. The legislative lobbies are cleared marvelously soon, as if a pocket edition of the New-York Directory had been read off and every man answered to his name, the throng sets with a rapid tide into Congress Hall, and to dinner. At the head of the table, is Senator Shell, Fernando Wood on his right, and Samuel B. Ruggles on his left, next and above Judge Beebe and Richard Emmet—all five growing animated over a brace of bottles of hock, while the oily Ex-Mayor tells how fields were won. Further on Senator Mather and Chancellor Conkling divide their dessert. Theodore Sedgwick and Martin Grover have a bit of barnburning chat together. Oakey Hall is sandwiched in between the fascinating Mrs. Senator W—— and the bewitching Mrs. Assemblyman S——, forgetting for a moment charters, "vessels," railroads in present company. Comptroller Haws and Geo. H. Purser are side by side discussing roast mutton. Gen. Sandford, Adj't-General Townsend, Inspector-General Sherman and Commissary-General Welsh, over famous port, tell barrack anecdotes. Joseph Blunt and half a dozen of the indicted Aldermen (dead ones counted out) discuss *calves head à la financiere*. Gen. Prosper M. Wetmore and Fred. S. Winston calculate the chances of the Sanitary bill, and study the bill of fare in turn. Messrs. Eno, Haight, Phelps & Co. are drinking claret and confusion to the railroads. Bailey Myers, the Judges of Appeals, Farmer Abel and George Law, Speaker Littlejohn and Commissioner Kennedy sit still further down—

none solitary, none sad, but some hungry and a little impatient for the next service.

I have already complained of the early hour at which the train leaves. The expressman is here.

GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, April 15.

The Senate remained in session till near morning.

Mr. Diven made his motion definite to arraign Mr. Spinola for words spoken, and gave the offensive words to the Clerk.

Mr. Spinola, on the words being said, denied that they were his.

The question was then put to the Senate, as to whether they were his words, and the vote stood 10 to 10. The President cast his deciding vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Ely raised a point of order, that a member could only be arraigned for words actually used, and in voting "Aye," some members had said they were not Mr. Spinola's words, but only the substance of what he had said. The Chair itself had admitted they were only the substance of what had been said.

The Chair ruled the point not well taken.

Mr. Diven then moved that for the words as charged to have been spoken, Mr. Spinola be called to explain or apologize.

Mr. Spinola refused to father words never spoken by him.

Several points of order were raised, none of which the Chair would entertain.

Mr. Diven then moved that Mr. Spinola be arrested for the words spoken, and held in custody during the evening and further until apology be made.

Mr. Spinola was then, on direction of the Chair, removed from the Senate Chamber.

Messrs. Ely, Mather and Sloan each raised objections to the proceedings, but were ruled out of order by the Chair.

Much excitement prevailed, and Mr. Doherty, making some warm remarks, was also placed in custody by order of the Senate.

A motion was then made to go into Committee of the Whole on the New-York Charter bill.

Mr. Mather protested, charging this to be the object of the arrest of two Democratic Senators.

The motion was carried.

When the vote was taken Mr. Ely refused to vote, on the ground that an arbitrary and improper ruling had deprived him of his rights as a Senator, and virtually disfranchised his constituents.

The Charter bill was then put through Committee and ordered to a third reading.

The bill creating an Insurance Department was also put through and sent to its third reading.

The Senate was, during the entire scene, in great confusion and excitement, and densely crowded.

About an hour and a half was spent this morning in a discussion on the Journal, and attempts to settle the difficulty between Mr. Spinola and the majority of the Senate.

Mr. Sloan, on a question of privilege, said that the words attributed to the Senator were, by the admission of Mr. Diven himself, and others on the floor who had voted with the majority, not the precise words used, yet the Senate now insisted that they should be so regarded. If they were not his precise words, it was wrong to hold the Senater in custody, when important bills in which his constituency are deeply interested were being pressed through.

Messrs. W. A. Wheeler and Diven insisted that the controversy could not be reopened.

Mr. Smith moved that Senator Spinola be allowed to attend and make an explanation of the words used by him last night.

Mr. W. A. Wheeler opposed this unless the motion read, "The words the Senate had decided" he had used.

Motion eventually lost.

The Brooklyn Water and Sewerage bills were passed.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for the transfer of certain moneys from the general fund to the Canal fund.

To establish an Insurance Department—by 20 Yeas to 3 Nays. The Nays were Messrs. Ely, Freeman, and W. A. Wheeler.

On motion of Mr. Diven, the One-and-a-quarter Mill Tax bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading.

The Grand-street, Brooklyn, Railroad bill was then reported to the Senate.

The Supply bill probably be considered for the remainder of the Session.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, April 15.

On the meeting of the House Mr. Conkling moved to lay the third reading of bills on the table, and take up the Senate amendments to the Appropriation bill. Lost.

Several subsequent attempts were made in the same direction, but failed.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the South Pacific American Mail Steamboat Company.

To incorporate the St. Joseph Asylum in the City of New-York.

To provide for the payment of work and materials for the Erie Canal Enlargement.

To extend the act to secure a faithful expenditure of money, raised for charitable institutions in the first Senate District to New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties.

Mr. Grover asked unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution:

Whereas, The House adopted a resolution calling on his Excellency the Governor for information relative to the disbandment of the 12th Regiment, therefore

Resolved, That his Excellency be respectfully solicited to furnish this information to this House, if possible before the close of the session.

Mr. Conkling objected and the resolution was not received.

The Annual Supply bill was put on its final passage.

Several motions were made for recommitting it for stated amendments, all of which were lost.

A resolution was received from the Senate requesting the House to communicate without delay to the Senate the fact that the House has now concurred in the amendments to the Quarantine bill, proposed by the Senate, to the end that the Senate may recede from the amendments or adhere to the same, and inviting a Committee of Conference.

Mr. Morris moved that the Clerk of the House be directed to transmit a copy of the Journal of the House, so far as relates to the bill and the action of the House upon it, and inform them that the bill is now in the hands of the Select Committee.

A long and heated debate ensued.

Mr. Christie moved to amend by sending a message, that the House had non-concurred in the Senate's amendments and that the bill be sent with the message.

The Chair declared that such an amendment could only be offered by unanimous consent.

Mr. Christie appealed from the decision.

A protracted debate ensued, when the decision of the Chair was sustained by 65 to 34.

The question recurring on Mr. Morris' motion, the Speaker took the floor and spoke warmly against any other notice of the Senate's message, than proposed by Mr. Morris. He designated the request of the Senate as one unprecedented in a Legislative body. No principle is better settled, than that no one Legislative body shall attempt directly, or indirectly, to interfere with another. He argued that the House had a right after non-concurring to refer a bill to a Special Committee.

Mr. Smith said he had risen in his place the other night and warned the members of the House not to allow the bill in question to be referred to the Select Committee, but it was so referred. Now the House could see the consequence. The Committee has had the bill some days, but have not yet reported it back again. He did not agree with the speaker in view as to the impropriety of the message from the Senate; for the House had within a few days, sent a message to the Senate requesting a similar return of a bill, and the request had been complied with.

After a very heated debate, the House took a recess, before the question was put.

EVENING SESSION.

The question was on directing the Clerk to send to the Senate the record of the action of the House on the Quarantine bill, in response to their resolution requesting the return of the Quarantine bill.

The debate was renewed on the question and much personal feeling evinced.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Littlejohn stated that he had good authority for asserting, that a great change had taken place in public sentiment in New-Jersey, and that if delay took place, the Quarantine might be located there. He also charged, that since the adjournment threats had been made to him that if the bill was not passed, the buildings at the Quarantine would be again burned down.

The question being put on the question to return he message to the Senate, and the same was carried by 56 to 42.

Mr. Schofield moved a reconsideration of the vote. Lost, by 27 to 66.

Mr. Smith moved that the Select Committee on the Quarantine bill be discharged from the further consideration of the bill and that the same be reported to the House.

The Speaker—The motion requires unanimous consent.

Mr. Morris objected and the resolution was ruled out.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill creating an Insurance Department.

A number of unimportant bills, amended in the Senate, were concurred in by the House.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for the transfer of certain monies from the General Fund.

To establish an Insurance Department, amended so as to take effect 1st January next.

The Supply bill was taken up, and is still in discussion at 11 o'clock.

The Senate seems desirous of driving the Assembly into an adjournment to-night.

Nothing more of general interest was done. Adjourned at 11.45 P. M.

Bills Signed by the Governor—The Court of Appeals—Quarantine.

ALBANY, Friday, April 15.

The Governor has signed the New-York Central Park act and the Registry Law. He will veto the bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Parochial Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New-York. The Harlem Railroad bill, the Brooklyn Tunnel bill and the bill for the payment of the Canal Commissioners' drafts are not yet signed.

The Court of Appeals to-day decided the Anti-Rent cases unanimously in favor of Walter S. Church, proprietor of most of the Van Rensselaer manor, and against the tenants. This is considered to settle the long existing difficulties in the Anti-Rent district. The judgments were announced at 2½ P. M. A Special Term will be held in June.

After the Quarantine discussion in the Assembly was settled, this evening, by substantially killing the Removal bill, the Senate inserted in the Supply bill an item of $250,000, for the removal of the Quarantine under the existing law. This amendment provides for the sale of the property at Castleton, according to terms embodied in Mr. Tuthill's substitute for the Quarantine bill.

[Advertisement.]

K—nowing people buy their Hats at Knox's.
N—o hat made this season equals his Spring style.
O—nly $4 is his charge for his best quality.
X—cellent in material, make and style. The Knox Hat is the rage.

The Knox Hat Establishment
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corner of
Fulton-street.

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Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

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Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
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SPLENDID CARPETS
At tremendously reduced prices.
English Velvets, $1 25 to $1 50.
English Brussels, 90c. to $1 25.
All-Wool Ingrains, 37½c. to 75c.
Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

The Steamer New-York sails To-day.—Passengers by this steamer can be accommodated with life-saving clothing to-day, before the hour of sailing, by the Delano Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company, No. 256 Broadway. With one article of this clothing (which costs nothing more than ordinary articles of apparel) it is impossible for either man, woman or child to drown. These facts ought to be impressed upon the minds of every traveler.

[Advertisement.]

Plenty of Laughter.—Now is the time! Now is the chance to be merry! That funniest of all amusing pieces, "Our Irish Cousin," the great card now at Barnum's Museum, is to be repeated this afternoon and evening. And by such a company, too! Now is the time!

[Advertisement.]

Bayard Taylor in the New-York Mercury.—No. 1 of Bayard Taylor's new Travel Sketches will be ready at daylight next Tuesday morning in the New-York *Mercury*. Now is the time to commence taking the *Mercury* if you wish to commence with Bayard Taylor's "first journey."

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Holloway's Pills—For the removal of all obstructions peculiar to females. These Pills have justly obtained a world-wide celebrity, for they always act so gently, yet so surely, that all are benefited by them. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

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Philadelphia Umbrellas.—A large and extensive assortment of exquisitely-made umbrellas, superior to the French, with which they can be compared. Both sun and shower, made for our own sales. A. & G. A. Arnoux, Drapers and Tailors, No. 521 Broadway.

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INDIA RUBBER SPRING BED.

Don't buy a spring bed until you see all; and all that we insist upon is that you call and see them at No. 59 Beekman-st. and No. 722 Broadway, the India Rubber one.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures of new and beautiful designs, will be found at our manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. Wholesale trade especially invited. Warner, Peck & Co.

[Advertisement.]

A line of Scotch Mixtures for trousers, at medium price. Arnoux' Drapers and Tailors, under St. Nicholas.

[Advertisement.]

Gurney's new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

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Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
New styles. Prices from $50 to $125.
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To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Establishment of Messrs. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

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FASHIONABLE SPRING STOCK
OF
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
IMPROVED AND ORIGINAL STYLES.
INFINITE VARIETY IN SIZE,
Quality and Cut.
PARENTS
Are invited to call and examine the assortment at
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Notice to the Public.—Public notice is hereby given that Mr. Frederick V. Rushton, Druggist, from this day ceases to be and act as my general agent. All parties indebted to me will remit to me direct, and all orders for purchases received at my office only, No. 612 Broadway. Dated New-York, April 14, 1859.
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Inventor and Proprietor of Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.

Barry's Tricopherous
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

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Of every variety and EXCLUSIVE STYES, imported and for sale low, for CASH OR APPROVED PAPER, by
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Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle-joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

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Our Superior Shirts,
All sizes, warranted to fit. Also, elegant furnishing goods for present season. Wholesale or retail.
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FOR
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ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
Have now ready a very large and desirable assortment of
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Manufactured by themselves with great care bestowed upon the style of cutting, making and trimming, as well as in the selection of goods.

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We gladly and gratefully tender our testimonial to the many already published, toward giving the Herring Safe the credit and confidence it truly merits. Very respectfully, TEASEDALE & REID.
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TWO THOUSAND SPRING SUITS,
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THIRTY NEW STYLES FOR BOYS.
In school, holiday and home clothing. Great variety in cut, sizes and materials.
EXTRAORDINARY CHEAPNESS.
One price, and no deviation.

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PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
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Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
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WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 253 accidental fires, and have NEVER failed.
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MARRIED.

Cocks—Bowron.—In this City, on 3d day, 12th 4th mo., at the residence of the bride's father, according to the order of the Society of Friends, William Cocks to Sarah Bowron, daughter of Henry C. Bowron.

Prentice—Marshall.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 12, by the Rev. Alexander Clements, Mr. Robert Prentice to Miss Catharine Marshall, all of this City.

Anderson—Mahon.—In this City, on Thursday, April 14, by the Rev. Alexander Clements, Mr. Alexander H. Anderson to Miss Margaret Mahon, all of this City.

Ormiston—Galloway.—In this City, on Thursday, April 14, by the Rev. John Brash, Robert Ormiston, of New-York, to Jessie Galloway, formerly of Perth, Scotland.

☞ Perth papers please copy.

Mitchell—Lauder.—In this City, on Thursday, April 14, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 113 West 13th-st., by the Rev. John Brash, Andrew Mitchell, formerly of Chryston, near Glasgow, to Margaret Ann Lauder, third daughter of James Lauder, of New-York.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

Marlor—Loper.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 12, at the South Baptist Church, by the Rev. John Dowling, D. D., assisted by the Rev. G. Alexander Peltz, Mr. Thomas S. Marlor to Miss Mary Frances, eldest daughter of Charles A. Loper, Esq., all of this City.

Thurston—Armour.—In this City, on Thursday, April 14, by the Rev. E D. Smith, Mr. Charles B. Thurston, of Newark, to Miss Eliza A. H. Armour, of this City.

Strong—Budd.—In this City, on Thursday, April 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. McClintock, George C. Strong, Lieutenant of Ordnance, U. S. A., to Maggie Ellis, only daughter of Wm. A. Budd.

Smith—Eagle.—In this City, on Thursday, April 14, by the Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, Mr. Fitch W. Smith to Miss Isabel C. Eagle, daughter of Capt. Henry Eagle, U. S. N., all of this City.

Milne—Fowler.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, April 14, at the First Baptist Church, by the Rev. O. W. Briggs, Mr. Peter Milne, Jr., to Fannie A. Fowler, daughter of Bernard Fowler, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

Cortis—Anderson.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 12, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Mr. Flagg, John C. Cortis to Sarah Anderson, of Brooklyn.

Green—Mills.—In Lawrenceville, Penn., on Wednesday, April 13, by the Rev. Sidney Mills, of that place, William Green, M. D., of Scranton, Penn., to Miss Kate H., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

Carpenter—Carpenter.—At Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., on fifth day, the fourteenth of fourth month, by Friends' ceremony, George W. Carpenter, of this City, to Priscilla H., daughter of Joseph Carpenter, Jr., of the former place.

Palmer—Story.—At Bergen Point, on Thursday, April 14, by the Rev. Charles Parker, Walter B. Palmer and Mary E., eldest daughter of Rufus Story, Esq.

Howell—Neill.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, April 13, by the Rev. Dr. Neill, Samuel B. Howell, M. D., to Maria E., youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Neill.

DIED.

Wilson.—In this City, on Thursday, April 14, the Rev. Bird Wilson, D. D., LL. D., in the 83d year of his age.

His relatives, brethren of the clergy, and friends of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 6 o'clock.

Baker.—Gone to the spirit world, Eleanor Ann, wife of Henry O. Baker, in the 30th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 545 Broome-st., this (Saturday) afternoon.

Darling.—On Wednesday, April 13, after a lingering illness, Catherine, relict of Seth Darling, of Smithtown, L. I., in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son, Geo. W. Darling, and of her sons-in-law, John G. Beck and Thomas Dugard, together with the members of the Lodge of Antiquity, F. and A. M., Ancient Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., and Columbian Commanders No. 1, of Knights Templars, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 231 West 27th-st., on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Baudouine.—In this City, on Thursday, April 14, Charles A. Baudouine, Jr., aged 21 years, eldest son of Charles A. Baudouine, of 23d st.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Rev. Dr. Gillett's Church, in 23d st., near the 5th-av., on Sunday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock precisely, without further invitation.

Sproule.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 15, Edward Harvey, infant son of James and Mary J. Sproule, aged 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 180 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

Ackerman.—At Bergen Heights, N. J., on Wednesday, April 13, John J. Ackerman, aged 30 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, the Rev. Samuel Kissam, of Brooklyn, are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Bergen Heights, next to the Rev. Dr. Taylor's Church. Carriages will be at the ferry, Jersey City, at 2½ o'clock.

☞ The remains of Mr. Henry C. Parkhurst, only son of Mr. Stephen R. Parkhurst, who was lost in the steamer *Princess*, on the 27th of February last, having been recovered and brought to this City, will be interred on Monday next, the 18th inst., in West Bloomfield, N. J. The funeral service will take place at the Mount Prospect House, in that village, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation. Cars leave New-York for West Bloomfield at 11½ o'clock A. M., from the foot of Cortland-st., and return to New-York at 5:10 P. M.

Dixon.—At Westerly, R. I., on Wednesday, March 30, Mrs. Elizabeth Dixon, widow of the late Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, aged 80 years.

☞ The relatives and friends of John Frederick Prentiss, formerly of Newbern, N. C., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, at 2 o'clock, this (Saturday) afternoon, from the Gothic M. E. Church, corner of Grand and Ewen sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

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NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS AND MASTER JOINERS.—At a meeting of the Journeymen Shipjoiners of this City, held on Friday evening, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That on and after Monday next, April 18, we will demand the sum of $2 25 per day for our labor.

CHAS. WATSON, Chairman.

J. Foulds, Secretary.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the members of this Association will be held in the Lecture-room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 10, 1859, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Board of Direction.

JOSEPH H. LECOUR, Recording Secretary.

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It Holds its Own.—Notwithstanding the multiplicity of so-called remedies before the public, the demand for Redding's Russia Salve grows with each season. It is an infallible remedy for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, wounds sores, erysipelas, etc. Get a box and try it. Only 25 cents. Sold everywhere.
It Never Fails.—Redding's Russia Salve never fails to cure cuts, burns, scalds, wounds, corns, bunions, sores, etc., if liberally used. Sold for 25 cents a box at all the drug stores.

CLARK'S SYRUP—IN ALL CASES OF SEXUAL incapacity and diseases of the Spine and Kidneys is magical. Try it. For sale by BARNES & PARK, Wholesale; C. H. RING, No. 178 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and all over Long Island, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and by all Druggists in this State.

CLARK'S SYRUP—CHANGES THE WHOLE condition of the blood, and kills the poison which feeds the fires of disease.

CLARK'S SYRUP—THIS HEALTHY PREPARATION has the best families in the State who recommend it highly.

CLARK'S SYRUP—ON WEAKLY, DELICATE females, Scrofula or Liver complaint, is a sure remedy. Try it and judge.

CLARK'S SYRUP—IS IN QUART BOTTLES, and is magical on weakness, or sickly, puny children.

CLARK'S SYRUP—WILL CURE ALL IT PROfesses. No mineral. $500 for any grain found in it.

THE HYGIENE AND DIETETIC INSTITUTE, No. 426 4th-av., New-York, is now open for the accommodation of patients and boarders. J. SILAS BROWN, M. D., (many years Physician of the Hygiene Hospital, Boston, Mass.) See circular.

WHISKERS IN SIX WEEKS.—YES, MY magical Onguent will force the beard or moustache or hair to grow luxuriantly within that time, without stain or injuring the skin. Price $1. Sent to any address by mail free. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st.

THOSE BEAUTIFUL PLATED CASTERS.—They have just come from the factory, and are offered at retail from $3 to $15 each. As my store is a little out of the way, I will endeavor to make it for the interest of all who call. LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

REMOVAL.—DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE dépôt removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being [illegible] 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

$12.000 WILL BUY THE NEW THREE-story and attic, high basement house No. 81 7th-av., finished with all modern improvements, has hot and cold water, and gas, even to the attic, three water closets, furnace, &c. Has been occupied by the owner but a few months. Inquire on the premises.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Brooklyn Houses for sale, viz: Three of the eight new three-story brick houses on St. Felix st. just south of Fulton-av. Also, three of the ten new frame houses on Canton-st. just north of Fulton-av—all within a few steps of the cars and only a short distance from either the Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries. For style and beauty, and healthfulness of location, they are unsurpassed. Nassau water, gas, vestibule doors, &c. If applied for immediately they will be sold for $4,000 and $3,400, and on easy terms. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, (owner) No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE LARGE HOUSES ON MURRAY HILL—Two west side of Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., 25 feet front, 72 feet deep, 4-story, high basement, and brown-stone fronts. Each contains 20 large rooms, 28 closets, 2 bath-rooms, 3 water-closets, 8 wash basins, gas, bells, &c. Also, that spacious house corner of Madison-av. and 37th-st., 28 feet front, 83 feet deep, 4 stories, high basement, brick and brown-stone front, and containing 23 large rooms, 26 dressing and clothes closets, 2 bath-rooms, 3 water-closets, 8 wash basins, gas, bells, private stairs, &c; hot air, and hot and cold water on all floors without pumping. They have been built under the constant inspection of the owner, and are believed to contain everything essential in a first-class house, and will bear close inspection. A liberal share may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. Printed cards, with price and particulars, can be had at the houses, or of the owner, JOHN H. SHERWOOD, No. 9 Park-place, up stairs.

600 LOTS IN BROOKLYN (LATE WILLIAMSBURGH) FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Situated between North 7th and North 13th sts., the East River and 5th-st., within a few minutes' walk of the Peck-slip, and the Grand and Houston-st. Ferries. The railroad from Brooklyn Ferry to Greenpoint passes through a portion of this property. A majority of the lots are beautifully situated on high ground, graded, and streets paved. To parties disposed to erect good buildings (and none other permitted on the high ground) the lots will be sold cheap; and cash loaned to the amount of one half the cost, if desired, and a mortgage taken for the price of lots, and money, payable at periods to suit. Also, 20 houses and lots, varying in price from $1,200 to $4,000. Apply to CHARLES FOWLER, corner North 8th and 4th sts., Brooklyn, or to SAMUEL J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE.—TWO LOTS ON THE WEST SIDE of 3d-av., next adjoining the Bulls-head Bank. One plot on the southwest corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st., comprising three lots on the avenue and two lots on 26th-st. Five small frame houses and lots, adjoining the above plot on the south side of 26th st. One lot south side of 28th-st., 125 feet east of Lexington-av.; one lot north side of 25th-st., 125 feet east of Lexington-av.; two lots north side of 25th-st., 84 feet west of 3d-av., next the Bulls head Bank. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. LUSH, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY—By A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,128 Broadway, near 34th-st.:
12 lots on Broadway, 33d and 34th sts.
1 lot on Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts.
2 lots on Broadway, corner 37th-st.
2 lots on Broadway, between 53d and 54th sts.
1 lot on Broadway, corner 56th-st.
11 lots on Broadway and 67th st.
32 lots on Broadway, 68th and 69th sts and 9th-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BRICK COTTAGE, situated in Penn-st., XIXth Ward, Brooklyn, 10 minutes walk from four ferries; near the cars and within 25 minutes' of New-York; house contains twelve rooms and sub-cellar; is new and replete with every modern convenience; location unsurpassed. Apply to G. S. BISHOP, No. 3 Chambers-st., H. PHILIPS, at the building, or JOHNSON & SPADER, lumber dealers, corner of Kent-av. and Hawes-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class, 4-story, brown-stone house and lot, No. 17 East 32d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x99, house 25x60; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 23 Water-st.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINGLE roofs re-covered with Wiegand's celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing, and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter from any part of the country, at Room No. 4 Market Bank, No. 284 Pearl-st., corner of Beekman, also No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.
GEORGE WIEGAND.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FIRST-class four-story high stoop brown-stone house; 27 feet by 70, lot 106 feet deep, beautifully situated on Stuyvesant Park, and near St. George's church. The house is entirely new, and immediate possession can be given. Will be sold on reasonable and easy terms, or rented at a moderate price to a responsible tenant. For further particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The two story and attic house and two lots on Quincy-st., four doors east of Classon av. A desirable location and only a short distance from the Fulton-av. cars. The house contains 12 rooms and is in complete order, marble mantles, gas, &c. Price, $4,200. Rent, $425. The furniture in the house is also for sale. Apply to Mrs. C. S. SMITH on the premises, or to O. B. TWEEDY & CO. No. 12 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A DWELLING-house and lot, with two more lots improved as a garden, very eligibly situated on Gates av., between Classon and Franklin. This property is in the healthiest and most beautiful part of Brooklyn, and the improvements in the neighborhood are all of the best character. For terms, &c, apply to A. FRANKFELD, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES NO. 328 12TH ST., between Avenues B and C, comprising four lots, with buildings thereon lately occupied as a machine-shop, suitable for a foundry, saw or planing mill, machinist or any manufacturing business, being located near the principal iron works and ship yards. Engine and line of shafting in the building ready for work. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—$1,200.—A SNUG TWO-STORY house; 7 rooms, garret and cellar, with two lots, nice garden, fruit trees, grape vines, &c., corner of Suydam-st. and Myrtle-av. Plank road. Take Broadway cars foot of South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome st., New-York, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone English-basement house No. 24 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 48 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO DOMESTIC ECONOMISTS.—TO LET IN Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, several genteel residences, large and small, brick and frame, which by authority we are prepared to rent to good tenants, at rates ruinous to the owners. Those disposed to economise in house rent will do well to give us a call.
WM. MORGAN & SON, City Bank Building,
Adjoining Peck-slip ferry, Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hatfield and George D. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to
JAMES D. FISH, No. 105 South-st.

BARGAIN, IF SOLD THIS MONTH—THREE-story frame house, 10 rooms, with attic, cellar and stable on rear; lot, 25 by 100 feet, all in good condition; neighborhood excellent; 20 minutes walk from Brooklyn Ferries. No. 30 Portland-av., north of Lafayette-av. Price, $3,800. Apply to JAMES E. WALKER, No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York. Terms easy.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story 25-feet front brown-stone house No. 109 West 22d-st., (north side,) second house east of Broadway, built in the very best manner, with portico doorway, stone balustrade and rail, sunken court-yard, and all the improvements. Apply on the premises, or to Z. JAQUES, No. 321 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 170 WEST 11th-st.; terms easy: lot 22½x130 feet; house three stories and attic, 50 feet deep; possession on or before the 1st of May; the carpets in the house are new, and of superior quality, will be sold with house if required. Apply to A. L. DE CAMP, No. 212 Front st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD and Astoria, L. I., several fine buildings, pleasantly located on and near the river, with gardens and every convenience for genteel families. One handsomely furnished. Apply to J. V. H. LAWRENCE, No. 327 Broadway. Also, some property to exchange.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES—31 acres beautifully located in the city of Rahway, only ten minutes from the Dépôt. Capitalists seeking profitable investments will do well to examine it, being only 20 miles from New-York, and accessible hourly.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of land well situated for improvement; a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means, or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, perfect in all its parts, and full size lot; house 25x60 feet, with every modern improvement and elegant location. Inquire on the premises, 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

FOR SALE—ON NINETIETH-STREET, A PLOT OF 18 lots near Gaylor's Dock, East River, suitable for private purposes, stone yard or manufactories. will be sold at a bargain. Apply to S. THOMPSON, Real Estate Broker, Yorkville, 3d-av., corner 83d-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND lot in Goerck-st., for cottage house, in Green Point; house must be good and pleasantly located, but not high-priced. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, Real Estate Agency, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO LOTS NOS. 12 AND 14 Pell-st., 122 feet west of the Bowery, well suited for buildings for mechanical purposes, will be sold low, for cash. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWES, 395 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY and attic house, No. 306 East Broadway, (fronting the Square,) with all the modern improvements; full and complete. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 131 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st, near 9th-av., 20x90 feet. Also, one on 9th-av., near 20th-st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW FIGURE, TWO NEW first-class medium sized, high stoops, brown-stone houses well located, corner of 2d-av. and 18th-st. All modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.

EXTRA-SIZE HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL.

FOR SALE either of those superior three-story and attic houses on the southeast corner of Madison-av. and 36th-st., with or without the spacious first-class stable attached.

The houses are 32 by 70 feet, three stories and finished attic, four good rooms on each floor, exclusive of the extensions, piazzas, &c.; and both are constructed in the most expensive and substantial manner; principally by days' work; and in point of quality of materials and workmanship, convenience of arrangement, and in the heating and ventilating apparatus, are believed to be equal to any house in the City, and in some respects superior. The floor beams and studding, at all the exposed points, have been doubled and secured with strong iron screw bolts. Particular attention has been given to the plumbing, deafening and pointing up around window frames and other openings, to keep out both vermin and air; and they are both believed to be burglar proof—all the exposed outside doors and window shutters being lined with iron, and iron barred; and each house is provided with substantial iron safes of the most approved kind.

There are outside blinds and inside shutters throughout; and in all respects the houses are finished, including a full stock of plants, shrubbery, &c, in the yard.

Can be seen every day, and terms had, on application at the corner house, before 12 or after 4 o'clock.

Also, for sale, the lot adjoining on the south, 32x100 feet.

Also the four lots on the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 35th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The two three-story Philadelphia brick houses, Nos. 11 and 13 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. They are gems in finish and convenience—being first-class, and in all respects a most desirable residence, and only a few steps from the Fulton-av. cars. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or at No. 15 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A NEAT COTtage and four lots of ground, pleasantly situated in the town of Pelham, Westchester County, 16 miles from City Hall, accessible by New-Haven Railroad. It is well shaded, has a good carriage-house, with a Rockaway wagon, harness, sleigh, boat, &c.; convenient to churches, schools, stores and good fishing. Price for the whole $1,200. Inquire at No. 264 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—$2,000 WILL BUY A SMALL THREE-story brick front house and lot in Williamsburgh, a balcony and low windows on second story, portico doorway front, marble mantels, gas, all in perfect order; $1,500 may remain on mortgage. For particulars, inquire of Mr. KELSEY, No. 174 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or of T. FORSTER, No. 260 7th-st., New-York.

$10.750.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE three-story house and lot No. 103 2d-av., west side, between 6th and 7th sts., with all the modern improvements, and located in one of the best neighborhoods in the City; terms easy; possession immediately. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE OF THE property known as Tammany Hotel, in the City of New-York, opposite the Park, together with all the furniture, fixtures and stock in the Hotel, and the entire good will of the business. For full particulars, address Box No. 1,141, New-York Post-office, or apply on the premises to C. BROWN, Agent.

AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, AS THE owner intends going into the country. For sale, the first-class four-story English basement, stone house, No. 203 West 34th-st., beautifully situated, opposite the Blind Institution, a gem in finish and convenience; has extra stairs. Very little cash and very low. No bill on house. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS house, brown-stone in one of the finest and most choice locations in 17th-st., near 5th-av.; it is finished with every convenience, and in the most perfect order. The furniture can be had with it at a bargain. By
R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 272 THIRD-st., lot 22 feet 2 inches by 106 besides right of alleyway of 3 feet 3 inches. Brick front, cellar, bath, gas, and connected with sewer. Price $5,000. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ON FIFTIETH-ST., north side, between 2d and 3d avs., two three-story brick dwelling-houses, newly finished, with modern improvements. Lots 17 by 100 feet; houses 17 by 44. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone house No. 75 West 26th st., near 6th-av., with all the modern improvements. will be let with the furniture, if required. Apply to HALL BROTHERS, No. 128 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, about 1¾ miles from Jersey City Ferry, 31 lots of ground near Railroad Bridge, with fine view of New-York, within a few yards of an omnibus route, by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 25 LONDON-TERRACE, 23d-st., in complete order, with every improvement and a most desirable residence, will be sold on easy terms. Apply on the premises or to JNO. POTTS BROWN, No. 168 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE.—NEW GRIST MILL FOR SALE, IN complete order, two runs of stones, with a large run of custom, doing a good business, will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Inquire of NATHAN ROBERTS, Darien Dépôt, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 16 MANSFIELD-place, 51st-st., west of 8th-av., three story and basement, high stoop, with all the modern improvements, cheap for cash. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 118 Allen-st. For further particulars, inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

A half acre of land and double cottage-house, situated on the north bank of Shrewsbury River, N. J., adjoining Mount's Dock, and distant about two miles from the ocean. The situation commands a view of ocean, river and inland scenery. Price $3,000. Apply on the premises, or address WM. WRIGHT, Riceville, N. J., or JOHN WHITE, No. 101 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—GLEN POINT, ON THE NORTH RIVER—Between West Point and Newburgh, overlooking the river, and lying between Idlewild Glen and a deep ravine. The grounds are open in the centre and covered by a peach orchard; sides heavily wooded; the entrance is shaded and romantic; contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing a wild, secluded spot, in the midst of a growing neighborhood, a rare opportunity is offered. Also, about 10 acres extending from Idlewild Brook to the Newburgh road; has a fine building site and river view, and possesses almost every variety of fruit that a family would need; it has 350 quince, 300 grape vines, ½ an acre of raspberries, also pears, plums, cherries, apples, currants, Lawton blackberries, &c., all in bearing. Also many fine old trees. A new home with the advantages of an old one. Distance from New-York, 60 miles. Daily communication by steamer *Thomas Powell*, and steam-ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River trains. Inquire of F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway, E. L. FANCHER, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, or of JAMES G. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE John J. Palmer, in Westchester, about 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad station at Williams' Bridge, and within an hour's travel from the City. The cars run to Williams' Bridge station about ten times a day. There are 53 acres of land, large orchard, vegetable garden and flower garden. The house is 50 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza, and contains 13 bedrooms, drawing-room, parlor, library, billiard-room, dairy, bath-room, kitchen, laundry, wine cellar, store-room, &c., &c.; hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the highest points in Westchester County, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are also a stone coach-house and stable, sheds, a gardener's cottage and ice-house, filled with ice from a pond on the premises. The house is well furnished throughout, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms, apply to HENRY PALMER, Executor, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building.

VILLA AT NEWPORT, R. I., FOR SALE. One of the most beautiful and desirable situations on the Cliffs, at Newport, R. I, is offered for sale. The house was constructed four years since under the superintendence of Mr. George Snell, architect, of Boston, and no expense spared in its finish; it is upwards of forty feet square and contains thirteen rooms with marble mantels in the two principal stories; has bathing rooms with hot and cold water, and all other modern improvements, such as furnace, cooking range, &c.; plate glass, silver ware, furniture, &c. The view is unsurpassed, being situated on high ground, between the residences of Mr. Wm. T. Wetmore and the Hon. Geo. Bancroft. The place contains upwards of two and a half acres, laid off in lawn, flower garden, vegetable garden, &c., and more land could be had adjoining if desired. There is a spacious carriage-house and stable, and every convenience that could be desired. For terms, which will be very accommodating, and further information, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm at public auction, on the 28th day of April inst., at 12 o'clock M., containing 60 acres, or may be divided into smaller parcels if desired; situated on the corner of Tea Neck-road and Railroad-av., leading to the central dépôt of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, now just completed, half a mile from dépôt and 11 miles from Hoboken, or accessible by plank road. It is finely situated, on high ground and in a healthy location. It has a large orchard of fine grafted fruit; also, cherries, grapes, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, &c, in abundance. Also, a fine, large house, barn, carriage-house, granary and other out-buildings, all in good order. The above will positively be sold on that day on the premises, unless previously sold at private sale. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of T. J. WELLS, corner of Washington and Clarkson sts., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT COUNtry residence at Tubby-Hook, on the banks of the Hudson River, 11 miles from the City Hall, and within 25 minutes from 31st-st., by the Hudson River Railroad. The house, which is just finished, is built of brick, in the most substantial manner, and contains 18 or 20 apartments, with all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company, stabling, carriage-house, dwelling for coachman, &c. The grounds, which are exceedingly beautiful, consist of 2½ acres, or, if desired, 4 acres, with water front, the whole having a splendid view of the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises, or 48 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island, for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished. The house has been newly painted throughout, and is in perfect order, with every requisite for a large and respectable family, furnace, hot and cold water, bath-room, dumb-waiter, gas pipes, &c. It is situated on high, and healthy ground, well shaded with old forest trees, and commands fine views of the Bay and North River; is surrounded by 10 acres of lawn, meadow and woodland. The gardens are stocked with fruit trees in full bearing, strawberry and asparagus beds, &c. The out-buildings consist of coach and poultry house, cow-yard and shed, &c. Terms moderate. Apply to
C. ROBBINS, No. 13 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE AT FORT LEE—A BEAUTIFUL plot of ground, containing about five acres, five minutes walk south of Tilyou's Landing, and opposite 125th-st., New-York. On the property is a choice building site, a natural mound surrounded with fruit and shade trees. The new road from Hoboken along the river makes the above very desirable for a hotel or boarding house. Inquire of E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, No. 611 Hudson-st.

STATEN ISLAND.—TO LET, RENT $75, OR for sale, a new cottage with one acre of ground, in the village of Tottenville, three minutes' walk from the steamboat landing, on high ground, fine view of the Bay. Apply to DAVID CLOSE, No. 147 Fulton st.

TO LET IN RYE VILLAGE—A HOUSE CONtaining seven rooms, small garden, &c., within three minutes' walk of dépôt. (New-Haven Railroad.) Rent $100. Apply to S. CONOVER, Jr., No. 293 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—To be let or sold—A cottage, with garden, walks and plantations, in all about two acres, and with or without a good stable and carriage-house. The above are pleasantly situated, on elevated ground, in the village of Hastings, within five minutes' walk of the railroad station and steamboat landing. The cottage contains 11 rooms, a cellar and woodhouse, and is fitted with fixtures, closets, &c., painted and papered, and fit for immediate occupation. Rent moderate. To the purchaser of the whole, or a part, the terms of payment would be accommodating; a large proportion of the price might remain for a term of years on bond and mortgage, or the whole, with additional security. Apply to W. H. SAUNDERS, Hastings, upon Hudson.

FOR SALE—AT MIDDLETOWN POINT, MONmouth County, N. J., 26 miles from the City by steamer to Keyport, and 20 minutes' ride from steamboat landing by stage, a desirable cottage house and lot, fronting the Abbot House, lot 200 by 67 feet, with barn, stables and other out-buildings. The ground is well laid out with choice grapes, cherries and other garden fruits, all in perfect order. For further particulars apply to WM. DENYSE, No. 183 William st., or R. V. N. DENYSE, No. 440 Hudson-st., New-York.

Also the good will and stock, fixtures, horse and wagon, harness, &c., together with house, store and one year's lease of a well-established bakery, being the only one in the place. For particulars apply as above.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—BEAUTIFUL VILLA SITES AT CATSKILL.—A piece of land in the village of Catskill, extending from the main road to the Hudson River, and containing about 23 acres. It can be so divided as to make two or three building sites of surpassing beauty. For extent of view and variety of scenery it can hardly be surpassed. Part of the land is in forest trees. There is a large variety of choice fruit, and the soil is of excellent quality. Upon the premises is a good farm house and out-buildings. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—NEAR MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A beautiful residence, ten minutes' drive from the dépôt, and convenient distance from church and school. The dwelling is a large stone building with every convenience. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising about seventeen acres, including large garden, well stocked; and beautiful lawn, with necessary out-buildings. Furniture will be let with the house. Apply to JACOB VANMATTA, Esq., Morristown, or to HENRY H. STATESBURY, No. 113 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE SUBscriber, at Astoria, on the bank of the river, quite near the steamboat landing. The location is healthy. The house, which is partially furnished, will accommodate a large family. There is on the ground a variety of fine ornamental, and the choicest fruit trees in full bearing; hot-house stocked with plants, an ice-house filled, a laundry building, with sleeping apartments, and other requisite out buildings. The garden is large, and now prepared for seeding. A portion of the adjoining farming land would, if required, also be let. Apply to BYAM K. STEVENS, No. 195 Water-st.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—AT NEW Rochelle, near the Neptune House, a beautiful country seat, ready furnished; the house, containing twelve rooms, is delightfully situated immediately upon the river, and commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the grounds, comprising five acres, are handsomely laid out with flower and kitchen gardens, and stocked with choice fruit: also, coach-house, stable, and bathing-house; within fifteen minutes of the cars, and three minutes of the steamboat. Trains from 27th-st. at 7 and 9 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON PELHAM, on the place.

FOR SALE—HALF A MILE FROM THE STEAMboat landing at Lloyd's Neck, on the north shore of Long Island, 300 acres of land, the whole or in parcels. The building sites on this property cannot be surpassed, having water fronts on both north and south sides. The soil is of the best for farming purposes, beautifully wooded, perfectly healthy as a residence, and surrounded by fine fishing grounds. In short, this spot combines every desirable quality, and is approachable in two hours, by daily steamer. Apply to HENRY LLOYD, on the premises, or to G. H. KELSEY, No. 146 West 12th-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Pine-st. Terms easy.

$3.500.—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—With three acres of land; or to rent for $250 per year, opposite the residence of the Spanish Consul, in East Chester, Westchester County, one mile from the New-Haven Railroad Dépôt, Mount Vernon. Modern house, two stories, basement and attic, and carriage-house, all in the best condition. Fruit, flowers, and ornamental trees; well shaded; near the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, and good schools. Salt-water bathing on the premises. Apply to FRANCIS E. SMITH, No. 727 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—OR WOULD BE EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY—A two-story and attic house (filled in with brick) and lot, 2¼ acres, situate on Clove road, Staten Island, ¾ of a mile from Factoryville Landing, adjoining Mr. J. J. Kingsford's. House new, 37x40 feet, 15 rooms; contains all modern improvements; hot and cold water supplied by a never-failing stream through the place; barn and carriage-house; fine lawn; large garden and plenty of choice fruits. Also, the furniture, carriage, harness, garden tools, &c. Apply to W. YALE, No. 61 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELL-built and convenient house, 25x30, wing 20x35, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad dépôt, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROOSA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to H. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A COTTAGE IN TREMONT, (late Central Morrisania) Westchester, N. Y., situated on Madison-av., between 11th and 12th sts., near the Town Hall, containing seven rooms, with four open fireplaces, in complete repair; lot 100 feet by 120; well stocked with choice dwarf pears, cherries, grape vines, currants, &c.; only five minutes' walk from dépôt. Apply to SILAS D. GIFFORD, Lower Village.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 10 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No 112 Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ONE MILE south of dépôt on the Post Road, a neat, well arranged two-story cottage, in good order, containing furnace, hot and cold water; stable and wagon house attached; about one acre of land, well stocked with choice fruit and shade trees; three cisterns with good supply of water. Price $4,700. Apply to A. T. GOURLIE on the premises, or at No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY WITH a water front of 1,300 feet. The beautifully located property at Verplanck's Point, 40 miles from the City of New-York, containing 100 acres, including woodlands and pastures, unsurpassed for beauty of location by any property on the river. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence; six acres of land; a fine orchard of peach, plum and apple trees; good out buildings; situated in the village of Claverack, Columbia County, N.Y., within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Institute. One of the very best boarding schools in the country. Terms $4,000. Address Rev. A. FLACK.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence at Scarborough, between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, adjoining H. R. Remsen, Esq's, and Rev. Dr. Creighton's, on the Hudson River, being 10 acres, large house, ice-house, carriage-house, &c., all in complete order. Within five minutes walk of the dépôt. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises. Price $28,000.

TO LET—TWO COTTAGES, ONE FURNISHED and one unfurnished; on the line of the Long Island Railroad, about 40 miles from New-York and 4 from Islip and the great South Bay, famed for its fine fishing; the situation is of undoubted healthfulness. Terms moderate. For particulars apply to T. D. PELTON, No. 167 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED COUNtry seat on the banks of the Hudson River, at Westborough—22 acres. Also, a furnished house and garden at Rockaway, near the Pavilion; also, an Italian villa at Yonkers; also, a large mansion and 20 acres at Flushing, and a large mansion and garden at Carthage, on the river. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR to be let, furnished, for a term of years, on the east bank of the Hudson, at Riverdale, two miles south of Yonkers, and in the immediate neighborhood of a Railroad station. There are eight daily railroad trains each way. Apply to the editor of the *Albion*, 16 Beekman-st.

STATEN ISLAND LAND WANTED—ONE to five acres on the east side, or near the line of the proposed railroad, a suitable site for a genteel residence such as would improve the adjoining property, in exchange for a house and lot in Brooklyn. Address Box No. 4,090, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BEAUTIFUL SWISS Villa, furnished, with 105 acres of land. Situated 20 miles from Saratoga and 10 from Lake George, amidst the most romantic scenery. Will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, as the owner is about to retire to Europe. Apply to J. LEATI, No. 31 East 24th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT FLUSHing, L. I., eligibly situated within a few minutes walk from Railroad dépôt; 10 rooms handsomely furnished, gas, bath, &c.; fine shade trees, good lawn. Apply to Dr. VEDDER, at Flushing; or ROBERT HAYDOCK, No. 101 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 12 Morgan-st., a large and comfortable dwelling house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Inquire of FRANCIS B. HALL, Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—IN SPRINGFIELD-STREET, SOUTH Melrose, a house, with 10 rooms, pantries and all conveniences, suitable for a respectable family; half an acre of ground, with currant-bushes, grapevines and fruit trees. For particulars, inquire either on the premises, or to R. HANNINGTON, No. 315 Pearl st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A convenient two-story house with two acres of land, well stocked with a variety of fruit trees, &c. Apply to GEO. HAYWARD, Lithographer, No. 171 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., furnished cottage and 5 acres of land, stable, and ice-house filled. Cottage has 12 rooms, piazza on all sides, fronting the ocean and next adjoining Howland's Hotel on the North. Apply to WM. DUMONT, 4 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, at Nyack, N. Y., with a large garden and fruit yard, well stocked with choice varieties, ten minutes' walk from landing—$1,200. C. H. OLIVER, No. 61 Liberty-st.

A DESIRABLE PLACE AT WESTPORT, CONN., FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Good two-story dwelling house, and about 1½ acres of land. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to A. GRAY, Esq., near the premises.

FLUSHING, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The cottage and any part of thirty-five acres, known as the "Wright Farm," five minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt. Apply at No. 76 William-st., second floor.

TO LET AT RYE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, beautifully situated, or will be sold or exchanged. Inquire of H. P. WILSON, corner of Duane and Church sts., or E. F. RILE, Portchester.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK.—A beautiful country seat for sale on the banks of the Passaic; it is in excellent order, and adapted for Winter and Summer residence, and at a most eligible distance for those doing business in New-York. The present proprietor has lived there Winter and Summer for the last five years. The house contains 18 rooms, including kitchen laundry, dairy, meat-room, Winter-vegetable room, and up-stairs bath-room, with hot and cold water, water-closet and bedrooms; running under the whole building is a light and dry cellar, with a Culver furnace of the latest improvements; 26 acres in woodland, lawn, flower and kitchen garden, &c. The grounds are beautifully laid out—the lawn is unrivalled within the neighborhood of New-York; it comprises eight acres, beautifully undulating, and studded with old, majestic trees. On the highest ridge of the property is a prospect tower, 50 feet high, which commands an extensive view of the surrounding country, embracing Staten Island, Long Island, Highlands of Neversink, &c. The outhouses are large and in excellent order; they comprise gardener's house, coach-house, stable, cow-house, chicken-house, barn, tool-house, ice-house, forcing-house, conservatory, bath house, boat house. The house is ready for immediate occupancy. Terms easy. For further particulars, and for cards of admission, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.
E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; land extending to the shore, which is distant only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 75 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye dépôt; ground completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walls and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath-house, &c.; situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large three-story house, 36 by 40, containing 24 rooms, are hard finished, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in area; brick cistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps; situated in the village of Bloomingview, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, where steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents; each 1½ hour sail from the City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Dépôt; three quarters of a mile from Princes' Bay. A most delightful place for bathing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEATS TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A neat two-story cottage, containing 14 rooms, very prettily situated in the town of Westchester, on five acres of ground, or more if required, 14 miles from the City Hall. Location free from fevers and perfectly healthy. Also, a new two-story basement house, next adjoining the above, containing 11 rooms, beautifully situated on four acres or more of ground, with a coach-house, &c. Both places are surrounded with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., and reached in about an hour by railroad, or by wagon or sloop, possibly by steamboat, and are next adjoining the subscriber's residence. Inquire of JAMES CONNER, No. 29 Beekman-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, IN ELIZAbeth, N. J.—A gentleman having a larger house than he requires will let it to some responsible party. Would wish to remain with the family, allowing his board to compensate for the rent. The place is one of the prettiest in the town; is ornamented with a great variety of choice fruit and shade trees, evergreens, &c. Large garden; carriage house and stable. House has all the conveniences of the City; gas, furnace, &c. Only 14 miles from the City, and five minutes walk from the dépôt. Cars nearly every hour. For particulars, address LIVINGSTON, Box No. 772 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE VILLA SITES ON THE EAST RIVER—at Whitestone, L. I., only one hour from Wall-st.; communication almost hourly. One of the most desirable water fronts unoccupied in this region. Also, for sale a farm of 45 acres of the best soil on Long Island, only half a mile from the railroad dépôt at Flushing. It has several fine building sites, and will be sold together or in plots of 1 to 10 acres. Also, for sale very low, a few choice building lots in the village of Flushing, five minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt. Apply at No. 107 Chambers-st., to D. S. WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY GOTHIC cottage and large barn in the City of Elizabeth, N. J. The house is new, having just been completed. The premises comprise about eight lots, within six minutes' walk of New-Jersey Railroad Station, and one minute of Catharine-st. Station. The grounds are well laid out with fruit trees, evergreens, shrubbery, &c., with large garden. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, No. 14 Wall-st., Room No. 43, or at his Land Office, opposite dépôt, Elizabeth, N. J.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT YONKERS—To lease, for sale, or exchange for City property. The large new four-story brick building, built for manufacturing purposes—a double horizontal steam engine of 60-horse power each, and locomoters, boilers put in the building this Spring; 100 feet of dock in front of building, and near the Hudson River Railroad dépôt and steamboat landing. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st., New-York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED one mile from the Village of Bedford, Westchester County, and 2½ miles from Harlem Railroad. The place is stocked with a variety of fruit trees, and offers great inducements to persons desiring a quiet and healthful country home. For particulars, inquire of G. MILLER, No. 35 Pearl-st., New-York, or of G. W. MILLER, on the premises. Price $500 per year.

TO LET—A THOROUGHLY FURNISHED HOUSE at the head of Huntington Harbor, Long Island, containing 14 rooms; also stables, bath-house; also an ice-house well-filled, being well calculated for a pleasant Summer residence. Communications daily by steamboat and railroad. The adjoining house will furnish a full supply of vegetable, milk, &c. Terms for six months $300. Apply to HENRY T. SCUDDER, on the premises.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT JAMAICA, L. I.; good farm house, 15 rooms; good garden and about four acres of land; barn and out-buildings complete; large quantity of fruit; situated on the plank road; cars and stages several times a day; everything necessary for the comfort of a family. Rent moderate. Apply to JAMES H. RAYMOND, No. 187 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET AT FORDHAM—A BEAUTIFUL gothic cottage, with one acre of land, carriage-house, stable, &c., with good variety of fruits, &c., adjoining the Reformed Dutch Church on the ridge between Fordham and King's Bridge, and now occupied by Dennis Valentine. Apply to NEWELL & TINGLEY, No. 3 Nassau-st., on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—12 miles from Madison-square, on the Albany post-road, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, 1 mile from Riverdale station; the house is large and new, with plenty of shade trees; four to five acres; a fine well of water; large carriage-house; access by hack from Yonkers. Inquire of J. ODELL, near the premises, or at No. 7 Madison av.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—CONTAINing 40 acres, finely fruited, shaded and wooded; building good, commanding a delightful view of the Sound and perfectly healthy; 1½ hours from the City, in Westchester County. Terms easy; price to suit the times. Inquire of RICHARD F. PURDY, No. 142 Bowery.

TO LET—A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, three minutes' walk from the Harlem Railroad dépôt, at Brewster. The house is commodious and fully supplied with good new furniture. It has a garden and lawn of three acres, with a full and choice variety of fruit. For full particulars, apply to WM. HINTON, No. 343 4th-av.

HOUSES TO LET IN ASTORIA, L. I.—Rents from $150 to $300. Also, 4½ acres land for sale or lease, well calculated for a nursery man, adjoining Mr. Wm. C. Wilson's nursery and florist, in Astoria, on the Turnpike leading to Flushing. Apply to R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria; or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

FOR SALE, ON STATEN ISLAND—HANDsome cottage, in a healthy location, with fine land and water view; with grape arbor, excellent water, and about ten minutes' walk from the steamboat landings. For further particulars, apply to SILAS K. EVERETT, Esq., No. 159 Front-st.

TO LET—TWO BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdences, at Somerville, New-Jersey, 40 miles from New-York and 10 minutes' walk from railroad dépôt. Rent, $250 each. For further particulars, apply to
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—$3,200—House and 5 acres of good land. Fruit, shrubbery, &c., in abundance. 1 mile above Crugers' Station, on Hudson River. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR COTTAGES, AT Astoria, L. I., with gardens. Terms easy. Also building sites with building loans. Apply to H. L. BIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR RENT—A COUNTRY HOUSE READY FURnished, conveniently and pleasantly situated at Northampton, Mass. For particulars, apply to E. B., Box No. 205 Northampton Post-office.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; entrance in Warren st.; suitable for some light business, having hoist-way, gas on every story, and croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—RENT REMARKABLY LOW, A PLAIN cottage immediately at the dépôt at Summit, N. J., on the Morris and Essex Railroad, only one hour from town. The house is small but new and very well arranged. A convenient Summer box for a small family. Apply to W. S. MILLEDOLER, No. 167 Broadway, 3d-story, front.

TO LET—CHEAP RENTS—$600—TWO FIRST-class 3-story, brown-stone front houses, with modern improvements, in 50th-st., near 8th-av.; cars very convenient. If not sold can be had for a longer time without increase of rent. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, ON 125TH-ST., A NEAT cottage-house, eight rooms, gas, bath, range, hot and cold water; has four lots of ground and carriage-house attached; or would be sold on reasonable terms. Apply between 3 and 5 P. M., or address E. G. SHEPPARD, No. 55 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE two story and attic frame house No. 76 Powers-st., beautifully located; gas and water, with vacant corner lot adjoining 28x100, suitable for a large garden. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to F. A. HUNTINGTON, No. 344 Pacific-st., before 10 A. M. or after 3 P. M.

BEEKMAN AND SPRUCE STREETS.—TO lease, the desirable store No. 26 Beekman, extending through 185 feet to Spruce-st. Very suitable for grocery, hardware, paper, or any business requiring room. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st., or at the building, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET—THE NEW FOUR-STORY AND BASEment house in 51st-st., 65 feet west of Lexington-av., with water, gas and marble mantels throughout, suitable for one or two families. Inquire on the premises. Rent $500.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE—A FINE HOUSE and lot in Brooklyn. Inquire of JAMES D. CUNNINGHAM, No. 262 Jay-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, and more than the rent taken in board, by a gentleman, lady, and child, seven years old, the three story high basement brick house No. 260 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, elegantly finished and all complete, with Ridgewood water, heater, gas, &c.; part of the front parlor furniture would be sold low, or rented, if desired; to a small, genteel family, of high respectability, advantageous terms will be offered. Inquire, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M., of Mr. LEIT, No. 251 Broadway, New-York, and other times on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE NO. 170 WEST 39th-st., hot and cold water, gas, &c., dry under-cellar, high basement and court-yard in front, south side of street, convenient to Broadway stages and Eighth-av. cars; will rent reasonable to a good tenant. Also, two country villas, eight miles from City Hall, via steamboat and railroad; one house with 12 rooms and 14 lots, the other with 11 rooms and 8 lots, each handsomely situated on high ground and well shaded, or for sale. Apply to
J. N. CROW, No. 378 Canal-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS STORE AND BASEment, in the large brown-stone front building No. 283 Hudson-st., dimensions of each 25x90 with all the necessary gas and other fixtures requisite for a dry goods, mantilla, millinery, or fancy goods business. The store has been lately painted throughout, and is now in perfect order. The premises will be rented low to a good tenant, and immediate possession given. For further particulars apply to W. H. ROOME, No. 188 West 21st-st., from 8 to 10 A. M. and 2 to 6 P. M.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first loft is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 365 Broadway.

TO LET—FRONT BASEMENT, SECOND FLOOR, and one large room on third floor of house No. 809 Washington-st.; has gas and Croton water, and will be put in good order; will be let cheap to a small family. Also, a three-story and basement house, with all the modern improvements, No. 160 East 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Rent, $500. Inquire of E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, Agents, No. 611 Hudson-st., New-York.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE premises at the foot of Bank-st., between Bank and Hammond sts. and West-st. and 13th-av., with a bulk-head on the Hudson River of 150 feet, and running back 411 feet to West-st., all solidly filled in, and in first rate condition; very desirable for lumber, coal, wood and stone yards, &c., &c. Apply to C. S. GROSH, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE SUPERB PRIvate residence No. 40 East 22d-st.; house 26x68 feet; four stories besides basement and under-cellar; finished in the best style and with every convenience for the use of the present occupant, who is about removing to the country. Apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 271 Broadway, room No. 18, (from 10 to 4) where cards of admission can be obtained.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, with all the modern improvements, and a conservatory attached; neighborhood one of the best in the City. House may be seen between 10 and 12 A. M. Inquire of THOS. DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—A 3-story and high-basement brick dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements, in Nelson-st., between Court and Clinton sts., third door from Court-st., convenient to the ferries and railroad. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to J. WEBB, Jr., No. 136 Bridge-st., Brooklyn; or No. 2 Park-place.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME HIGH-STOOP, three-story brown-stone dwelling house on north side of 49th-st., between Broadway and 8th-st. The house is now finishing. will be ready for occupation 1st May. Contains all the modern improvements. Will be rented to a first-rate tenant at a moderate rate. Apply to S. C. BROWN, No. 94 Wall-st.

TO LET—FOR FOUR OR FIVE MONTHS FROM the 1st of May, a large double house, in good order, with stable, carriage-house, garden, and fine lawn, near the Hudson River, and about five miles north of Newburgh. Rent low to a good tenant. The property is known as the Weyman Homestead. Inquire at No. 373 4th-av.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 210 WILLIAM-st.; the store and basement is 100 feet by 22, with thirty bed rooms, occupied for seven years as a lager-bier saloon. House and store No. 204 William st.; the second and third floors, 100 by 25 feet, with offices, &c., in house No. 113 Nassau st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The two-story and attic frame dwelling-house southwest corner of 4th-av. and 19th-st., Brooklyn, containing 10 rooms, has marble mantels, sliding doors, cornices and centre pieces in parlors, fine grape vine and arbor in yard. For further particulars, apply to
W. H. FLANDREAU, No. 119 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—FOURTH FLOOR CORNER CANAL and Wooster sts., suitable for business or manufacturing, being 72 feet deep, lighted by eleven windows; entrance on Canal and Wooster sts.; hoistway; gas and Croton water. Adapted to silversmithing, engraving, tailoring, or any light manufacturing business. Inquire in the store No. 367 Canal-st.

TO LET—A FRAME COTTAGE WITH SEVERAL lots of ground situate near the corner of Grand-st. and Fulton av., with gas and fixtures. Also, a frame house on Vanderbilt-av., near Myrtle av. Possession immediately. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, Fulton-av., corner of Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE LARGE FOUR-story brown-stone-front house, No. 114 Pineapple-st. corner of Fulton, containing thirty rooms; suitable for a first-class boarding house. It is in first-rate order, with the water, gas, &c. For terms, which will be low, apply to C. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st.

THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house. No. 61 Madison-av., now occupied as the Ferris Institute, will be leased; has all the modern improvements, and for a select seminary, a first-class residence, or a fashionable club-house, cannot be surpassed. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 325 4th-av.

TO BANKS, BANKERS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.—No. 151 Nassau-st., *Times* Building, next to the *Times* Office, to lease for six years from the 1st of May. Nassau-st front. Rent $3,000. A fine place for banking and insurance business Inquire of W. H. WILLIAMS, on the premises.

TO LET AND THE FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The very desirable house for a small family, No. 109 Amity-st., opposite St. Clement's Church, with modern improvements. To a good tenant terms would be liberal, but the furniture must be sold. Apply on the premises from 9 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—ON ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-st., between 3d and 4th avs., near the Central Park 2 well-finished cottage houses. 8 rooms, and fine yards each; facilities good for getting down town; rent $150 per year. Inquire at No. 223 Fulton-st., in the basement, or on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NOS. 21 AND 23 Front-st., near Fulton Ferry, two three story high basement sub-cellar houses, with range, gas and fixtures, both in good order; would be let low to good tenants. Apply to JOHN ROSS, No. 48 8th-av., New-York, or FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR AND LARGE BASEment kitchen of a first-class brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements. in an unexceptionable location; to a small family, rent $300; furnished, if required, at a reasonable rent. Apply on the premises, No. 189 East 18th-st., near 2d-av.

TO LET—A FINE LARGE ROOM NO. 467 BROOME-st., corner of Greene-st., suitable for a piano-forte warehouse, billiards, &c. Apply to R. F. HARRIOT, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., from 10 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 3 P. M.; or to P. LODEWICK, on the premises.

TO LET—TO A LADY OR GENTLEMAN, AN UNfurnished bedroom and sitting room, with attendance, on second floor of a handsome brick cottage house, with modern improvements, near Broadway and Central Park, occupied by a gentleman, wife, son and servant. Address with real name and reference, Box No. 2,223 Post-office.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 132 Monroe-st., near Rutger-place, convenient to East Broadway stages. House in complete order, with gas on four floors. Bath-room, hot and cold water, &c., and a very desirable down-town residence. For terms, apply to D. T. COON, No. 209 Water st.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS house No. 463 Broome-st., near and west of Broadway, containing 14 rooms, with all the modern improvements, suitable for a boarding house. Would be let for business purposes. Situation cannot be surpassed. Apply at No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

TO GROCERS.—TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS store (just finished), No. 178 9th-av., with large windows and doors, having rolling iron shutters; store 80 feet deep. Connected with the store are large vaults under the sidewalk. Terms easy, inquire of JAS. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av. Possession immediately.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET, THE TWO spacious lofts, third story, Southwest corner of John and William; accessible, light, Croton, hoistway; size 27x76; entrance John-st.; rent, $900. J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st., from 9 to 11 A. M. B. MARKS, at corner store, on premises.

TO LEASE—THE LOFTS OF NO. 60 BARCLAY-st., 25 by 103 feet side-lights all the way up; one of the best stands in the City for an importer or commission merchant. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st., or to WILLIAM C. WALKER, No. 128 Chambers-st.

OFFICE TO LET—WITH A PRIVATE CONSULtation room, at No. 9 Chambers-st., near Centre-st., suitable for a lawyer's office. For particulars, inquire of WASHINGTON CHILTON, Esq., No. 93 Prince-st. Possession 1st of May.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 72 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will be let, most comfortably furnished, for one year from 1st May. Apply to T. T. BLOODGOOD, No. 4 Pine-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET—NO. 82 BROADWAY, IN third and fourth stories, over Wells, Fargo & Co., at rents of $160 and upwards. The five offices in front, now occupied by D. D. Field, Esq., are very desirable. Apply to STANLEY & LANGDELL, No. 16 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK store, No. 184 Water-st., 20x80. Also the 4-story brick store, No. 9 Burling-slip, 20x60. For particulars apply to WM. HALSEY & CO., No. 182 Water-st.

TO RENT—AT NO. 24 WILLIAM-STREET, TWO commodious offices, connecting with each other; suitable for a lawyer. Apply to D. THURSTON, No. 24 William-st., Room No. 18.

WORK-SHOPS TO LET.—FIVE FLOORS OF the brick building No. 252 9th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.; the floors will be rented separately if desired; size of each floor 22x80. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER.—WORK SHOPS TO RENT.—Three floors in the spacious building of the Metropolitan Steam Power Works, Nos. 10 and 12 Bergen st., near Court st., Brooklyn. ISAAC BROWER, Proprietor.

TO LET—LOFTS IN BRICK BUILDING NO. 41 Wooster-st., 25x65 feet, well lighted and good hoistway, at a low rent.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CHURCH IN 24TH-st., near 9th-av. For terms inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av. Possession in May next.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—AT NO. 29 SPRUCE-st. Apply in the office of CORTELYOU'S New-York Type Foundry.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND floor of house 160 Lexington-av. Inquire as above.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN FORTY-NINTH-STREET, A FINE 4-story, high stoop, stone front house, all modern improvements; about 22 feet front by 55 deep; near Broadway; rent $700. No. 245 West 31st st., 4-story house, modern improvements, $650. No. 302 West 14th-st., 3-story and attic $500. No. 167 West 17th-st., 2-story and attic, rent $350, with gas. No. 239 West 38th-st., 3-story, modern improvements, $400. No. 305 West 24th-st., 3-story modern improvements. extension first story, $650. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning to 9 in evening.

TO LET—A DWELLING-HOUSE, THREE STORIES with basement and sub-cellar, with the modern improvements, and all the gas fixtures belonging to the premises; a very fine deep yard filled with grape vines and shrubbery. It will be painted and put in first-rate order. Location, No. 51 West 10th-st., corner of Waverley-place. Rent $700. Apply to W. KEELER, No. 3 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, ON 125th-st., Harlem; has 12 rooms, marble mantles, Croton water, range, &c. Rent $300. Also a country residence, at Elizabeth, N. J.; large 2-story house, 30x50, has 14 rooms, large garden, plenty of fruit and shade trees; good barn, stables, &c. SYLVESTER LAY, attorney at law, No. 16 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY AND basement, high stoop dwelling-house No. 41 9th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs. The house is 25 feet wide and three rooms deep, and has 13 bedrooms. If leased, it will be put in perfect order, and supplied with every modern convenience. Apply to J. R. SMITH, No. 15 William st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND HOUSE LOCATED on the northeasterly corner of Prince and Greene sts. The store is well adapted for a first-class family grocery or liquor business; the house is in good order, newly painted, and provided with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN ANDERSON, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house and lot, No. 18 East 32d-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Rent $1,400. Also, the three story brick house, No. 62 West 27th-st., and No. 163 East 36th-st. Rent, $750 and $500, with all improvements and in good order. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall st.

TO LET—RENT REMARKABLY LOW, A PLAIN cottage immediately at the dépôt at Summit, N. J., on the Morris and Essex Railroad, only one hour from town. The house is small but new and very well arranged. A convenient Summer box for a small family. Apply to W. S. MILLEDOLER, No. 167 Broadway, 3d-story, front.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The house contains 10 rooms, and will be let with a large vegetable garden, stable, &c. The furniture is plain and will be sold at a fair value One of the best locations on New-York Island. Apply on the premises, foot of 74th-st., East River.

HOUSE TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATtic house, full width, with modern improvements, and large yard No. 652 Houston-st., below Wooster. Rent moderate. Apply to R. G. DOBBS, Painter, corner Houston and Greene sts.

TO LEASE—THE WHOLE OR PARTS OF THE five-story and basement brick building, 25x60, well lighted, with or without steam power, and within two blocks of the City Hall. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house, No. 120 West 39th-st., containing all the modern improvements; the premises can be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. For further particulars inquire of WM. VERVILL, No. 142 Broadway.

TO LET, CHEAP—ROOMS FOR BUSINESS purposes, at No. 62 White-st, only three doors west of Broadway; one of the most central and desirable locations in the City for offices, or any light business. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS modern built four-story and basement house, No. 62 Hammond-st., with the stable in the rear on Perry-st. The house will be let separately if required. Rent, $1,000. May be seen from 12 to 2.

TO LET FURNISHED, ON BERGEN HILL—A house, suitable for a small genteel family; it has a garden, 150 by 150 feet, and is about 2½ miles from the Jersey City Ferry, on the stage route. For full particulars, apply to A. BONDON, No. 41 South-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 57 WEST WASHINGTON-place; two stories, attic, basement, and under-cellar, complete, with all the modern improvements—laundry, gas, furniture, &c. Rent. $700. For terms, &c., apply to C. W. PRICE, 61 West Washington-place.

I. O. OF O. F.—TO LET—A LODGE-ROOM, NEWLY fitted up, in third-story of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Rent low. Also rooms for other societies. Also about 50 benches for sale cheap. Apply in Office No. 163 Bowery.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LEASE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with gas fixtures, on 35th-st., Murray Hill, an elegant brown-stone, 4-story house, three rooms, 65 feet deep, in perfect order. Inquire of GEO. E. TOWNSEND, No. 42 Pine-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED FOR SIX MONTHS, or partly furnished by the year, a neat three-story brick house, modern improvements, well calculated for a small family. For particulars, inquire at No. 90 East 27th-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 235 WEST EIGHTEENTH-st.; a cottage, with all the modern improvements; 36 feet wide, with fine garden in front of 40 feet; will be let for one or a term of years, at a reasonable rent. Inquire at Office No. 237, between the hours of 10 and 2.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE THREE HIGH stoop brick houses, three-story and basement, with all the modern improvements. Nos. 163, 165 and 167 East 29th-st. Rent $550. For further particulars, apply to ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st.

TO LET—IN ONE OF THE FINEST AND choicest locations, a three-story and basement high-stoop house; also, a part of a house; has all the modern improvements; situated on 51st-st., Mansfield-place, near 8th av. Inquire of No. 12, on the premises.

TO LET FOR $475.—SUITABLE FOR A boarding house or two families, the dwelling part of a house in the Bowery above 3d-st., to responsible parties. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., Real Estate Agency.

TO LET, LEASE OR SELL CHEAP—NOS. 129 and 131 West 45th-st., entirely different from the other houses in the block or vicinity; plate glass on every floor; one door from Broadway. Apply on the premises. Immediate possession.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO A GENTLEMAN AND wife, an English basement house in Beorman-place. To a suitable occupant rent made low. Board is wanted for the owner and daughter. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, corner Broadway and 35th-st.

TO RENT—A VERY PRETTY THREE-STORY brick house, modern improvements, location desirable and well calculated for a small, genteel family. Rent $800. Inquire at No. 90 East 27th-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 734 Greenwich-st.; it has the gas and Croton introduced; also bath-room; the gas-fixtures belong to the house. Apply to DICKENSON, WHITTEMORE & REED, No. 245 Water-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE—THE FOUR-story brown-stone house, No. 44 East 31st-st., handsomely furnished throughout. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1ST NEXT, STORE AND house No. 421 6th-av. between 25th and 26th sts. for one or more years. Apply to J. A. CANDEE, foot of East 26th-st. or of J. W. PATTERSON, 19 Barclay-st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT STONE-FRONT house, in perfect order, No. 218 West 31st st., south side, between 8th and 9th avs.; situation very desirable; rent, $800. J. R. EDWARDS, No 191 West 23d st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 182 East 19th-st., near 2d-av. The location is very desirable. Rent $750 per annum. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling-house No. 179 West 25th-st., near 8th-av. Rent $500. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., west of 8th-av.

TO LET—A LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN Lexington-av., second door south of 41st-st. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A STORE ON THE EIGHTH-AVENUE, very desirable for the dry goods or fancy business. Also, a dwelling, if wanted. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 186 West 35th-st., near 8th av.

TO RENT—PART OF A FOUR-STORY BRICK house, pleasantly located near 2d-av., in East 13th-st. Rooms well calculated for a small family. Address Box No. 2,538 Post office.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST MAY, PART OF THE house No. 33 Henry-st., with joint use of basement with other occupant. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE NO 81 NASSAU-st., with basement and sub-cellar, now occupied by Samuel Osgood & Co., auctioneers, also offices. Apply to EUGENE FERRIS, bootmaker, No. 62 Nassau-st.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; also, the 4-story house No. 66 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET.—THERE will be a large store to let about the 1st of June. Best block in this growing city. Apply at No. 142 Washington-st., Hoboken.

STORE TO LET.—A FIRST-RATE CORNER store to let, suitable for a grocery or a drug store. Apply at No. 172 Greene-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

OFFICE TO LET.—A SMALL OFFICE TO LET on the 4th floor over the New-York *Times* Office. Apply in the Publication Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE, FURnished or unfurnished; furnished preferred, in Norwalk or Stamford, Conn., for a family of three or four persons, (no children,) for one year from the 1st of May next. Address T. STILLMAN, No. 248 Greenwich-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE—A SMALL, DARK BAY horse, of beautiful shape, 14 hands high, 7 years old, perfectly sound. He is for sale because the owner has no further use for him. Apply at the stables in 15th-st., a few doors west of 7th-av., stable in the rear; or at No. 127 West 14th-st.

REMOVAL.—J. F. BUDD, SUCCESSOR AND nephew to the late R. H. Budd, veterinary surgeon, would inform his friends and the public that his infirmary for horses is removed to No. 161 Varick-st., between Charlton and Vandam.

HORSE FOR SALE—A BRIGHT BAY, 15½ hands, seven years old; can trot in 3:15; sound, kind, and gentle. To be seen at private stable, No. 18 Washington-square; entrance on alley from McDougal-st.

FARMS.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of J. J. Baldwin, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, one of the most desirable Farms in the State of New-Jersey, in a healthy neighborhood, one mile from the city of Elizabeth, on the Newark Road.

The farm contains about fifty acres in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with a good variety of the best grafted fruits. The house is large and commodious, and the barns, carriage-house, and other buildings are ample, convenient, and in good repair.

The land is high, and of the best quality, and will be sold either as a whole or in lots of five or ten acres each to suit purchaser. Terms of sale will be liberal. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. If not sold on the day above-mentioned the house and garden will be to let on the 1st of May for the ensuing year. For further information inquire of EDWARD A. BALDWIN, No. 11 Maiden-lane, JOSEPH A. HALSEY, President Mechanics' Bank, Newark, or of Dr. L. W. OAKLEY, of Elizabeth.

N. B. If the day named should prove stormy the sale will take place the next fair day.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, OR FIFTY per cent. on mortgage, a farm, beautifully situated, one mile from the Morristown Court-House, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cow-shed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

RHINEBECK.—SPLENDID HAY AND FRUIT-farm of 147 acres, with large fancy cottage house, superior and numerous out-houses, large annual-bearing orchard; neighborhood unexceptionable; hay crop will pay the interest on the purchase; for sale or exchange, with stock and utensils. Also, 240 acres at Stuyvesant, ½ mile river front and extending back to the Albany post-road; large shade trees, fruit, &c., and good improvements. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A SUPERIOR FARM of 163 acres, with excellent improvements, near Barrytown Station, and 3 miles from Red Hook; 160 acres are in grain and grass, (40 acres rye;) superior spring, and muck in abundance; good orchard; churches and schools near. For sale at a very great bargain by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM AND GARDEN SITUATED one mile south of Congress Spring, Saratoga; 50 acres; good house and barns, and can supply Dr Bedortha's "Water Cure" with vegetables, requiring about $1,000 annually; $2,000 worth can be raised. Price $6,000. Terms easy. Apply to H. T. WALBRIDGE, Agent, Saratoga Springs.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A SMALL farm, situated at Hempstead, L. I., 2½ miles from the dépôt, containing about 22 acres of the best quality of farming and gardening land, with a new two story house and barn well painted and in good order. Apply to P. C. BARNUM, No. 194 Chatham-square.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR BRIDGEPORT, CONN.; contains about 24 acres of good tillable land, all under cultivation; between 150 and 200 fruit trees; cottage house, eight rooms; barn, carriage-house, tenant-house, and all other necessary out-buildings. Price $4 000. Terms easy. Apply at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 36, third floor, front room.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM ON LONG ISLAND, 28 miles from New-York City, one mile from railroad station. Twelve acres of first-rate land, 200 young fruit trees; cottage house, six rooms. Price $1,500. Terms easy. Apply to S. D. WICKES, Nos. 29 and 77 West Washington Market, foot of Vesey-st. Pier, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—ON THE ERIE RAILroad, containing 250 acres, well improved, with good house and outbuildings; will Summer and Winter 40 cows; is also an excellent wheat farm. Will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for property in this City or vicinity, by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

WESTFIELD, N. J.—SUPERIOR FARM, 50 acres, capital improvements; superior orchard of 8 acres in bearing; fine spring. Crops of wheat, rye and oats now in the ground. For sale very low by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 81 ACRES, 4 miles from West Bloomfield, in Caldwell, N. J., in a high state of cultivation, every variety of fruit, buildings in good order. 17 miles from the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR OYSTER BAY, L. I.—Contains 18 acres of tillable, and 12 of wood land; the dwelling and outbuildings are nearly new, and in good repair. Inquire of R. S. DAYTON, No. 437 Houston-st., from 12 to 1, or from 4 to 6 P. M.

REAL ESTATE IN CLEVELAND, OHIO—Or farming land in that vicinity, is wanted in exchange for a good 3-story, brick house and lot, in Warren-st., Brooklyn. Apply to S. H. KIRBY, No. 15 Water-st., N. Y.

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TO PUBLISHERS, PROPRIETORS OF PATENT MEDICINES AND OTHERS—I have the names of ten thousand intelligent reading men resident all over the United States for sale. Any one who believes in the efficacy of advertising by circulars instead of newspapers, will find this a chance seldom to be met with. The names have been collected within the last three months, and never used. Address Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed, letter form, on receipt of two stamps. Address Dr. THIERS, No. 942 Broadway. Office, No. 54 West 23d-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE — DR. STRATTON, proprietor of the original recipe—is a quick relief and cure for neuralgia, headache, loss of appetite, and nervous debility. N. B.—None genuine without my signature, JAMES T. STRATTON, No. 111 6th-av. For sale by druggists, at $1 a bottle.

MEDICAL.

HEREDITARY DISEASE, RESULTING from the early indiscretions of youth, and the deteriorating effects of the mineral agents frequently employed, can both be expelled from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR." Elaborately explained in "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

N. B.—Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, at his private residence, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York, from 11 to 2 and 4 to 8; Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID ON the conviction of any one counterfeiting Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is warranted to cure croup and dysentery, colic, sore throat, toothache, pains of all kinds, and chronic rheumatism, quicker than any other remedy, or no pay. Sold by all the druggists at 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
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A CERTAIN REMEDY
A CERTAIN REMEDY
A CERTAIN REMEDY
FOR
COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA.
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WISTAR'S BALSAM
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CURES HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT AND IRRITATION.
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BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
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BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
ARRESTS, PREVENTS and CURES CONSUMPTION.
ARRESTS, PREVENTS and CURES CONSUMPTION.
ARRESTS, PREVENTS and CURES CONSUMPTION.
ARRESTS, PREVENTS and CURES CONSUMPTION.
BRONCHITIS,
BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA,
ASTHMA,
AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST
AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST
AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST
CURED, and that SPEEDILY, by
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WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
THE ONLY GENUINE
THE ONLY GENUINE
THE ONLY GENUINE

Is prepared by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, whose name is printed on the outside wrapper of each bottle, besides having on the same wrapper, the written signature of

I. BUTTS.
I. BUTTS.
I. BUTTS.
I. BUTTS.

To purchase any other were money wasted, and health injured; to sell any other is fraud, which renders the vendor liable to criminal prosecution.

For sale in New-York by
A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., BARNES & PARK,
SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., McKESSON & ROBBINS,
HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, F. C. WELLS & CO.,
HEGEMAN & CO.
And others, as well as by Dealers and Agents,
EVERYWHERE.
EVERYWHERE.
EVERYWHERE.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, author of "Woman and Her Diseases," and "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Sexual System," devotes his entire attention to Operative Surgery and consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Rupture, Piles, Fistula, Prolapsus and Stricture of the Rectum are cured without the knife or ligature, and by a process nearly painless, and requiring no confinement. Every case can be pronounced curable or otherwise, as the necessary indications are always apparent on personal examination. Dr. D. refers to D. C. McCallum, late Actuary of the Erie Railroad; Henry Ferd, Brooklyn; John P. Hays, of this City; John Linn, Esq., Newton, N. J.; Maurice Barnett, New-Orleans; Mr. Livingston, (Livingston, Kinkead & Co.;) N. G. Bradford, late Cashier Bowery Bank, and more than 200 gentlemen in various parts of the Union. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine, is the only one containing 85 per cent. of oil. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. No imitation contains as much oil as mine, though some are boldly advertised as containing as much as 90 per cent.

Also, American and Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in the liquid state. E. QUERU, No. 135 4th-av., New-York.

Also, for sale at DELLUC & CO.'S, T. T. GREEN'S Nos. 635 and 862 Broadway, and all respectable Druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-st.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.

Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of Ricord, of Paris, the first Special Surgeon living, and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st, a few doors east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of a certain class effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 3, and from 6 to 9 in the evening. The principal languages spoken. Terms moderate.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE CAN ONLY be had genuine of the proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York, and their agent in Brooklyn, HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st. After this notice, if you are swindled it's your own fault. PYNE & CO., No. 109 Nassau-st.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No 52 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 3 o'clock.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A. T. BURNLEY against WILLIAM HOGE, WILLIAM R. HALLETT and WILLIAM M. BURGOYNE.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 63 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 31, 1859. E. SPROUT, Plaintiff's Att'y, No. 63 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the County Clerk's Office in the County of Kings and State of New-York the 24th day of March, 1859. mh26-1aw6wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—DAVID REA and HUGH S. POLLOCK against JOHN LEVI.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No 187 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 13th day of February, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, New-York, March 23, 1859. ap9-1aw6wS* ISAAC VAN WINKLE, Plt'f's Att'y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HUGH FITZPATRICK, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Greenwood & Tucker, Counsellors-at-Law, No. 355 Fulton-st., Halsey's Buildings, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 15, 1858.
MARY FITZPATRICK, Administratrix of
n20-1aw6mS* Hugh Fitzpatrick, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SAUNDERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at No. 7 Astor House, Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1859.
ADAM SAUNDERS, } Executors.
f12-1aw6wS* JOHN SAUNDERS, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at No. 55 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before Sept. 4, 1859.—Dated March 4, 1859.
mh12-1aw6mS* HARRISON PRICE, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned in behalf of the School Officers of the XIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house on Broome st., between Clinton and Suffolk sts., in said Ward, and also for Heating and ventilating the same, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating and Ventilating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

A. H. BRUMMELL,
GEORGE W. THURBER, }
GEORGE G. HALLOCK, } Committee.
L. WITHINGTON, }
HENRY BAUSHER, }

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company is prepared to contract with consumers and dealers for a supply of their superior qualities of Lump, run of the mine, and fine coals for steam and manufacturing purposes.

For steamers and locomotive engines, the coal from their "Astor Mine" has an established reputation of superiority over any other now in the market.

The coal will be shipped in the best order from the Company's wharves at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore, Md. When requested, the Company will take up vessels free of charge.

The Company are daily receiving and will have a supply of fresh mined coal at all times afloat in this port.

Office No. 90 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

CONDITION
OF
THE MECHANICS' BANK OF MISSOURI
AND BRANCHES.
MOTHER BANK AT ST. LOUIS, AND BRANCHES AT WESTON AND WARSAW,
On Dec. 31, 1858.

ASSETS.		
Bills discounted		$162,735 30
Exchange maturing		649,304 84
State Bonds		42,000 00
Bank Stock		6,100 00
Real Estate and Fixtures		8,959 99
Suspended Debt, (Good,)		5,200 00
Cash Means, viz.:		
Exchange matured	$43,019 82	
Notes of Missouri Banks	206,265 00	
Gold Coin	364,918 87	—$614,203 69
Total		$1,789,503 82
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock paid in		$531,950 00
Deposits by individuals	$328,863 77	
Deposits by Banks	80,083 01	— 408,946 78
Circulation		798,000 00
Unclaimed Dividend		765 00
Profit and Loss		46,842 04
Total		$1,789,503 82
Profit and Loss as above		$46,842 04
Deduct Dividend No. 2		23,000 00
Leaves Profit and Loss, or Surplus Fund		$23,842 04

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 1, 1859. J. W. WILLS, Cashier.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
AND SUCCESSORS TO LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
issue Bills of Exchange at three and sixty days' sight on Paris and London.
Also, letters of credit available in all the cities of Europe. Office in New-York
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

THE STOCKHOLDERS AND CREDITORS of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, are hereby notified that at a meeting of the Trustees named in the Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, duly held at their office No. 88 Wall-st. March 18, 1859, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, has been subscribed by only a portion of the parties whose signatures thereto are essential, in order to carry into effect the primary and main purposes contemplated thereby; and

Whereas, It is important to determine at an early day whether such primary and main purposes of said Agreement can or can not be consummated; therefore, it is

Resolved, By the Trustees, pursuant to the authority given by the Tenth Article of said Agreement, that from and after the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the right of any and of all parties to subscribe to said Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, or any of its counterparts, shall cease and terminate, except upon and with the unanimous consent of said Trustees, as provided in the said Tenth Article thereof.

Resolved further, That the Trustees will, on or after the first day of May next, determine whether or not said Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, has then been subscribed by the parties essential to give effect to, and to consummate its primary and main purposes as therein declared.

Resolved further, That the Trustees publish a notice of the above Preamble and Resolutions, in accordance with the Seventeenth Article of said Agreement.

Resolved further, That the Trustees will, unitedly and earnestly, make all fair and honorable efforts to procure, before the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the signatures of parties necessary to consummate and carry into effect the primary and main purposes of said Agreement, believing, as they do, that the consummation of said purposes, as therein declared, is essential to secure and protect the interests of all the Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, and to prevent a foreclosure of the mortgages on the corporate property and franchises of that Company.

For further and additional information, apply at the offices of the Company, at Cincinnati, and No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.—Dated, March 18, 1859. (Signed.)
mh23-2aw6wW&S* WM. H. ASPINWALL, Chair'n.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE notice of our intention to associate and form an incorporated Company, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandize, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, such Company to be known by the name or style of "The Mount Vernon Fire Insurance Company," and to be located in the City of New-York.

GEORGE T. PLUME, L. UNDERHILL,
WILLIAM MONTROSS, ISAAC M. MILBANK,
WILLIAM M. PECK, A. H. WALLIS,
JOHN T. GILCHRIST, JAMES DEMAREST,
N. W. BURTIS, M. S. WICKWARE,
JAS. MONTGOMERY, JR., R. C. CROCHERON,
J. D. W. ROOK, ISAAC LABAGH,
J. T. WILSON, MAHLON VAIL,
WILLIAM H. LEE, SAMUEL WESTCOTT,
JOHN J. WALLIS, WILLIAM H. MORRELL,
JOHN N. HAYWARD, A. G. CRANE,
JAMES C. BELL, JEHIAL READ,
FREDERICK A. COE.
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1859. mh18-1aw6wF*

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 10 Merchants Exchange and 14th st., corner 8th-av., April 14, 1859.—An annual election for Directors of this Company was held on Tuesday, April 11, 1859. The following named gentlemen now constitute the Board of Directors, viz:

CHARLES B. WHITE, WM. W. CORNELL,
WILLIAM WINSLOW, S. N. JONES,
WILLIAM MOIR, D. S. JARVIS,
WM. J. BRISLEY, GILBERT OAKLEY,
JAS. A. STEVENS, ISAAC HENDRIX,
JOHN C. DIMMICK, ANDREW WARD,
ROBT. McLAUGHLIN, DANIEL J. TENNY,
JOHN A. CLUSSMAN, JAMES McGAY,
WARREN B. PAGE, CHARLES KNOUSE,
JEDEDIAH MILLER, ISRAEL MINOR,
HENRY DUBOIS, WM. A. WHEELER,
RICHARD KELLY, THOS. J. COLEMAN,
JAMES B. OAKLEY.

And at a meeting held April 13, WM. WINSLOW was unanimously reëlected President for the ensuing year.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859.—NEW-YORK, March 21, 1859.—This Company being organized under its charter, is prepared to issue stock to all parties entitled to it under the compromise arrangement adopted at the meeting of creditors and bondholders held Sept. 19, 1857. All claims and coupons for which stock is to be issued, should be presented as above at the Office No. 54 William-st., on or before the 1st of May next. The Company will also redeem at maturity, at the same place, the interest coupons due April 1 and Aug. 1, 1859, upon all bonds of the former Great Western Railroad Company, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the act of incorporation of this Company.

CORPORATORS.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, WM. A. WHITE,
LEROY M. WILEY, JAS. DUNLAP,
JAS. L. LAMB.

OCEAN BANK—NEW-YORK, APRIL 14, 1859.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held at their Banking Rooms, April 12, instant, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

D. R. MARTIN, PARKER HANDY,
ROBERT HAYDOCK, GEORGE B. WARREN,
SAMUEL S. BOWMAN, S. C. SOUTHMAYD,
GORDON W. BURNHAM, JAMES M. BENEDICT,
JOHN BOYCE, JOHN CASTREE,
LUCIEN D. COMAN, ALBERT A. MARTIN,
ROBERT I. BROWN.

And for inspectors of the next succeeding election, JOSEPH M. BROWN, EBENEZER COLLAMORE, RALPH MEAD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—NEW-YORK, APRIL 8, 1859.—At the annual election, held 5th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

ANDREW V. STOUT, JOHN HARPER,
ASA G. TRASE, J. D. INGERSOLL,
ALEXIS BRAGG, WM. A. BUDD,
BENJ. F. CAMP, O. H. SHEPARD,
L. C. DEWING, JOSIAH OAKES,
B. F. BEEKMAN, WM. KENT,
THOS. L. RUSHMORE, JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
JULIEN L. ALLIEN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, A. V. STOUT, Esq., was reëlected President, and JOHN HARPER, Esq., Vice-President—both unanimously.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1859.—The Stockholders of this Corporation are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio.
WM. WALCOTT, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
ISAAC O. LEA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

A YOUNG MAN OF SOME YEARS EXPERIENCE as chief clerk in a country bank, wishes a situation where thorough business habits and responsibility is required. Would prefer a berth in a Western bank, but is open to any proposition. Best of references given and required. Address BANKER, Box 122 *Times* Office.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Apply at the office of the
GERMANIA FIRE INS. COMPANY,
No. 5 Beekman-st.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 4, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 40 WALL-STREET.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1859.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE AND TRUSTS executed by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counselor, No. 16 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

$125,000 WANTED—FOR A TERM OF years on valuable improved property; security ample. Apply to JERVIS' Information Exchange, No. 229 Broadway.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO., BANKERS—NO. 40 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool and California for sale.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 197 Greenwich-st., corner Fulton.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus over	100,000

At an election held on the 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

C. V. B. Ostrander, D. R. Martin, Ward. A. Work,
Levi Apgan, Wm. Hustace, S. S. Bowman,
Joseph S. Barker, Benj. S. Taylor, E. Beadleston,
Gordon W. Burnham, Ely Hoppock, J. W. Brown,
Moses A. Hoppock, Israel Minor, Nathan'l Weed,
Barrett H. Van Anken, J. Robins, C. D. Van Wagenen,
Henry A. Kerr, David Magie, Crowel Adams.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. V. B. Ostrander was unanimously reëlected President for the ensuing year. J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1859.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through-route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11 30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
5.20 A. M. from Dover Plains.
6.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing March 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 12 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM APRIL 4, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail Train 11 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7 A. M. and 1:30 and 3:15 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 8 and 11:45 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M.; and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR THE SOUTH AND WEST.—Change of hours. The Express Mail Train for Cincinnati and the West and for Baltimore, Washington, New-Orleans, &c., will be changed on the 11th of April, 1859, leaving Cortlandt-st., New-York, from 8 A. M. to 7 A. M.

☞ The 8 A. M. Philadelphia train only will be changed to 9 A. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M., and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON-Market Wharf, by steamer ENOCH DEAN, 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—MARCH 1, 1859.—Trains going East leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; 4 P. M. for Syosset; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 4 and 5.30 P. M.; 6.30 P. M. for Jamaica; on Saturdays only at 3.30 P. M. for Yaphank.
A. H. PALMER, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS—FROM Peck-slip, E. R. The steamer BRIDGEPORT, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad. Freight taken.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Commencing on SATURDAY, April 2, 1859. The new and splendid steamer METAMORA will leave Pier from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 7 A. M., making the usual landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FURNITURE.

IRON BEDSTEAD MANUFACTORY.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 BROADWAY,
And corner of READE, CENTRE and ELM STS.,
have now ready a large stock of
IRON BEDSTEADS,
of all the various kinds, and of superior quality, suitable for FIRST-CLASS TRADE, which they offer at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT REDUCED PRICES. HOSPITALS, PRISONS AND SCHOOLS supplied to any extent, and at short notice.

NONEY'S PATENT
CARPET SWEEPER.
Next to the Sewing-Machine, the GREATEST LABOR-SAVING INVENTION of the age.
In the end it is cheaper than brooms, while an hour's broom-sweeping can be done with it in ten minutes, and without raising a particle of dust. NONEY'S PATENT combines the value of the best machines heretofore introduced, WITH IMPROVEMENTS, which make it the most desirable yet offered.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
Agents for the Manufacturer,
No. 356 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant suites from $25 and upwards. Wardrobes, mattresses, spring beds, &c., at the old-established EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE manufactory, 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Parties should purchase now from a well-seasoned stock, or order for spring delivery. Goods carefully packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

ENAMELED AND GRAINED CHAMBER FURNITURE—Of a superior quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Nice iron furniture, with the good will of the school, if applied for soon, at No. 406 Fulton av., first floor, over the store.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT-RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE.—A PARTY WISHES TO RENT furniture, for which a liberal compensation will be paid, or board will be given for the rent. Address, for 3 days, FURNITURE, Box No. 4,556 Post office.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

1,800 HOBE'S CELEBRATED EXTENSION TABLES and dining-room suites, very low, wholesale or retail, at HOBE & SON, 434 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO WAS SEEN by the Police Officer to pick up a gold bracelet near the corner of Broadway and Reade-st., yesterday morning, will return the same either to the officer at said corner or to No. 39 Wall-st., to Mr. RODMAN, he will confer a great favor and be suitably rewarded.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 28.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
First extreme clipper to sail.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
The extreme clipper ship
VIKING,
WINSOR, Master,
Is now receiving last of her cargo at Pier No. 19 East River. The last passage of the *Viking* was 108 days.
Apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail.
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, April 16, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, April 16, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.

Berths not secured until paid for
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION—THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
VANDERBILT...Capt. E. P. LEFEVRE | OCEAN QUEEN,
NORTH STAR...Capt. A. G. JONES, | ARIEL.
Will form a FORTNIGHTLY line between NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE, under MAIL CONTRACT, leaving this side each alternate Saturday, and the other side each alternate Wednesday, viz.:

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON FOR NEW-YORK.
VANDERBILT..	Saturday, April 23	Wednesday, May 11
NORTH STAR..	Saturday, May 7	Wednesday, May 25
ARIEL..	Saturday, May 21	Wednesday, June 8
VANDERBILT..	Saturday, June 4	Wednesday, June 22

These steamships have water-tight compartments.
Carry able surgeons.
PRICE OF PASSAGE—EITHER WAY THE SAME.
Per VANDERBILT—1st Cabin, $120 and $100; 2d Cabin, $60 and $50—according to location of state rooms.
Per NORTH STAR and ARIEL—1st Cabin, $80; 2d Cabin, $50.
CERTIFICATES issued of passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin Passage..........$20 | Deck Passage..........$6
The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, April 16, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20
To Mobile	35 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22
To Knoxville, Tenn	31 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Atlanta, Ga	23 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, April 20.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Capt. THOMSON, SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock, noon. EDINBURGH, Capt. CUMMING, SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of properly cooked provisions, $30. Passage from either of the above places to New-York: Cabin, $75; Steerage, $30; Children under 12 years of age one-half price. First-class return tickets available within six months, $140. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports after the arrival of Steamship AFRICA, (which leaves Liverpool 16th April,) probably 29th April.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP LEBANON, T. COOK, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, April 21. Passage money, for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $75, including Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, April 16, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No 86 West-st.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Baltimore, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, making the passage in forty hours. Freight to Baltimore, 8 cents per foot; to Washington, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply at B. & O. R. R. Co.'s office, No. 229 Broadway. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP JURA, E. R. MOODIE, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, May 5. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

HO! HO! FOR THE GOLD AND SILVER MINES OF ARIZONA.—The Arizona, Mexican and Central American Emigration and Colonization Association will dispatch a vessel with members and passengers to Arizona, *via* Indianola, Texas, under the direction of its officers, on or about the 7th of May. For passage and programme of the Association, apply at the office No. 72 Wall st. WM. WILSON, Gen'l Supt.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.—This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1859, at 12 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & BROTHER, No. 33 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FOR ALL parts of the world, furnished by the undersigned. Adopted citizens must produce their certificate of naturalization. CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public, No. 19 Wall-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

RESPMAN'S ELASTIC ROOF PAINT—FOR the perfect protection of all kinds of metal and canvas roofing from leak and rust. Office No. 3½ Barclay-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GAZZANIGA MATINEE.
THIS SATURDAY, at 1; doors open at 12.
GRAND GAZZANIGA MATINEE.
IL TROVATORE.
GAZZANIGA, Miss PHILLIPS.
FLORENZA. TAMARO.
For the convenience of the ladies, tickets for the Matinee ($1 each) may be had at the following places:
Academy of Music, C. Breusing's,
Root, Anthony & Co., Astor House,
No. 15 Nassau-st., Everett House,
St. Nicholas Hotel, Prescott House,
Union-place Hotel, Clarendon,
Lafarge House, Nunns & Clark's,
Hall & Son's, Broadway, Christern's bookstore,
Scharfenberg & Luis.
BROOKLYN.
Rose's bookstore, 14 Atlantic-st. Prox's, 213 Fulton-st.
Tickets will likewise be for sale at the
ENTRANCE DOOR OF THE ACADEMY,
for which especial purpose
FOUR ADDITIONAL TICKET OFFICES
will be opened.
The doors will be opened at 12¼; the Matinee will commence at 1 precisely. The entre'acts will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country may be in time for the railroads and steamboats.
THERE WILL BE NO RESERVED SEATS.
On MONDAY, April 18, at 8,
THE FOURTH OF THE GAZZANIGA NIGHTS.
Engagement of the popular tenore,
Signor STEFANI.
To comply with the universally expressed wish to hear Mme. GAZZANIGA once more in her great rôle of Violetta, Verdi's opera of
LA TRAVIATA
will be given on Monday. The principal rôles by
GAZZANIGA, STEFANI, FLORENZA.
The sale of seats commences this morning at the Academy, C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at the stationery store of ROOT, ANTHONY & CO., No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

HALL'S MUSIC STORE REMOVED TO No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, April 16, 1859.
SATURDAY, April 16, 1859.
SATURDAY, April 16, 1859.
SATURDAY, April 16, 1859.
THAT WHOLLY
ORIGINAL DRAMA,
ORIGINAL DRAMA,
ORIGINAL COMIC DRAMA,
ORIGINAL DRAMA,
ORIGINAL DRAMA,
OUR IRISH COUSIN,
OUR IRISH COUSIN,
OUR IRISH COUSIN,
OUR IRISH COUSIN,
OUR IRISH COUSIN,
OUR IRISH COUSIN,
OUR IRISH COUSIN,
OUR IRISH COUSIN,
Written by H. J. Conway, Esq., expressly for this establishment, and received on every occasion with the
MOST ENTHUSIASTIC DELIGHT,
MOST ENTHUSIASTIC DELIGHT,
MOST ENTHUSIASTIC DELIGHT,
MOST ENTHUSIASTIC DELIGHT,
and to be repeated by
THE NEW AND BRILLIANT COMPANY,
SATURDAY, April 16.
EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
Besides which, in the
AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
The Aquaria, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., &c., all here yet. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents; Parquette seats 13 cents extra.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
No. 585 Broadway.
F. WIDDOWS et C. SAGE..........Directeurs
18EME SOIREE D'ABONNEMENT.
SAMEDI, 16 AVRIL, 1859.
Mlle. L. CHEVALIER. Mlle. EUGENIE SEN.
Premiere representation de
LA GRACE DE DIEU.
Drama vaudeville en 5 actes de MM. D'Ennery et G. Lemoire, representée pour la premiere fois a Paris, sur le Theatre de la Gaité, le 16 Janvier, 1841, et traduite pour Opera Italien sous le titre de
LINDA DE CHAMOUNIX.
Mlle. Laurence Chevalier remplira le rôle de .....Maria
Mlle. Eugenie Sen celui de..........Chonchon
Les autres rôles seront jouées par MM. Bertrand, G. Sage, Tallot, Edgard, Thiery, Léon, Charles, Emile, Miles. Pauline Dupont, Alex. Daire, Alice, Tallot, Louise.
Choristes hommes et femmes engagés specialement pour cette piece.
COSTUMES NOUVEAUX par M. PHILIPPE.
1ère acte—Depart de Marie.
2ème acte—Marie à Paris.
Reconnaissance entre Maria, Chonchon et Pierrot.
3ème acte—Marie dans les salons de la Marquise de Sivry.
4ème acte—La folie.
5ème acte—Retour de Marie au pays.
Pour plus de details voir les Programmes.
AVIS.—Les souscripteurs dont l'abonnement est expiré, sont priés, s'ils désirent renouveler, d'en donner connaissance au contrôle.
Les portes ouvriront à 7 heures moins un quart. On commencera à 8 heures moins un quart, très précise.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE
WILL BE CLOSED THIS EVENING
FOR A
DRESS REHEARSAL
OF
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
Which will be produced on the evening of
MONDAY, April 18,
WITH
SPLENDID HISTORICAL COSTUMES!
GORGEOUS NEW SCENERY!
BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS!
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS!
WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS!
AND
MENDELSSOHN'S EXQUISITE MUSIC!
ADMISSION.

Balcony Chairs	Seventy-five Cents

In consequence of the removal of a great number of Orchestra Chairs in the enlargement of the Orchestra.

Dress Circle Sofa Seats, reserved	Fifty Cents
Parquette	Fifty Cents
Orchestra Chairs	One Dollar

Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7½ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, SATURDAY,
WILL BE REPEATED
THE RENT DAY.
Martin Heywood, (his original character,)...Mr. Wallack
To conclude with
THE REVIEW.
On MONDAY,
The Play of
THE STRANGER,
with an extraordinary cast.
Mr. WALLACK..........as..........The Stranger.
Mr. Brougham, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Dyott, Mr. Bangs, Mr. Wheatleigh, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Sloan, Miss Gannon and Mrs. Reeves in the cast. To conclude with THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, in which Mr. Lester Wallack will appear.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
Lessee...Thomas C. Steers | Stage Manager...G. L. Aiken
THIS EVENING, April 16.
To commence with the Drama of the
WANDERING JEW.
OR THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
To be followed by the comic Drama of
THE CROWN PRINCE.
After which the Irish Drama of
DARBY THE BLAST,
OR,
THE DAYS OF THE TROUBLES.
The whole to conclude with
THE RED MAN OF AGAR,
OR,
HORNED MORTAL.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees..........Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, April 16.
The performances will commence with
THE PIRATES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
Darville.....G. C. Boniface | Savage Bill.....Mr. Rynar
After which THE RED GNOME.
Concluding with HANDSOME JACK.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
ELEGANCE AND REFINEMENT.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In Old Virginny style.
To conclude with (second week) the ever-popular and laughable farce of
THE STATUE LOVER.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years 13 cents.
NOTICE.—On SATURDAY NEXT, a GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

EXHIBITION
AT OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM,
Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-st., near Bleecker,
On MONDAY EVENING, April 18,
And TUESDAY EVENING, April 19.
Tickets can be procured at the Gymnasium,
or from
The Committee of Arrangements.
H. BOGERT, S. O. RYDER,
G. A. BATZ, W. P. HALSTED,
W. T. C. GROWER, W. CORRY,
F. A. JONES, A. S. BRADY,
H. W. PENNY, F. VAN VLECK,
A. C. BURNHAM, H. L. GRANT,
J. H. STANSBROUGH, THOS. QUINN.

THE INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION,
No. 694 Broadway.
THE FINEST EXHIBITION
ever opened in New-York of the works of the greatest artists of Berlin, Dusseldorf, Munich and Dresden.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
Season tickets for two months, $1.
Open from 10 in the morning until 10 in the evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-fourth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, consisting of upwards of eight hundred Original Works, by living artists, never before exhibited by the Academy, is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the galleries in 10th-st., near Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Cor. Secretary, N. A.

GRAND EXHIBITION—EVERY DAY AND EVENING—At the Westchester House, No 146 Bowery. Admittance free. Fine Dress Hats, $2 50; Extra Fine, $3. Morphy Hats and Caps, in every variety, at low prices. HUNT, the People's Hatter, Westchester House, No. 146 Bowery.

MR. LORD'S LECTURES ON THE LIGHTS OF CIVILIZATION, IN CLINTON HALL.—The subject for MONDAY EVENING will be *Lord Bacon and his Philosophy*, a new lecture, never delivered in New-York, in opposition to the views of Macaulay.

GUARDIANS OF THE YOUNG DO NOT miss the Grand AFTERNOON performance to be given by WOOD'S MINSTRELS on SATURDAY, April 16, commencing at 2 o'clock. Fun! fun! fun!

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S SHOW case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Interesting and Dispassionate Review of the Political Condition of the Country.

Letter of the Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, to the Whig Committee.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1859.

To Messrs. J. Philips Phœnix, Willis Blackstone, H. M. Bininger, David J. Liley, and H. R. Smith, Committee, New-York.

SIRS: A short time ago I was favored with your note of the 7th inst., covering a resolution of the Committee, to the effect that it is inexpedient at this time further to discuss or agitate the Negro question, but rather to turn the attention of the people to other topics—"topics of general importance, such as our Foreign Relations, including the Extension of Territory; the building of Railroads for National purposes; the improvement of our Harbors, the navigation of our Rivers to facilitate Internal Commerce; the subject of Currency, and a Tariff of Duties, and other means of developing our own internal resources, our home wealth, and binding together by ties of national and fraternal feelings the various parts and sections of our widely extended Republic."

Your letter, gentlemen, opens a very wide field, in asking for my "opinion upon the subject, and my views as to the signs of the times." Books have been written upon these matters, and speeches delivered by the thousand; and yet the argument seems as far from being exhausted as it was at the beginning; and I take it for certain that you do not expect or desire me to discuss at large, all or any of these interminable quarrels. That I have opinions upon all or most of them, is true—not the opinions of this or that party, ready to be abandoned or modified to suit this or that platform, but my own opinions—perhaps the more fixed and harder to be changed, because deliberately formed in the retirement of private life, free from the exigencies of official responsibility and from the perturbations of party policy. They are *my* own opinions, right or wrong.

As to the Negro question—I have always thought, and often declared in speech and in print, that it is a pestilent question, the agitation of which has never done good to any party, section or class, and never can do good, unless it be accounted good to stir up the angry passions of men, and exasperate the unreasonable jealousy of sections, and by those bad means foist some unfit men into office, and keep some fit men out. It is a sensitive question, into whose dangerous vortex it is quite possible for good men to be drawn unawares. But when I see a man, at the South or the North, of mature age and some experience, persist in urging the question, after the sorrowful experience of the last few years, I can attribute his conduct to no higher motive than personal ambition or sectional prejudice.

As to the power of the General Government to protect the persons and properties, and advance the interests of the people, by laying taxes, raising armies and navies, building forts and arsenals, light-houses, moles, and breakwaters, surveying the coasts and adjacent seas, improving rivers, lakes, and harbors, and making roads—I should be very sorry to doubt the existence of the power, or the duty to exercise it, whenever the constituted authorities have the means in their hands, and are convinced that its exercise is necessary to protect the country and advance the prosperity of the people.

In my own opinion, a government that has no power to protect the harbors of its country against winds and waves and human enemies, nor its rivers against snags, sands and rocks, nor to build roads for the transportation of its armies and its mails and the commerce of its people, is a poor, impotent government, and not at all such a government as our fathers thought they had made when they produced the Constitution which was greeted by intelligent men everywhere with admiration and gratitude as a government free enough for all the ends of legal liberty, and strong enough for all the purposes of national and individual protection. A free people, if it be wise, will make a good constitution; but a constitution, however good in itself, did never make a free people. The people do not derive their rights from the Government, but the Government derives its powers from the people; and those powers are granted for the main, if not the only, purpose of protecting the rights of the people. Protection, then, if not the sole, is the chief end of government.

And it is for the governing power to judge, in every instance, what kind and what degree of protection is needful—whether a Navy to guard our commerce all around the world, or an Army to defend the country against armed invasion from without, or domestic invasion from within; or a Tariff, to protect our home industry against the dangerous obtrusion of foreign labor and capital.

Of the existence of the power and duty of the Government to protect the people in their persons, their property, their industry and their locomotion, I have no doubt, but the time, the mode and the measure of protection, being always questions of policy and prudence, must of necessity be left to the wisdom and patriotism of those whose duty it is to make laws for the good government of the country. And with them I freely leave it as the safest, and, indeed, the only, constitutional depository of the power.

As to our foreign policy generally, I have but little to say. I am not much of a progressive, and am content to leave it where WASHINGTON placed it, upon that wise, virtuous, safe maxim—"Peace with all nations; entangling alliance with none." The greedy and indiscriminate appetite for foreign acquisition, which makes us covet our neighbor's lands, and devise cunning schemes to get them, has little of my sympathy. I view it as a sort of political gluttony, as dangerous to our body politic as gluttony is to the natural man—producing disease certainly, hastening death, probably. Those of our politicians who are afflicted with this morbid appetite are wont to cite the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, as giving countenance to their inordinate desires. But the cases are wholly unlike in almost every particular. Louisiana was indispensable to our full and safe enjoyment of an immense region which was already owned, and its acquisition gave us the unquestioned control of that noble system of Mississippi waters, which nature seems to have made to be one and indivisible, and rounded off the map of the nation into one uniform and compacted whole. Nothing remained to mar and disfigure our national plat but Florida, and that was desirable, less for its intrinsic value than because it would form a dangerous means of annoyance, in case of war with a maritime power, surrounded, as it is, on three sides by the ocean, and touching three of our present States, with no barrier between. The population of Louisiana and Florida, when acquired, was very small compared with the largeness of the territory; and, lying in contact with the States, was easily and quickly absorbed into and assimilated with the mass of our people. Those countries were acquired, moreover, in the most peaceful and friendly manner, and for a satisfactory consideration.

Now, without any right or necessity, it is hard to tell what we do not claim in all the continent south of us, and the adjacent islands. Cuba is to be the first fruit of our grasping enterprise, and that is to be gotten at all hazards, by peaceful purchase if we can, by war and conquest if we must. But Cuba is only an outpost to the Empire of Islands and continental countries that are to follow. A leading Senator has lately declared (in debate on the thirty-million bill) that we must not only have Cuba, but all the Islands from Cape Florida to the Spanish Main, so as to surround the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, and make them our "*mare clausum*," like the Mediterranean, in old times, when the Roman Emperor ruled both its shores, from the pillars of Hercules to the Hellespont. This claim of *mare nostrum* implies, of course, that we must own the continent that bounds *our sea* on the West, as well as the string of Islands that inclose it on the East—that is, Mexico, Central America, and all South America, so far South at least as the Orinoco. In that wide compass of sea and land there are a good many native Governments, and Provinces belonging to the strongest maritime powers, and a narrow continental isthmus which we ourselves, as well as England and France, are wont to call the *highway of nations*. To fulfill the grand conception, and perfect our tropical empire, we must buy or conquer all these torrid countries, and their mongrel populations. As to buying them, it strikes me we had better wait awhile, at least until the Government has ceased to borrow money to pay its current expenses. And as to conquering them, perhaps it would be prudent to pause and make some estimate of costs and contingencies, before we rush into war with all maritime Europe and half America.

I am not one of those who believe that the United States is not an independent and safe nation, because Cuba is not a part of it. On the contrary, I believe that we are quite capable of self-defence, even if the "Queen of the Antilles" were a province of England, France or Russia; and surely, while it remains an appendage of a comparatively feeble nation, Cuba has much more cause to fear us than we have to fear Cuba. In fact, gentlemen, I cannot help doubting the honesty of the cowardly argument by which we are urged to rob poor old Spain of this last remnant of her Western empire, for fear that she might use it to rob us.

But suppose we could get, honestly and peaceably, the whole of the country—continental and insular—from the Rio Grande to the Orinoco, and from Trinidad to Cuba, and thus establish our *mare clausum*, and shut the gate of the world across the Isthmus, can we govern them wisely and well? For the last few years, in the attempt to govern our home Territories of Kansas and Utah, we have not very well maintained the dignity and justice of the nation, nor secured the peace and prosperity of the subject people. Can we hope to do better with the various mixed races of Mexico, Central and South America, and the West India Islands? Some of those countries have been trying for fifty years to establish republican governments on our model, but in every instance have miserably failed; and yet, there was no obstacle to complete success but their own inaptitude.

For my part, I should be grieved to see my country become, like Rome, a conquering and dominant nation; for I think there are few or no examples in history, of Governments whose chief objects were glory and power, which did ever secure the happiness and prosperity of their own people. Such Governments may grow great and famous, and advance a few of their citizens to wealth and nobility; but the price of their grandeur is the personal independence and individual freedom of their people. Still less am I inclined to see absorbed into our system, "on an equal footing with the original States," the various and mixed races (amounting to I know not how many millions) which inhabit the continent and islands south of our present border. I am not willing to inoculate our body politic with the virus of their diseases, political and social—diseases which, with them, are chronic and hereditary, and with us could hardly fail to produce corruption in the head and weakness in the members.

Our own country, as it is, in position, form and size, is a wonder which proclaims a wisdom above the wit of man. Large enough for our posterity, for centuries to come. All in the temperate zone, and therefore capable of a homogeneous population, yet so diversified in climates and soils, as to produce everything that is necessary to the comfort and wealth of a great people. Bounded east and west by great oceans, and bisected in the middle by a mighty river, which drains and fructifies the continent, and binds together the most southern and northern portions of our land by a bond stronger than iron. Besides all this, it is now and growing—the strongest on the continent, with no neighbor whose power it fears, or of whose ambition it has cause to be jealous. Surely, such a country is great enough and good enough for all the ends of honest ambition and virtuous power.

It seems to me that an efficient home-loving Government, moderate and economical in its administration, peaceful in its objects, and just to all nations, need have no fear of invasion at home, or serious aggression abroad. The nations of Europe have to stand continually in defence of their existence, but the conquest of our country by a foreign Power is simply impossible, and no nation is so absurd as to entertain the thought. We may conquer ourselves by local strife and sectional animosities; and when, by our folly and wickedness, we have accomplished that great calamity, there will be none to pity us for the consequences of so great a crime.

If our Government would devote all its energies to the promotion of peace and friendship with all foreign countries, the advancement of Commerce, the increase of Agriculture, the growth and stability of Manufactures, and the cheapening, quickening and securing the internal trade and travel of our country; in short, if it would devote itself in earnest to the establishment of a wise and steady policy of internal government, I think we should witness a growth and consolidation of wealth and comfort and power for good, which cannot be reasonably hoped for from a fluctuating policy, always watching for the turns of good fortune, or from a grasping ambition to seize new territories, which are hard to get and harder to govern.

The present position of the Administration is a sorrowful commentary upon the broad democracy of its professions. In theory, the people have the right and ability to do anything; in practice, we are verging rapidly to the One-Man power.

The President, the ostensible head of the National Democrats, is eagerly striving to concentrate power in his own hands, and thus to set aside both the People and their Representatives in the actual affairs of government. Having emptied the Treasury, which he found full, and living precariously upon borrowed money, he now demands of Congress to intrust to his unchecked discretion the War power, the Purse and the Sword. First, he asks Congress to authorize him, by statute, to use the Army to take *military* possession of the Northern Mexico, and hold it under his *protectorate*, and as a security for debts due to our citizens—*civil* possession would not answer, for that might expose him, as in the case of Kansas, to be annoyed by a factious Congress and a rebellious Territorial Legislature.

Secondly—Not content with this, he demands the discretionary power to use the Army and Navy in the South; also in blockading the coast and marching his troops into the interior of Mexico and New-Granada, to protect our citizens against all evil-doers along the transit-routes of Tehuantepec and Panama. And he and his supporters in Congress claim this enormous power upon the ground that, in this particular at least, he ought to be the equal of the greatest monarch of Europe. They forget that our fathers limited the power of the President by design, and for the reason that they had found out by sad experience that the monarchs of Europe were too strong for freedom.

Third—In strict pursuance of this doctrine, first publicly announced from Ostend, he demands of Congress to hand over to him $30,000,000 to be used at his discretion, to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba. Facilitate how? Perhaps it might be imprudent to tell.

Add to all this, the fact (as yet unexplained) that one of the largest naval armaments which ever sailed from our coast is now operating in South America, ostensibly against a poor little republic far up the Plate River, to settle some little quarrel between the two Presidents. If Congress had been polite enough to grant the President's demand of the sword and the purse against Mexico, Central America and Cuba, this navy, its duty done at the South, might be made, on its way home, to arrive in the Gulf very opportunely, to aid the "Commander-in-Chief" in the acquisition of some very valuable territory.

I allude to these facts with no malice against Mr. BUCHANAN, but as evidences of the dangerous change which is now obviously sought to be made in the practical working of the Government—the concentration of power in the hands of the President, and the dangerous policy, now almost established, of looking abroad for temporary glory and aggrandizement, instead of looking at home, for all the purposes of good government—peaceable, moderate, economical, protecting all interests alike, and by a fixed policy, calling into safe exercise all the talents and industry of our people, and thus steadily advancing our country in everything which can make a nation great, happy and permanent.

The rapid increase of the Public Expenditure (and that, too, under the management of statesmen professing to be peculiarly economical) is an alarming sign of corruption and decay.

That increase bears no fair proportion to the growth and expansion of the country, but looks rather like wanton waste or criminal negligence. The ordinary objects of great expense are not materially augmented—the Army and Navy remain on a low peace establishment—the military defences are little, if at all enlarged—the improvement of harbors, lakes and rivers is abandoned, and the Pacific Railroad is not only not begun, but its very location is scrambled for by angry sections, which succeed in nothing but mutual defeat. In short, the money to an enormous amount (I am told at the rate of $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 a year) is gone, and we have little or nothing to show for it. In profound peace with foreign nations, and surrounded with the proofs of national growth and individual prosperity, the Treasury, by less than two years of mismanagement, is made bankrupt, and the Government itself is living from hand to mouth, on bills of credit and borrowed money!

This humiliating state of things could hardly happen if men in power were both honest and wise. The Democratic economists in Congress confess that they have recklessly wasted the Public Revenue; they confess it by refusing to raise the Tariff to meet the present exigency, and by insisting that they can replenish the exhausted Treasury and support the Government, in credit and efficiency, by simply striking off their former extravagances.

An illustrious predecessor of the President is reported to have declared "that [illegible] who live on borrowed money ought to break." [illegible] not concur in that harsh saying; yet I am [illegible] of opinion that the Government, in common [illegible]ce, (to say nothing of pride and dignity,) ou[illegible]eserve its credit for great transactions and unfo[illegible] emergencies. In common times of peace, it ought always to have an established revenue, equal, at least, to its current expense. And that revenue ought to be so levied as to foster and protect the industry of the country employed in our most necessary and important manufactures.

Gentlemen, I cannot touch upon all the topics alluded to in your letter and resolution. I ought rather to beg your pardon for the prolixity of this answer. I speak for no party, because the only party I ever belonged to has ceased to exist as an organized and militant body.

And I speak for no man but myself.

I am fully aware that my opinions and views of public policy are of no importance to anybody but me, and there is good reason to fear that some of them are so antiquated and out of fashion as to make it very improbable that they will ever again be put to the test of actual practice.

Most respectfully, EDWARD BATES.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 15.

$1,000	U. States 5s,'65..	102¼	300	Harlem Railroad..	13⅛
1,000	U. States 5s. '74..	104¾	100	do.........b30	13⅛
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86...	109	200	Harlem R. Pref....	42
2,000	Indiana State 5s.	89	550	do...........	41¾
3,000	do..........	88½	300	do.........b10	41¾
4,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	93⅝	600	do.........b30	41¾
3,000	Virginia 6s......	99	600	do.........s60	41½
1,500	do........	99⅜	100	do.........b30	41⅝
3,000	do..........	99¼	250	do...........	41⅝
7,000	do..........	99⅛	100	do.........s60	41⅞
7,000	Mo. State 6s......	88⅞	100	do.........s60	41¾
6,000	do........s15	88¾	100	do.........s10	41⅝
1,000	do..........	88¾	150	do.........b60	41¾
2,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s.	94½	30	do...........	41½
5,000	E. R. R. 1 m. b..	96½	15	N. H. & Hart. R...	122
1,000	E. R. R. 4 m. b..	51½	220	Reading Railroad..	50¼
1,000	Hud. Rv. R. 3 m	78½	125	Mich Cen. R. R...	53
2,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	95	100	do.........b10	53
4,000	Ch., St. P. & F. du L. Ld. Gt. Bds...	9½	50	do...........	53¼
			200	do.........s30	53
1,000	G. & C. 2d M. bs.	92	700	do...........	53⅜
2,000	Ill. Freeland b'ds	94¼	100	do.........s60	52¾
2,000	LaC.&M.L.G b's	17½	250	do.........b60	53½
5	Bank of Commerce.	101¾	250	do...........	53½
50	Am. Ex. Bank.s60.	108½	100	do.........s60	53
10	Irving Bank.......	100	100	Mich. So.&N.I.R b10	13⅝
5	Nassau Bank.......	101	50	do...........	13⅞
10	Corn Ex Bank....	101	450	Mich. S. & N.I.G.S.	40
37	Hanover Bank.....	89	100	do.........b60	40
50	Del. & H. Can. Co..	96¾	100	do.........s30	39¾
100	Penn. Coal Co......	81⅝	100	do.........s30	39⅞
100	do..........	81½	200	do.........bnwk	39⅞
300	Pac. Mail St. Co....	88	90	Panama Railroad..	121
50	do..........	87½	50	do.........s15	121
100	do........s60	85	20	Cle., Co. & C. R. R.	96
50	do........b60	88	100	Ga. & Chi. R.R..s10	68
50	do........b30	88	200	do...........	68½
250	N. Y. Cen. R. R.b60	77¼	100	do.........b10	68½
255	do..........	77⅛	100	Cle. & To. R.R..b60	26½
100	do........s10	77⅛	100	do...........	26⅛
100	do........bnw	77⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R....	57⅞
515	do..........	77⅛	2,600	do...........	58
50	do........s30	77	100	do.........bnw	58
100	Erie Railroad......	9⅞	400	do.........s10	57⅞
25	H. R. R. R..........	33⅝	100	do.........s10	58
50	do........s10	33⅝	200	do.........s60	57¾
50	do..........	33½	550	do.........s30	57⅞
100	do........b60	33⅝	600	do.........b30	58
5	Macon & West.R.R.	92	100	N. J. R. R. scrip...	130

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	Cal. State 7s, bs.	85	50	Mich. Central R.s30	53½
10,000	Virginia 6s......	99⅛	100	do...........	53½
18,000	Mo State 6s......	88⅞	400	do...........	54
2,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.	93⅝	150	do.........b60	54
15,000	Mich So.S'g F.B.	72	50	do.........s10	54
5	Del. & H. Canal Co.	96½	100	do.........b60	54½
200	Cumberland Pref..	21½	1050	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	14
200	Pac. Ml. St. Co.s10	86¾	600	do.........b30	14
40	Penn. Coal Co......	81⅝	250	Panama R. R..b60.	121½
200	N. Y. Central R. R.	77½	105	Gal. & Chic. R. R..	68¼
50	Ill. Cent R. R. s60	68½	250	do...........	68½
800	Har. R. R. Pref....	42	150	do.........b60	68½
400	do..........	42⅛	100	do.........b60	68⅞
200	do........b10	42¼	50	do...........	68¾
100	do........b60	42½	50	do.........s30	68
100	do........b60	42⅝	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R..	27¼
400	Reading R. R....s30	50	500	do...........	27
100	do........s45	50	300	do.........b60	27¼
100	do........b60	50⅛	100	do.........s60	26⅞
100	M.S. & N. I. G. S.s60	40	100	do.........s30	26¾
100	do........s15	40½	300	Chic. & R. I. R. R..	58¼
50	do..........	40⅜	100	do.........b60	58⅜
225	do..........	40¼			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,100	G. W. Ins. S'p.'57	69½	50	East River F. I. Co.	108
10	Ocean Bank.......	95	25	Ind. & Cin. R. R.....	59½
15	Bk of Commerce..	102	50	La Crosse & Mil R.	1
10	Merchants' Ex. Bk.	99½			

FRIDAY, April 15—P. M.

The improvement continues in the Stock Market, and the speculative activity to-day was even more general than yesterday and quite marked on three or four of the Railroad stocks. The heaviest business, in amount, was done in New-York Central at 77⅞@77½ ⅌ cent., and in Rock Island at 58@58½ ⅌ cent., an additional advance in both of ⅜@½ ⅌ cent. After the printed list of the morning Board, 2,000 shares Central were taken at 77½ ⅌ cent., buyer 60 days, and after the printed list of the Second Board, another considerable parcel was taken at the same price. The cash stock closed at 77⅞@77½ ⅌ cent. The sales of the day of Chicago and Rock Island amount to over 5,000 shares. Two of the commission brokers bought heavily at the morning Board at 58 ⅌ cent., and in the afternoon 58½ ⅌ cent. was paid cash and on time, closing 58½@58⅝. The transactions were also large in Harlem Preferred. The price opened at 42, and the sales in the forenoon were made between this figure and 41½. At the Second Board, notwithstanding a telegraphic rumor that Gov. MORGAN had not signed the Harlem Bill, there was a strong demand at 42@42⅜ ⅌ cent., cash, and 42½, buyer 60 days, closing 42⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. The demand for Michigan Central was quite free at 53½ in the morning, and at 54 in the afternoon, as against 52⅞@53 yesterday. In Michigan Southern also (the transfers of which close temporarily for the election of Directors to-morrow) the demand improved. The old shares advanced to 14, and the guaranteed to 40⅜@40½ ⅌ cent. The *Bull* account in Cleveland and Toledo had the advantage to-day, as on yesterday, and the stock advanced to 27@27¼ ⅌ cent. Galena rose to 68⅞; Panama to 121½; Illinois Central, 68½@69. There was less excitement in Pacific Mail. The cash stock was 88@87½@88 through the day, and 85@86½, sellers' options. Hudson River and Harlem common shares were steady. Delaware and Hudson and Cumberland Coal were both lower than yesterday. Pennsylvania Coal, steady. The general share market closed firm.

The market for State Stocks was higher for Virginias, steady for Missouris and Californias, and a fraction weaker for Tennessees. Indiana Fives sold at 89, and Ohio long Sixes at 109 ⅌ cent. The Federal Fives are very quiet at 104¼ ⅌ cent. The sales of Kentucky Mortgages are again of a retail character. The prices are generally steady.

The advancing tendency of the Stock Exchange on the speculative shares creates considerable excitement on the Street. The upward turn is against the influence and practical movement of a large majority of the jobbers inside the Exchange, whose recent success in driving down prices is now being qualified by differences of 2@2½ ⅌ cent. in a single week, the other way. The recovery in New-York Central is 2 ⅌ cent., leaving 2@3 ⅌ cent. yet to be gained to place the stock at the current rates early in March. The recovery in Rock Island is 2½@2⅞ ⅌ cent., with the price still 4 ⅌ cent. below the price some six weeks ago. In Toledo 3 ⅌ cent., with 5 ⅌ cent yet to be added to restore the price to the 1st March currency. Michigan Guaranteed has only recovered 1@1½ ⅌ cent. The price to-day is 1 ⅌ cent. below 1st March. In Panama and Pacific Mail the advance has been of a more positive character, and the figures paid this week are the highest since January. The speculation in Reading is also of a positive nature, in favor of the *Bull* account, though attracting less attention this week than usual.

There is a settled tone in the Money market, which, as intimated yesterday, is likely to continue for a month or two to come, unless disturbed by some unexpected Foreign cause. To-day the inclination, if anything, is to rather lower rates of Discount on paper running into the Fall months, owing to the competition among the Bill Brokers and the comparative moderate offering of prime selections of paper. The terms for demand loans undergo no change. We quote discounts 5@7, and stock loans 4@5 ⅌ cent.

Exchange is quiet, at 109¾@110 on London. The *New-York* screw-steamer for Bremen and Southampton takes the mail to-morrow, and a small shipment of bar Gold. The Customs, to-day, are $74,000. Other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $109,000. Payments out, $242,780. Balance, $7,186,638. Over $2,000,000 Treasury Bills, past due, remain out, still bearing interest under the provision of the Act of December, 1857. And to this sum $9,000,000 will be added about the 20th of May, unless the holders are able to do better with their money.

The Mechanics' Banking Association has made a half-yearly dividend of 3½ ⅌ cent., and the management has resolved to increase their capital from $316,000 to half a million of dollars. The Gallatin Fire Insurance Company have made a half-yearly dividend of 5 ⅌ cent.

The following is a summary of the report of the Long Island Railroad made to the annual meeting of the stockholders on Tuesday last:

"The receipts were $334,088, against $325,313 the previous year. The difference in favor of the last year was made up wholly from an increased freight business. The expenses of the year $255,427, against $161,127 the previous year, showing a net surplus, after paying all expenses, rent, interest, and equipments, of $78,610 against $56,186 the previous year. The last year's surplus is greater than that of any previous year. The report speaks most encouragingly of the freight business, which is made up in a large degree from the transportation of milk, carried at half a cent per quart. The whole receipts last year, from business connected with the dairy, is $18,153. There is also a steadily increasing freightage from vegetables and fruits. The Directors have entered into a contract for changing the terminus of the road at South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Hunter's Point, which will be effected in the year 1859. The funded debt of the Company is $500,000. The other additional liabilities of the Company amount to $144,566. The capital stock is 66,000 shares, equal at par to three millions of dollars. The reported cash balance, on the 1st inst., was $57,410."

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—FOR MARCH 1859.

Acres Cons'tion Lands sold...	2,481.85 for	$33,670 31
Acres In'st Fund Lands sold.	45.05 for	807 69
Acres Free Lands sold........	1,160.36 for	16,941 10
Total sales during the mth.	3,687.36 for	$51,419 10
To which add town lot sales		3,819 70
Total of all................		$55,238 80
Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1859..	10,306.24 for	$141,013 47
Acres sold previously........	229,835.33 for	15,637,148 95
Total.....................	1,240,141.57	$15,778,162 42
Construction Bo'ds canceled in March, 1859..........	$28,000 00	
Construction Bnd's canceled previously..........	984,000 00 —	$1,012,000 00
Freeland Bonds canceled previously..........	129,000 00	129,000 00
Total Bonds canceled up to March 31, '59..		$1,141,000 00
Actual cash receipts March, 1859..........		$42,734 56
Actual cash receipts March, 1858..........		42,021 59
Receipts from passengers, March..........		61,714 70
Receipts from freight..........		71,254 00
Receipts from mails..........		6,358 33
Receipts from rent of road..........		5,133 00
Receipts from other sources..........		3,614 56
Total receipts in month of March, 1859...		$151,124 59
Total receipts in month of March, 1858...		163,847 71
Total receipts since Jan. 1, 1859..........		$418,011 51
Total receipts in corresponding period of '58.		410,379 17

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
For the week.			
Entered at the Port.	$1,022,190	$386,835	$1,315,834
Thrown on market...	869,248	609,766	1,324,441
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port.	$34,521,834	$15,194,388	$36,462,599
Thrown on market.	34,308,203	19,928,652	37,615,478

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	852	$338,057	157	$41,857	93	$12,662
Man. of Cotton.	1,490	336,732	93	24,729	81	15,502
Man. of Silk...	401	284,433	2	1,389	9	4,364
Man. of Flax...	1,178	239,556	142	18,558	62	12,638
Miscellaneous..	278	57,676	7	2,897	210	2,771
Total......	4,199	$1,256,454	406	$89,380	455	$67,987
		89,380				1,256,454
Total Entered...		$1,345,834	Total Marketed			$1,324,441

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 15, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 50 bbls. Ashes, 4,604 bbls. Flour, 360 bushels Wheat, 27,816 sacks Barley, 2,970 pkgs. Provisions, and 102 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in demand, while Pearls are quiet—each at $5 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Sales have been reported to-day of 2,000 bales, part in transitu, at unaltered rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N O & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.......	10¼	10½	10⅝	10⅝
Middling, ⅌ lb.......	12⅜	12⅛	12⅝	12¾
Middling Fair, ⅌ lb.	13¼	13½	13¾	14

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits more vigor to-day, for State and Western Flour. The inquiry has increased, especially for the local and Eastern trade, and prices have improved a shade. Holders do not appear to be so anxious to sell, as they generally anticipate a further rise. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 14,600 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ⅌ bbl..................	$3 75@$5 10
Superfine State..................	5 15@ 5 60
Extra State..................	6 00@ 6 50
Superfine Western..................	5 20@ 5 70
Fancy Ohio..................	5 80@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan..................	6 00@ 7 50
Extra Ohio..................	6 40@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee..................	6 70@ 6 80
Extra Genesee..................	6 90@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri..................	7 00@ 9 00

Southern Flour continues in fair request to-day, at rising prices; sales 2,500 bbls., in lots, at $6@$6 55 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 60@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian is inactive and nominal, at $6 50@$7 40 for extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 65@$4 45 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $3 90@$3 95 for Jersey; $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl., and $19 75@$20 for the latter, in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after at somewhat firmer prices, for really desirable lots. The improved trade in Flour encourages buyers. Sales have been reported of 22,500 bushels, including ordinary to prime Western (Winter) at $1 40@$1 46; inferior Chicago Spring at $1; very ordinary Red Genesee at $1 35; very choice White Tennessee (100 bushels) at $1 90; fair to good White Kentucky at $1 70@$1 78, the latter rate for 1,000 bushels from the dock; and some Red Southern on private terms. Corn is less freely offered, and is in request at rather high rates. Sales 20,000 bushels at 87½c.@88c. for prime new Yellow Jersey; 86c.@88c. for good to prime new Yellow Southern; 85c.@89c. for ordinary to choice new white Jersey and Southern; 83c.@85c. for inferior to ordinary new White and Yellow, and (nominally) 85c.@86c. for old mixed Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye is quiet and somewhat nominal at 86c.@90c., as extremes, ⅌ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand at uniform quotations. Sales 13,000 bushels, including old Western and State at 60c., new State on private terms, and choice Canada West at 80c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are in very moderate request at former prices, Canada, 59c.@60c.; Western, 57c.@59c.; State, 53c.@55c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 50c.@53c.; Southern, at 47c.@52c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quite freely offered, and new Mess is much cheaper. The demand is fair at the reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 2,800 bbls., in lots, at $17 25@$17 40, closing at $17 25—check to-day—for new Mess; $17@$17 12 for old Mess; and $12 50@$12 60 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, including Hams, at 8c.@9½c.; and Shoulders at 6¾c.@6⅞c. ⅌ lb. Bacon is selling slowly, chiefly at from 8c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is in fair demand at former rates, at 11¼c.@11⅝c. ⅌ lb., with sales of 480 bbls. and tcs. Beef is quiet, yet steady; sales 270 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$13 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$21 ⅌ tc.; Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand at 9c.@15c. for Ohio; 13c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is inquired for, at 7c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at uniform prices. Sales to-day, 620 hhds. Cuba at 6⅛c.@7c., chiefly at 6¾c.; 358 hhds. New-Orleans at 6⅜c.@7⅞c.; and 245 boxes Havana at 7¼c.@8½c., ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 600 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ⅌ lb.; 100 tierces Beef at 3s.; 2,000 bbls. Resin on private terms; and 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 4s. For London, 1,700 bbls. Tar at 2s. 9d. For Glasgow, 100 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d.; and 80 bales Tobacco at 2s. 6s. For Antwerp, 900 bags Coffee at ¼; and 2,200 bbls. Resin at 25s. For Bremen, 200 bales Cotton on private terms.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
New-York	April 16	New-York	Southa'n.
Canada	April 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Lebanon	April 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Vanderbilt	April 23	New-York	Southa'n.
City of Baltimore	April 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Indian	April 23	Portland	Liverpool.
Europa	April 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Fulton	April 30	New-York	Southa'n.
Saxonia	May 2	New-York	Southa'n.
Arabia	May 4	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Prince Albert	April 2	Galway	New-York.
Europa	April 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	April 3	Southamp'n	New-York.
Fulton	April 6	Southamp'n	New-York.
City of Manchester	April 6	Cork	New-York.
Arabia	April 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Jura	April 9	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Wash'gton	April 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	April 16	Bremen	New-York.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Star of the West	April 20	New-York	Aspinwall.
Coatzacoalcos	April 27	New-Orleans	Minatitlan.

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	May 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.

FOR HAVANA.

Philadelphia	April 18	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	April 19	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Hammonia, for Hamburg—Mr. Engelbert Begle, Mrs. Begle and mother, Rochester; Mrs. Henry Bull, Master Richard, Albert, Jowa and Miss Camilla Bull, New-York; George Gerken and lady, San Francisco; Henry Niles, Laporte, Ind.; Stephen Bettinger, Esq., Buffalo; Otto Sanfter, Rostock; Chas. Dumming, New-York; Mme. Sophie Ahlers, Miss Elise and Agnes Ahlers, Iowa; V. Andersen, New-York; Mr. Hellwig, lady, infant and nurse, New-York; E. H. Rowe, California; Miss Vredenburgh, New-York; Mrs. Laurens, New-York; W. B. Laurenz, New-York; F. Laurenz, New-York; H. Wagener and lady, New-York; C. W. Watson, New-York; E. Duysing, New-York, F. J. Huntington, Esq., New-York; Miss Rafaela Frey, New-York; Miss Helene Kolanger, Cincinnati; Mrs. W. Barothy, Davenport; Louis Riefenstahl, Buffalo; Jacob Asch, New-York; Mr. Choisy, Boston; S. W. Errant, North Carolina; H. Brandt, Texas; John P. Butman, Boston; John Suverkrup, California; Theo. Clark, England; Edward Hess, Louisiana; Carl Grimmer, New-York; F. Classen, do.; F. Huthmann and lady, do.; A. Harms, Philadelphia; Madame Brin, New-York; Dr. Weber, Cincinnati; Wm. Schultz, Philadelphia; Peter Rauschkolb, New-York—and others in steerage. Total, 137.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship President Fillmore, from London—Henry Fleming, Sr., Henry Fleming, Jr.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 20 | Sun sets..... 6 39 | Moon rises... 6 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 39 | Gov. Island. 7 28 | Hell Gate.... 8 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 15.

Cleared.

Steamships New-York, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen, Kelpcke, Keutgen & Reichelt; Gustav Pastor, Ubelhohe, Antwerp, Boones & Co.

Ships Hero, Smith, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; Merrimac, Thurston, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; R. Henderson, (Br.,) Cubitt, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Challenge, Windsor, San Francisco, S. G. Reed & Co.

Barks Laura Wright, Wright, Havana, I. B. Gager; T. Curtis, Brazier, Havana, H. S. Vining; E. Foster, Foster, Galveston, G. A. Ferris & Co.

Brigs J. R. Nevins, Tilley, Cherryfield, master; E. Baldwin, Montgomery, Manzanilla, Thompson & Hunter; A. Smithers, (Br.,) Johnson, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; S. Bliss, Pierson, Saltilla River, Snow & Burgess; Cargey, (Br.,) Marshall, Bordeaux, Collins & Marsh; Maria, (Neap.,) Savarese, Antwerp, Gomez, Wallace & Co. and Funch & Meincke.

Schooners Martha, Weeks, Beaufort, J. S. Davis; Aid, English, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Lucy White, Glover, Saco, W. S. Brown; Ben, Lynch, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; W. B. Horsey, Baker, Gardiner, master; A. Starkey, Wixon, Norwich, Post & Small; Empire State, Atwood, Boston, A. Howes; M. A. Magee, Magee, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; C. Williams, Golding, Newbern, Dibble & Bunce.

Sloop America, Stedman, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamer Albatross, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Sheppard Knapp, York, Calcutta Jan. 3, with linseed, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Sld. in co. with ship Edwin Forrest, for New-York. Jan. 21, in lat. 10 36 S., lon. 75 30 E., Dr. Wm. A. Pruer, a missionary, of London, died suddenly; his wife, two children and servant were transferred, Feb. 7, on board Br. ship Benah, from China for London. Jan. 20, lat. 9 38 S., lon. 75 59 E., spoke Br. ship Neptune, from London for Bombay, with troops, all well. Feb. 10, off the Cape of Good Hope, signalized ship Dora, from Canton for London, 51 ds. out. Jan. 18, lat. 28 17 S., lon. 82 30, spoke ship Jessica, from Cape Palmas for London all well. Feb. 25, lat. 18 06 S., lon. 3 40 W., spoke Br. bark Palestine, from Penang for London. March 14, lat. 12 30, lon. 30 15, signalized a ketch brig stg. southward, showing a red signal, with a white ball in the centre. April 1, lat. 23 13, lon. 61, spoke Br. bark Marmion, from Trinidad for Greenock. April 8, exchanged longitude with brig Mary Lowell, stg. N. N. W.

Ship De Witt Clinton, Funk, Liverpool March 1, with mdse. and 155 passengers to H. L. Fitch & Co. Sailed from Liverpool with a strong gale from N. W., which continued more or less up to the 13th. March 25, lat. 44 52, lon. 46 40, fell in with icebergs, and continued to see them until the 27th, in lat. 42 50, and lon. 50 45. March 31, lat. 42 20, lon. 60 30, experienced a severe gale from W. N. W. to N. W., which continued to the 8th inst.; it was accompanied with much snow and hail, and extreme cold, thermometer ranging from 32 to 40, barometer 28.20 to 28.50. 24th inst., lat. 40 45, lon. 69 50, at 8 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Persia, Judkins, hence for Liverpool, and at 1 P. M. passed another steamship, bd. E., (probably the Edinburg.)

Ship President Fillmore, Nelson, London Feb. 26, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. Had considerable westerly winds.

Ship Edwin Forrest, Crocker, Calcutta, left Sand Heads Jan. 3, passed St. Helena Feb. 26, with linseed, sugar, hides, jute, and gunny cloth to Weld & Minot—vessel to Crosby, Crocker & Co. Been over 30 days N. of the equator, and since passing lat. 25 had northerly winds.

Ship Isaac Jeanes, Chipman, Shanghae Dec. 20, passed Anjier Jan. 6, with mdse. to Chamberlain, Robinson & Co.

Bark Cuba, (of Boston,) Bates, Rochelle 52 ds., with brandy, &c., to Henri Molun. Has experienced very heavy weather on the passage; been 20 ds. from the latitude of Bermuda.

Bark Kathleen, (Br.,) Flint, Sagua la Grande 6th inst., with sugar and molasses to Borden, Bruce & Co. 15th inst., off the Tavern Houses, saw part of a (supposed) brig's stern, with trysail boom and gaff, and the letters L. C., "surrounded by scroll-work," on the stern.

Bark Charm, (of South Thomaston,) Sleeper, Trinidad, Cuba, 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Reynaud & Bayley.

Brig Orkney, (Br.,) Murphy, Malaga 53 ds., with fruit to Gomez, Wallis & Co. Had heavy weather on the passage—split sails, &c.

Brig Proteus, Chipman, Nuevitas 3d inst., with sugar, molasses, &c., to J. E. Ward & Co. Has experienced heavy weather.

Brig Calipso, (Sic.,) Scarpati, Palermo 55 ds., with fruit, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Schr. Burrows C., Clark, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Moonlight, (of Bridgeport,) Mooer, Galveston March 25, with sugar, hides, cotton, &c., to J. H. Brower & Co. Had heavy weather; split jib.

Schr. America Eagle, Wilder, Eastport 12 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Crysolite, (of Greenport, L. I.,) Booth, St. Jago 21 ds., with wood to master.

Schr. Comet, (Br.,) Card, Parsboro', N. S., 21 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Angler, Bessee, Wareham, Mass., 3 ds., with nails to J. W. Tisdale.

Schr. American Eagle, Wilder, Pembroke, Me., 8 ds., with lath to master.

Schr. J. S. Hawley, Rackett, Norwich 2 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. F. M. Duffield, Jones, Portland, Ct., with mdse., bound to Philadelphia.

Schr. Jesse Williams, Hall, Norwich, in ballast, bound to Philadelphia.

Schr. Isabella, Faulkner, Boston 4 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. T. H. Jones, Jones, Machias 18 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Wild Rover, Furse, Virginia, with oysters, bd. to Boston.

BELOW—Ship Endeavor, from Mexico. Bark Orpheus.—(Both by pilot boat A. B. Neilson.)

WIND—During the day, S., and fresh.

Sailed.

Steamship Hammonia, (Ham.,) for Hamburg; brig Ann McKean, for Halifax. From Quarantine—Steamship Pacific, for Galway; brig Adaline Sprague; schrs. E. O. Felter, (3 masts,) and Plandome.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., April 15, sunset—Ship Edwin Forrest, from Calcutta, in tow of the Achilles, is near the S. W. Spit. Ship Calhoun and one ship Unknown, one bark and five brigs, are at anchor near the Spit, bound out. Screw steamship Hammonia, for Hamburg, crossed the bar at 3:20 P. M. Ships Zurich and Columbia, and brig Machias sailed from the S. W. Spit to day. Wind fresh from S. W.; weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, N. J., April 15, sunset—One ship and one bark in the offing, bound in. Wind S., moderate.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 15, sunset—One ship and one bark south of the Branch, bound in. Wind S., fresh. Weather clear.

BOSTON, April 15—Arr. ship Huntress, Caldwell, New-Orleans; brig R. W. Packer, Lee, Cape Haytien. Below—Ship Ashland, from New-Orleans.

SAVANNAH, April 14—Arr. brig John Pierce, from Cardenas.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16—Arr. ships Donati, from New-York; W. H. Prescott, and Wilbur Fisk, from Havre; Martha Ridout, from Cardiff.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Underwriter is now on the large Sectional Dock, for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked, and newly coppered.

KEY WEST, April 10.—The schr. Doctor Kane sailed for New-York yesterday. The schr. Martha Frances came into this port on the 2d, with foremast sprung. The mast will be fished, and she will sail in a few days.

The schr. Argus Eye, from Philadelphia for New-Orleans, was spoken on the 5th, with loss of bowsprit—wanted no assistance.

About 1,200 bales of cotton have been saved from the ship Mulhouse. The specie, $25,509, which was saved from her, will be reshipped back to New-Orleans per steamer to sail on the 12th.—(By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

BALTIMORE, April 14.—The salvage has been settled on the cargo of the ship Agamemnon, at 50 per cent. on the net sales and appraised value, after deducting all expenses. The balance of cargo has been reshipped by schr. H. W. Johnson.

The brig P. C. Warwick grounded this morning, at 4 o'clock, on North Point, at the mouth of the river. A steamtug has been sent down to her assistance.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Asia—bark, of Windsor, N. S., from Liverpool for Bahia, March 9, lat. 4 25 S., lon. 24 W.

Cyclone—brig, of Westport, stg. S., April 10, lat. 30 27, lon. 66 57.

Ilva—barkantine, from New-York for St. Thomas, April 11, lat. 36 20, lon. 72 30.

Oscar—ship, from Shanghae for New-York, April 10, about lat. 30, lon. 66.

Ranger—schr., (Br., of Halifax,) from Cienfuegos for Halifax, April 8, lat. 27 30, lon. 79.

Sarah Mills—schr., of Brookhaven, stg. S., April 3, lat. 25 lon. 63.

Surf—brig, from New-Orleans for New-York, April 13, lat. 37 30, lon. 74 30.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
(Late BURTON'S,) under the Lafarge House.
MANAGER..........Mr. F. B. CONWAY
Doors open at seven o'clock. Commence at 7¾ o'clock precisely.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS,
and
SECOND WEEK
of the eminent Artiste,
MISS DAVENPORT.
Second night of the new and thrilling drama,
MESALLIANCE,
Or, FAITH AND FALSEHOOD.

The Management, while studiously avoiding any undue or grandiloquent announcements, would respectfully submit the following distribution of characters for public approval, as being one of most unusual excellence.

SATURDAY, April 16, 1859,
Will be presented, with new scenery, dresses, general appointments, &c., the new and startling drama, in five acts, entitled
MESALLIANCE;
OR, FAITH AND FALSEHOOD.
Leonee Arnauld, a portrait painter's daughter, afterwards Viscountess D'Orby..........Miss Davenport
Countess D'Orby, noble de noblesse..Mrs. F. B. Conway
Louisa..........Miss Miller
Count D'Orby, a reckless nobleman....Mr. W. Reynolds
Ferdinand Viscount D'Orby, a younger brother,
Mr. Charles B. Hill
His first appearance.
Marquis de Brevaunes..........Mr. C. Fisher
Master Goodwill, notary of Angouleme, a rarity, an honest man..........Mr. G. Farren
His first appearance.
Finesse, his clerk and adviser..........Mr. F. B. Conway
Magistrate..........Mr. W. H. Maddocks
Doctor..........Mr. Blake
D'Auville, keeper of the prison..........Mr. H. Howard
Jean..........Mr. T. Baker
Joseph..........Mr. Shaw
Keeper of the Prison..........Mr. Cunningham
Masqueraders, &c.
The incidental music, under the direction of Mr. E. Mollenhauer.
ACT 1—The Mesalliance.
ACT 2—The Masked Ball—The Plot.
ACT 3—The Prison of the Magdalenes—Virtue Triumphant.
ACT 4—The Brothers—Cain and Abel—The Drugged Cup—Lawyer's Clerk.
ACT 5—The Lunatico Enquirendo.
To conclude with the famous Comedietta, called
TO OBLIGE BENSON.
Mr. Benson, a barrister..........Mr. George Farren
Mr. Trotter Southdown, his friend..........Mr. Dawson
Mr. John Meredith, a pupil of Benson's..Mr. W. Reynolds
Mrs. Benson..........Miss Miller
Mrs. Trotter Southdown..........Mrs. W. H. Smith
Monday, April 18, First Benefit of Miss Davenport.
Box Office open at 8 A. M. and during the day.
Orchestra Seats..........$1
Balcony Chairs..........75 cents
Parquet, Parquet Circle and Dress Circle..........50 cents
Family Circle..........25 cents
Seats secured without extra charge.
Treasurer..........Mr. W. A. ARNOLD.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
LARGE AND VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COMPRISING THE FURNITURE OF TWO LARGE HOUSES.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 49 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a very large and valuable assortment of furniture, consisting of suites in rosewood, Brussels carpets, lace curtains, center tables, mahogany marble-top sideboard, walnut extension dining-table, 32 feet; also, a fine portrait of General Taylor, by Elliott; piano-forte, China and glass ware, pier glasses, oilcloths, vases, &c.; also, a large and desirable assortment of bedroom furniture, in mahogany and black walnut; cottage suites, &c.; dressing-bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, wash-stands, tables, mirrors, curtains, mattresses, feather beds, three-ply carpets, and other articles, with a small lot of kitchen ware.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Made to order by Dessoir. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on MONDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 116 West 11th-st., a general and valuable assortment, consisting of Brussels tapestry carpets, ingrain do., oil-cloth, rosewood suite in red and yellow brocatel, satin damask curtains, rosewood etagere, rosewood centre-table, mahogany extension dining-table, side-table, mantel and pier mirrors, lace curtains, clock and candelabras, black-walnut hat-stands, hall-chairs, mahogany bureaus, hall chairs, washstands, bedsteads, feather beds, pillows, mahogany chairs and wardrobe, dining and painted China glassware, white and gilt dinner set. All the furniture made to order by Dessoir.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
PIANO.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:
Elegant rosewood, 7-octave, French grand-action piano, made by I. Broadway, of London; cost $650.
Rosewood 6½-octave piano, by Crow & Christopher, of New-York, superior tone and finish.
Also mahogany 6-octave piano.
All the above to be sold without reserve.

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$2,500.—FOR SALE—A LUCRATIVE CASH business. The article is in universal demand, and is indispensable to every family in this City. There is now about $2,000 stock on hand, which is equivalent to cash. A man of energy and perseverance, with the above amount, can realize from $3,000 to $10,000 per annum, without any risk whatever. Apply to THEODORE BROOME, 39 William-st., Room No. 6, third floor.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, ABOUT five minutes' walk from the City Hall, (north of Fulton-av. and Fulton-st. preferred,) by a gentleman and his wife, in a small, respectable private family, where there are few, if any, boarders; a second-story front room, with bedroom adjoining, will be required. Address Box No. 351, Brooklyn Post-office, stating terms.

ROOMS WANTED.—THREE YOUNG LADIES, sisters, desire a sitting-room and a large bedroom, furnished, in a quiet, respectable family, with breakfast and tea in their room. Address P. P. P., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, stating location and terms, which must be moderate. References given and required.

THE REV. DR. MCMENAMY AND THE friends of the Bible, will controvert the claims of Purgatory and the Apocrypha, and answer Romish objections, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are respectfully invited.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL OF THE SIXTH-av. Reformed Dutch Church will hold its anniversary on SABBATH EVENING, April 17, at 7½ o'clock. Good addresses may be expected and singing by the children.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAPHITE PAINT, &c.
THE HERON MINING COMPANY, owners of the celebrated Graphite Mines of Wake County, N. C., are prepared to furnish in lots to suit purchasers, their superior Graphite prepared in the dry state for facings and foundry purposes, and manufactured and prepared in oil as a paint for roofs, out-houses, ships' bottoms, iron and tin works, &c. This paint will protect metals from rust and wood from decay, being indestructible either by the action of water or the effects of the atmosphere. It is extensively in use in the French and American Navies, and ample testimonials of its superiority and durability can be furnished by the Agents
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The subscriber continues to manufacture all kinds of gas burners for the trade. Also,
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GOLD WATCHES, SILVER WATCHES, | DIAMONDS, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
Sterling silver ware, tea sets, cake baskets, and double plated ware, very low and warranted.
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ICE! ICE! ICE!
THE HUDSON RIVER ICE COMPANY
Will open their books for all those wishing to take Ice of them, at reduced rates, on May 1, at J. J. & H. VAN NOSTRAND & CO.'S, No. 116 West-st., New-York. 20 cents per 100 pounds.

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FOUR BOWLING ALLIES, COMPLETE,
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THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Call and get the evidence.
REMOVED from No. 118 Maiden-lane to 203 BROADWAY. GAY & WEST.

A CARD TO THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—We desire to express, through the columns of your paper, our sincere thanks to the Hon HORACE GREELEY for his lecture on *Great Men*, delivered in this place last Tuesday evening. While we admire his kindness and generosity in consenting to lecture "free of charge," that all, even the poorest youth, might be benefited, we appreciate his lecture, and were no less edified with its humorous streaks and rebuking sarcasm, than captivated with its noble sentiment, profound logic, and high-toned morality. JOHN M. DAVIS, Pres. Com.
A. P. SALTER Secretary.
SALTERVILLE, N. J., April 15, 1859.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles in every variety on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being manufacturers, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will well repay them for a call at their manufactory previous to purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Churches and public buildings fitted with gas pipe and fixtures throughout on the most moderate terms and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., near Broadway.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—THE EXECUTIVE Committee of the Woman's Hospital Association gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following donations, sent in answer to their appeal for aid: Mr. T. G[illegible] Hodgkins $480; Mr. John Nicholson, $100; Mr. Joseph Howland, $50; Mr. Walden Pell, $50; Mr. T. W. C[illegible] Moore, $25; A Friend, by Mr. Joseph Laurence, $10. Total, $715. V. E. HOFFMAN, Cor. Sec'y.

IMPORTANT TO ICE CONSUMERS.—There has been a new company organized during the last Winter, called Washington Ice Company, composed of long experienced men in the business, who have stored a large amount of ice of the best quality. The public will do well to call on said company previous to making their season arrangements. Office and Depot foot of Christopher st., North River.

IF YOU WANT TO ENJOY A GOOD DRAUGHT of ale, drink it out of a "Barrack Cup," at the "House of Lords," No. 556 Houston-st., "Irford Shades," No. 3 Reade-st., "National Shades." John C. Force. For sale by J. C. MARSH, Patentee, No. 22 John-st., (up stairs) New-York. It is admirably adapted for gentlemen wearing moustaches, having a guard attached, by which a too frequent annoyance is obviated, rendering the absolute necessity of napkin or handkerchief unnecessary.

A DENTIST WHO IS A GOOD OPERATOR can find a permanent place; also, a good plate-worker wanted, in the same office. Address DENTIST, Metropolitan Post-office, New-York, care Wm. H. Laws. None under 25 years, and less than 5 years' experience, wanted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—AT THE MERCANTILE Library, Astor-place, members may now obtain all the new books they may desire, including 300 copies of the "Pillar of Fire, or Israel in Bondage," by Ingraham.

$4 FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS AT JONES', No. 10 Ann-st.; also, now ready the $2 5[illegible] and $3 50 Congress shoes and gaiters at JONES', No. 1[illegible] Ann-st.

REGALIA JEWELS AND JEWELRY OF every description required for lodges, chapters and encampments; also, all Masonic books and diplomas, at the American Masonic Agency, No. 424 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND LATHE, with slide, rest and universal chuck. Address MECHANIC, Box No. 146 *Times* Office, stating where such lathe can be seen.

LATHES AND PLANERS.—A SMALL LOT OF the above, suitable for engine or railroad work, for sale low. For particulars, apply to A. G. FISHER, No. 41 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

A. SCHULZ'S FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.—Office No. 413 Grand-st., and No. 44 Elizabeth-st., near Canal.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE TWO OF GORDON's Presses; one one-quarter medium, and one card. Apply to J. KETCHAM, No. 55 Liberty-st., up stairs.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chamber-st., New-York, Jan. 10, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in the City of New-York for the year 1859 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the act of April 16, 1857, is published for the information of tax-payers:-

SEC. 12. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—*Laws of 1857, page 500.*

J. W. ALLEN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CENTRAL PARK UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.—NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that the said assessments are expected to be paid on or before May 5, 1859, with 7 per cent. interest from [illegible] 1856, the date of confirmation by the Supreme Court; and unless said assessments are paid by May 5 next, the assessment list will be sent to the Clerk of Arrears, when INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT THE RATE OF TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM from the date of confirmation. The property assessed is embraced in the following limits, viz.: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded and described as follows: that is to say, on the north by the centre line of the blocks between 116th and 117th sts.; on the south by the centre line of the blocks between 41st and 42d sts.; on the east by the centre line of the blocks between 2d and 3d avs.; on the west by the centre line of the blocks between 10th and 11th avs.; and also all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., between 116th and 120th sts.; and all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., and Broadway, between 33d and 42d sts., as laid out on the map of the Commissioners, on file in this office.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Collector of Assessments.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 2 City Hall, basement.

CORPORATION DOCKS, PIERS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that several of the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, will be leased on bids at public auction on TUESDAY, April 19, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the City Hall, for the term of five years. A catalogue containing the number and location, and also the terms and conditions of sale, may be had at this office, (basement of City Hall.) Maps will also be shown of the Corporation wharves and piers. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 19, 1859.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 11, 1859.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for a site to consist of two lots adjoining each other for a Station-house for the Twenty-second Precinct Police, to be located within limits bounded by 8th and 9th avs. and 45th and 57th sts.

Each proposition must state the precise location, size and terms. A clear title will be required, for which payment will be made on delivery of the deed or deeds to the Comptroller. The right to reject any and all offers is reserved to the Corporation. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 5, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1858.

CHARLES H. CORSER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.
d16-2aw6mS&W.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1859.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

The Windward Islands—Barbadoes—Appearance of the Island—The Principal City—Beauty and High Cultivation of the Soil—General Habits of the People.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbadoes, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1859.

I do not propose to enter into a historical, a geographical or descriptive account of this island, except in so far as they will tend to elucidate my subject—the Results of Emancipation. Elaborate and minute particulars of Barbadoes and her beauties may be found in the works of SCHOMBERG, EDWARDS, or MARTIN. I cannot, however, consistently, pass by Bridgetown, or fail to notice its peculiarities. A stranger, and most especially an American, upon first landing, would hasten to proclaim it an exhausted city; once, possibly, the centre of a flourishing business, and the emporium of great wealth, but now almost abandoned to ruin and decay. This impression would be formed from various reasons, and from none more than the contrast which the capital of Barbadoes presents to what we should call a rising place. To illustrate this assertion, from my own experience, I might say that I was first struck with the narrow streets and the ruined appearance of the houses. It seemed as though no attempt had been made to repair their dilapidated condition within half a century. The paint was worn away from roof and and wood-work, and the mortar which had fallen from the walls had never been replaced, except in very few cases. Around each dwelling, of more than ordinary Barbadian pretensions, there was generally an unfinished looking wall, with broken pieces of glass-bottles on the top to protect the property from the trespass of the wicked. In going to my lodging-house, a quarter of a mile distant from the wharf, I was obliged to traverse several acres of vacant lots, which were overgrown with wild cactuses and studded with moss covered ruins. They lay in the very heart of the city—the "burnt district," as it is called, of twenty years standing. Picturesque it was, but it gave very little indication of industry or enterprise. I passed up Broad-street, a combination of Wall-street and Broadway, but though it was the busiest time of day, I saw few signs of the enormous trade that this Island carries on, and nothing to remind me of an American city with a population, as Bridgetown has, equal to that of New-Haven. I was struck with the European aspect of the place, and was almost startled every now and then as I came across a banana, a cocoa, or a cabbage-palm tree. Their tropical look seemed out of place, and, for a moment, I wondered how they existed there. Altogether the town is such a strange mixture that I despair of presenting its picture to your readers. The market-place—about an acre of ground inclosed with a neat row of butchers' stalls—reminds one of New-Orleans. There the clatter of tongues, extolling the virtue of divers fruits and vegetables offered for sale, is perhaps the closest illustration of Sambo that Bridgetown can produce. The centre of the market inclosure is filled with splendid evergreens, and beneath their shade several scores of negro women, with pairs of scales and piles of yams, sugar-cane, sweet potatoes, oranges, grape-fruit, mangroves, &c., before them, earn their daily bread. The fish-market—a solitary shed erected on the beach—is in full blast about nightfall, after the fishermen have returned well laden with flying-fish; and at the confused noise in this focus of business even a London Billingsgate would be compelled to hide its diminished head. It is characteristic of Sambo throughout; his untiring tongue never stops for a moment to take rest. A cab-stand presents another vivid picture of Sambo as he is. In the midst of Trafalgar-square—about as large as the triangle opposite the TIMES office—near the statue of NELSON and beneath a gigantic evergreen, the cabmen find it convenient and profitable to assemble. Woe unto the stranger whom they espy and who may be in search of a one-horse shay; and when he has selected his vehicle, and has made his escape from the crowd, it is amusing to hear the successful driver denounce the "unperlite b'havor of dem niggers," and deplore the city as the "awfulest he never see'd." So much, as an illustration of the African aspect of Bridgetown, of which, considering the colored population, is nearly ten blacks to one white, you are unceasingly reminded.

A traveler from the North must remember what he is in danger of forgetting, that in Bridgetown he is far down in the Tropics, within seven hundred miles of the Equator. The climate is not tropical; it is to be imagined and felt, for it cannot be described. Select the most perfect day that September ever presented to New-York, and I should do injustice to a Barbadian sun and Barbadian breezes if I compared Barbadian weather to yours. The sun necessarily gives out a great heat, but it is always tempered by incessant winds and by daily showers which never last above a minute. Night or day, in Winter or in Summer, the temperature knows no change. In a word, the inconveniences of heat are never felt; the penalties of cold are never known. There are no thunderstorms like those which desolate more elevated regions within the torrid zones; no poisonous reptiles of any kind; no annoying insects like those which in Summer months will make known their presence even in the latitude of New-York. The appearance of the houses, which are of one story and built solidly of stone, may perhaps remind you that you are in a country where the severities of Winter are not even imagined, and, after you have entered them, you may no longer fancy yourself in a European or a North American dwelling. The spacious rooms, with polished cedar floors, the contrivances to make everything about you look cool as well as to make you feel cool—the hugh pitchers of ice-water on the side-boards and the luxurious cane chairs, placed so as to catch the never-ending breezes—are luxuries here which one might look for as necessities in other tropical countries. The inside of a house in Bridgetown is very different from what its outside appearance would lead a stranger to infer; and this disregard of outward appearances is only one of a thousand English idiosyncracies to be encountered. The houses, then, and a few scattered purely tropical trees, are about the only outward indications that Bridgetown possesses of being a tropical city. You may be puzzled every now and then by the sight of a black soldier in Zouave costume, or a black policeman in a London uniform, but they are anomalies. They do not belong to the picture.

Bridgetown, in fact, is European, though somewhat behind the age of European progress. It is, perhaps, necessarily behind the age, owing to its insulated position. Its shops remind you of an inferior English town, and it is only after you have entered them that you discover how well and with what first-rate articles they are supplied. The streets are macadamized with the native calcareous rock, and are light-colored and perfectly smooth. The white population have wonderfully preserved their English manners and customs. You find here none of the indolent and luxurious habits of the tropics. Though a vast amount of business is transacted before breakfast, the lazy siesta is not indulged in, but work is steadily performed until four o'clock in the afternoon. The churches are similar in their architecture to those that may be seen in any English village; the forms and ceremonies of English society are preserved even to the farce of wearing a stove-pipe hat whenever you wish to appear in full dress; in spite of yams and mangroves, the dinner you eat is as nearly English as circumstances will admit; and the bed you lie upon is unmistakeably of English make and fashion. Perhaps the British officers, military and naval, help to keep alive the peculiar customs of the mother land; but it is undoubtedly a fact that the Barbadians take a pride in preserving as close a resemblance to the Old Country as the differences of position will allow, and I am not prepared to say in so doing they act an unwise part. The few Americans who have emigrated here—though they have brought with them the spirit of American invention and enterprise—have lost their peculiarities, and have succumbed to prevailing custom. But Yankee clocks, Yankee buggies, and that famous Yankee establishment to which all Bridgetown daily resorts—the ice-house—have brought fortunes to their proprietors and delight to the hearts of the Creole population.

Directly you leave the precincts of the capital the European phase of the island vanishes. You may be reminded of the fair scenery of Old England, to which, indeed, these lovely hills and valleys are likened; but you can never for a moment forget that you are looking upon productions which no English soil could bring forth, and which no English sun could ripen. The landscape scenery is necessarily on a small scale, but in variety it is complete, and occasionally it approaches the sublime. One of the grandest spectacles I ever witnessed was the view from Hackleton's Cliff—a bold bluff at the northern extremity of the island rising 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. Looking East, you see, in the far distance, a range of hills running parallel with the one upon which you are standing, and in the intermediate valley, which gradually slopes towards the sea, the productions of all the Indies are gathered together. Here and there, upon some projection of coral rock, which the cactuses carefully conceal, a palm-tree towers like a land-mark on the horizon, or a gigantic sentinel upon his post. Cottages are thickly-scattered over the picture; the red wheel of the sugar mill, unchanged for a century, may be seen at every point, and you may strain your eyes in vain to look for a single spot which has not been cultivated even beyond what we should call perfection. The surf, as it crawls up the long line of white sand that lies extended far beneath you, and the ocean beyond, complete a picture of what may well be termed the Eden of Barbadoes. You look down upon a valley which burns and blazes with all the heat of the tropics, but you are standing upon a spot ever open to the fresh and invigorating breezes of the temperate zones.

What I have said here in regard to cultivation is equally applicable to the entire Island, from the estate of the richest planter to the plot of the poorest negro. I have traveled over the whole of Barbadoes, and have not seen a single acre of uncultivated land. The highways are perfect models of cleanliness and smoothness, and the cane-fields, more luxuriant than those of Louisiana or Texas, are without inclosure, and extend to the very edge of the roads, which, for want of space, appear to have been reduced to the narrowest limits. Barbadoes is essentially a sugar island, and you do not meet in it the abundance of fruit trees that are to be seen in St. Vincent or Grenada. The cocoa-nut trees, which were once valued at a pound sterling each per annum, were destroyed some years ago by a plague of insects, and the few that remain are more ornamental than profitable. Orange trees, lemons, grape-fruit, mangroves and bananas are abundant in Barbadoes, but they are not reared in such large groves here as in other islands. The cabbage-palm, of gigantic stature, is one of the most beautiful of its class, and is best calculated to adorn the peculiarities of the landscape. A planter's house is generally surrounded with these stately trees, which make it an object of attraction for miles around. A good bamboo grove is highly prized, and no gentleman's estate would be complete without it.

I have said enough, perhaps, in regard to the general appearance of Barbadoes, to give your readers an idea, such as I wish to convey, of its great natural beauty and high cultivation. Upon these points I am capable of offering an opinion. But as a stranger, it would be presumptuous to discuss, without a closer scrutiny than I have yet had time to give to so important a subject, the political and social condition of this island, and compare it now with what it was before the abolition of Slavery. The question has many ramifications, and each of the West India Islands—I might almost say each plantation—must stand upon its own merits, for *I know* that the causes which might ruin one would not affect another.

Arguments that may apply to overcrowded Barbadoes, might with equal justice be used in regard to Kansas and Dacotah, as to the rich virgin soil and sparsely settled island of Trinidad. The subject, indeed, is not to be approached hastily; but I hope that, in my next letter, I shall be able to transmit some information on the free labor system in Barbadoes, which I shall only obtain from authentic sources, and which I shall endeavor to give with unbiassed judgment. W. G. S.

STATE OF CENTRAL EUROPE.

Foot-Journey Through the Valley of the Neckar—Feelings of the Peasantry of Baden, and the Middle Classes of Wurtemberg and Bavaria towards the French and their Emperor—Probabilities of War—Paralysis of Business in the South of Europe—The Munich "Punsch"—Chamber of Bavarian Deputies and the Ministry—The Government Overhauled—Religious Complications—Burial of the Great Artist, Eberhard—The Cemetery, the Leichenhaus, &c., &c.

MUNICH, Friday, March 18, 1859.

I do not aspire to be a political letter writer. I know how much information such people obtain at second hand—how much they often presume and suppose and guess, without knowing anything about it. And I have not knowledge enough to give a really valuable opinion on the "State of Europe," nor impudence enough to offer a worthless one. But my mite of personal information I can add to what others may say on that universal topic—the War.

I have recently made a foot journey through the Valley of the Neckar, also traversing since much of Wurtemberg and Bavaria, and talking with the people—and I am able to say what is the feeling among the peasantry of Baden, and the intelligent middle classes of the two last-mentioned States towards the French and their Emperor. It is easy to imagine how the inhabitants of the Neckar Thal *must* regard the French. Every ruined stronghold that looks hollow-eyed from the Neckar hills has a tale to tell of French cruelty and merciless destruction at the hands of Frenchmen. Heidelberg, three times burned, oftener plundered and impoverished by her Gallic neighbors, cherishes among the ashes of her own history the coals of burning hate. In short, a long record of injuries, from the time of TILLY (and earlier) down to the present day, has had its effect. There is an intense antipathy toward the French nation, which trade and friendly intercourse smother in time of peace, but which only awaits the signal of war to burst into flame and become an acting power.

So much if there is war. When one asks the country people what they think about the probability, they shrug their shoulders, and, like many wise men, "Don't know"—"Gott weiss," say they. In large towns, like Stuttgard, Ulm and Augsburg, where the fluctuation of stocks and the stagnation of trade is an important matter, the people look with much more anxiety and less partisan feeling for the developments of every hour. Wurtemberg and Bavaria were allies of the first NAPOLEON. The first King of the former owed to the Emperor his throne. And the French papers, probably on the strength of these "memories"—memories are all-powerful in France—assert that in case of a European struggle, Wurtemburg will be found on the side of her old friend and benefactor. This is however, vehemently denied by the Stuttgard journals—even the Government organs; and there is no reason to doubt that the whole "Band" of German States will move together, against the common foe. Meanwhile, there is a sad paralysis of business throughout the South of Europe. Especially is this the case with all branches of manufacture which belong to the department of luxury, and it is hardly to be imagined how immense an interest is here at stake. Picture dealers will not buy, since if there is a war they cannot sell. Customers will not buy, since they may be able, by waiting, to buy cheaper. The nervous system of exchange and commercial confidence has received a heavy check, and stands, half-stunned, and trembling, without the power to find what is the cause or the cure of its disorder. The Munich *Punsch* suggests, as all other hypotheses have failed, that the Emperor has only been speculating on the Bourse, and being in want of a few millions, chose to acquire them in this way. Although the *Punsch* is a "funny paper"—as German wit goes—this suggestion has undoubtedly some truth, since it is well known that NAPOLEON is the greatest stock operator in Paris; and must have made an untold sum within the last few weeks.

Here in Munich, people do not appear to be so much excited—that is, ordinary people, whom one meets every day. They go to their opera and theatre, study their picture-galleries, attend their scientific lectures, (for Munich has had for some years a popular course of lectures, on the American plan, inaugurated here by LIEBIG,) and if they are inclined to meddle in politics, there is a nice little "muss" all ready much nearer home than Paris or Vienna. I refer to the continual scrimmage in the Chamber of Bavarian Deputies, the origin of which lies as far back as last September. In that month the Chamber met, and among their officers elected as Second President a Dr. WEIS, who, although not an ultra-Liberal, was obnoxious to the Ministry, who demanded that he should be removed. When the Deputies would not consent, the Ministers called upon the King to dissolve the Chamber, and ordered a new election, threatening, if their request was not granted, to resign their places. The King, desiring, for reasons of his own, to feel the public pulse, ordered the new election, the result of which was, as might have been expected, a great gain to the Opposition. Dr. WEIS is again Second President, and the Cabinet have been obliged to pocket the insult. With such a House, and such an auspicious skirmish to begin with, it is not to be wondered at if the Ministry are handled without gloves.

One subject of debate, just now, is the investigation into the Budget of Accounts—by which it appears that the Government have exceeded, by a considerable amount, the sum voted to them by the Representatives, for the last year. In the course of the struggle over this subject, the Government (always excepting the King) has been criticized with almost American freedom of speech, and has got decidedly the worst of the fight.

But there is a complication of the matter, resulting from the religious division of the Kingdom, which is properly unconnected with the other; neither Catholics nor Protestants being wholly of one political party. And yet, as is natural, this feud sometimes obtrudes itself. There is little said about it in the Chamber. The policy of both sects is to let the matter alone, since they are so equally balanced that any attempt to obtain the superiority, on the part of either, would result in a long and doubtful battle. The Catholics are far more numerous than their antagonists. In Munich, out of 132,000 inhabitants, there are only 16,000 Protestants; and although some Bavarian towns (as for instance, Nuremberg) are Protestant, yet the average throughout the kingdom is greatly in favor of the Papists. On the other hand, the Prime Minister, one or two other members of the Cabinet, and the Queen, are all Protestants and the King, it is said, has a leaning that way, though he must profess the State religion. A good example of the little squabbles that result from this state of things, and one which is making something of a stir here, is the case of the *Volksbote*. This little daily is the organ of the Ultramontanists, and being very free in its attacks upon the established order of things, its issues have been frequently suppressed by the Police, who are subject to the control of one department of the Cabinet. When such confiscation—as it is called here—takes place, the proprietors of the paper carry the matter before the city authorities, who, being Catholic, generally decide that there is nothing objectionable in the offending number, which, nevertheless, never gets to its reader. Within a year or so there have been no less than 88 confiscations of the *Volksbote*—the Police always suppressing the obnoxious copy, and the authorities declaring that it was suppressed without cause. In one specified case, the article in question having been pronounced harmless by the City Courts, the *Volksbote* republished it in a subsequent number, which was promptly confiscated by the Police Department, notwithstanding the previous decision of the law. This sly way of carrying on a fight between two branches of Governmental power, having attracted some attention, is now being examined by the Chamber of Deputies.

To return for a moment to the topic with which my letter was opened. Among the wise men of Munich—the philosophers and statesmen—it is the universal opinion that war is inevitable. And the probabilities seem to be that it will begin with an outbreak on the part of the hostile armies, who are now so near each other, and cannot wait for the natural results of diplomacy. Such an occurrence would greatly complicate, if not wholly end, all peaceful negotiations. There is no such thing as cool reasoning or deliberation, when such a cry as PATRICK HENRY raised is echoed through every house: "The war is *actually begun!*" And though these opinions are but opinions, this unanimity and universality raise them to the rank of prophecies.

Last Tuesday I witnessed an interesting scene—the burial of EBERHARD, the oldest artist in Munich, who died on Sunday, the 13th. He was born in 1768, and was therefore at the time of his death more than ninety-one years old. The Ex-King LUDWIG was his patron, and sent him to Rome, where, in the studio of BOOS, he laid the foundation of his reputation. He is most celebrated as a sculptor, and Munich abounds in evidences of his talent. The statues of St. George and St. Michael, the two dragon-slayers, before the Isar-gate, are by him; also the decorations on the face of the Allerheiligen Capelle, or Chapel of All Saints, and the beautiful tomb of the Princess CAROLINE, in the Theatinée Church. He also painted many pictures illustrating the conflicts, progress and triumph of the Christian Religion. He has been surpassed by his younger rivals, but they can never take from him the honor of being a pioneer of the new school. The artists of Munich were present in considerable force when the veteran was consigned, pale and cold as one of his own statues, to the resting-place which his art has contributed to beautify. He was Professor of Sculpture in the Academy of Fine Arts.

The day of his burial was rainy and dismal; yet notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, quite a large number collected in Munich Cemetery, to witness the sepulchral rites, which were conducted according to Catholic usage. It is said that the Ex-King was present; but I did not see him. When I arrived at the Cemetery, the body was still in the Liechenhaus, and the crowd were waiting around the door. I worked my way to the window, and looked into the room, saw six corpses, laid out in horrible pomp, with canopies, or bowers of artificial flowers, and foliage over them, and wax candles burning all around them. Each was dressed in the garment of life;—there were no shrouds. The rigid figure of a military officer seemed even in death to be stiffer for a military coat with a high collar, and covered with gold lace and embroidery. Another was a bride, and lay in her veil and orange flowers in the silent embrace of a mightier bridegroom. And the old Professor, in a dress coat, with his white-gloved hands crossed upon his breast, and his head (like those of all the others) lifted out of the coffin and propped up by a cushion, seemed to be sleeping a ghastly nightmare sleep—so little did the stern, set face harmonize with the incongruous dress, and the empty state which surrounded it.

Each body had a small wire attached to a ring upon its finger and connected with a bell, so that the slightest motion would at once call the attendants. This precaution against mistaken burial before life is really extinct, is of long standing here. It is proper to say, however, as an answer to statements which are becoming very fashionable now-a-days, as to the frequency of such an occurrence, that the cases in which the supposed dead have manifested life by motion, during the three days of their remaining in the Leichenhaus, are altogether traditional—of late years, certainly, nothing of the kind has here taken place. Yet the custom of such careful test is to be commended.

The impressiveness of the burial service was sadly marred by the rain. The Priests, intoning Latin prayers, with the bottoms of their pantaloons turned up and umbrellas over their heads, were certainly not very imposing objects. But when the bier, borne by artists, surrounded and followed by Priests and Benedictine friars, had passed, the spectators closed in a great procession behind it, chanting prayers in a wild way, antiphonally,—a part of the ceremony which, being quite new to me, was very striking. And so the *cortège* moved on, flashing through the churchyard paths, with its flower-wreathed bier, and its tapers, and its many-voiced loud-sounding prayers, until it reached the grave. The coffin (of plain painted wood) was lowered into its resting place, and the principal Priest pronounced an eloquent eulogy upon the life and character of the deceased. Then a little more Latin, and the people crowded to throw earth and sprinkle holy water into the still open grave. Each man, with a long-handled trowel-like instrument, shoveled a few lumps of clap upon the clay already there, and with a brush scattered the sacred liquid upon the consecrated earth. And the "gentle rain from Heaven," emblem of that mercy which waits not for rites and formal words, fell softly on the place, a holy shower as ever bell and book and candle sanctified. A choir of singers broke out in a beautiful hymn, and when their voices died away I left the cemetery.

In the University, this year has been as remarkably healthy as the last was sickly. Last year, out of some 1,700 students, 30 died. This year, so far, only three are deceased. In fact, the city is said to be just now, in a very salubrious condition.

The weather is glorious three days out of every four, and dismally raw and cold on the fourth. For March, however, it is very fine.

As I write, the very last news from the Deputies is that they have presented a petition to the King, the substance of which is a complaint against the Ministry and a desire for their removal. Its fate is not yet known, but it is hardly possible that it can be successful.

The war news grows more and more exciting. Everybody is preparing for war, and it is extremely improbable that diplomacy can do more than it has done to avert the catastrophe. Should active operations begin, I should be glad to remain near the scene of conflict, in order to be able to send true reports of the state of affairs; but my own plans require that I should sojourn for a while in Saxony, from whence, perhaps, I will write again.

R. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Cruise of the United States Ship Decatur—Affairs in Central America—General Notes of our Naval Movements.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. SHIP DECATUR, SAN JUAN DEL SUR,
Tuesday, March 15, 1859.

Near the last of February this vessel was ordered by flag officer LONG, to sail from Realejo to this place. One of the objects of the voyage was to prevent the landing of any fillibustering parties, who, as it was reported, intended to disembark at this place. In sailing thither, the vessel kept near shore, as thereby the voyage could be made with much more expedition; by so doing she was descried at several points by the inhabitants of the country, who are engaged in cutting wood along the coast. These persons, particularly those dwelling in the vicinity of a place called Caseres, instantly concluded that she was a vessel carrying fillibusters, and, dropping their axes, they fled, in the highest state of alarm, to the seat of Government to announce the approach of the vessel. The highest degree of trepidation at once prevailed throughout the whole country. President MARTINEZ immediately issued a proclamation to arms dispatching orders to the commanders of the several departments to enlist men as rapidly as possible. The popular response to this call was not of as enthusiastic a character as could have been desired on the part of devoted patriots, inasmuch as the most compulsory measures were required to induce any at all to engage in the public cause. To use the expression of the people, recruits were only obtained after having been "lassoed and carroled" (penned up) like cattle. The poorer classes gathered together their effects and fled, in order to conceal themselves in the mountain fastnesses of the country. In Leon, which has a population of at least 30,000 persons, for a few days scarcely a man could be seen in the streets.

When the incorrectness of the reports in regard to the fillibusters having arrived became known, President MARTINEZ, in order to quiet the panic which prevailed, issued and dispatched to the officials and prominent citizens of the several departments, a circular, of which the following is a translation:

[This proclamation has been already published in the TIMES.]

For several days after the arrival of the *Decatur* at San Juan, it was with difficulty that anything could be purchased in the town market. After the panic had subsided to some extent, a few of the natives ventured to bring in a few articles, still in very limited amounts, as suspicions appeared yet to be prevalent that probably all was not right.

As an instance of the narrow-minded character of some of the officials of this country, we had an example here. In order to supply the ship's company with fresh beef, it was found far less expensive and more convenient to purchase beef cattle and slaughter them. Preparations being made to do so, information was received on board that the cattle could not be slaughtered on shore unless a tax of $5 a head be paid. It is a law in Nicaragua that the privilege of butchering in each town is intrusted to a single individual, called the "Matador," and who pays the Government $5 a head for all the cattle he kills. This law, however, does not apply to individuals who wish to butcher for their own consumption. Don CHICO GUTEREZ, Commandante of San Juan, on insisting on the *Decatur's* paying this tax, appears not to have learned yet the distinction between national vessels and merchantmen; the result was, that the cattle were taken on board and killed there rather than to engage in any altercation with an ignorant official. The reason, as we afterwards learned, of this uncourteous procedure on the part of the Commandante was, that he has an extensive interest in the *matador's* business, and that his unusual pertinacity in maintaining intact the majesty of Nicaraguan law was rather for the sake of the perquisites he derived therefrom than from any particular partiality which he had for justice.

Whilst lying here, the *Magnolia*, commanded by Captain STARKEY, arrived here with coal from the United States, after a voyage of one hundred and fifty days. Her crew are in remarkably good condition after so long a voyage. The coal brought by the *Magnolia* was intended, when she left home, for the use of the Pacific Steamship line, which was expected to be established between San Francisco and this place for the transportation of passengers to and from California by this route. Though the Company, which is composed of Messrs. WHITE, RANDALL and others, have an agent, a Mr. GALLAES, stationed at this place, yet he does not appear empowered to purchase this coal, at least before the arrival of the steamer *Washington*, which is expected to stop here on her passage for San Francisco. The *Washington* is expected here about the 20th of this month, when she will have been out seventy days, a period sufficiently long for her to have doubled the Cape and to arrive here. Should, however, the *Washington* not touch here before the end of this month, when the time specified for delivering the coal shall have expired, the Company failing to comply with their part of the contract, the *Magnolia* will proceed elsewhere, and dispose of her cargo. To do this, her commander will find no difficulty, as coal meets with ready sale on this coast.

The inhabitants of this place are waiting in eager anticipation and anxious suspense for the reopening of this route; indeed, it is the only means of rescuing many of them from the most extreme destitution, who at a former time have invested all their means in property along this route. During the last three years, the most of these persons, who are generally citizens of the United States, have suffered all the evils of war, famine, pillaging and outlawry. The claims for damages and losses incurred, for which protests have been entered at the American Consulate here, with the view of receiving indemnity therefor, amount to over a million of dollars. Almost all unite in referring to the advent of WALKER in Nicaragua as the remote cause of their sufferings.

RIVAS, Saturday, March 12, 1859.

This place, which has become distinguished in the annals of fillibusterism, as being one of its last footholds, and which suffered greatly from the siege, in which WALKER was finally forced to surrender, is rapidly recovering from the damages it then sustained. Many of the buildings which were nearly ruined are being repaired. The haciendas of cacao and coffee, of which some magnificent ones are in the vicinity of this city, are in a flourishing condition, and appear to have suffered much less than was generally supposed. These grand manorial estates—a princely fortune in the hands of a proper manager—were held out as the tempting rewards to those who would lend their blood or purse to the cause of fillibusterism. Some mis rable beggars—the wretched fragments of WALKER's army, of whom a few may still be met along this coast—have assured me that they expected that in six months after their arrival in Nicaragua they would be installed as the proprietors of cacao haciendas. The cacao, it will be remembered, is the shrub producing the fruit from which chocolate is manufactured. Instead of cacao estates, they have as their heritage the scars of gunshot wounds, for which they are unpensioned, with a future before them of penniless destitution.

Señor BONILLA, the Governor of this Department, has recently resigned his post. He is a young man, 25 years of age, who has risen by force of his talents from utter obscurity to his present position. With the poorer classes he enjoys a high reputation, since they consider him as one of themselves, and it is rumored that his resignation is with the view of receiving a higher office.

SAN JORJE, Saturday, March 12, 1859.

This place, situated upon the shore of Lake Nicaragua, five miles from Rivas, of which it is properly the port, has a population of about 4,000 persons. It was the scene of much fighting during the war against WALKER, evidences of which are yet quite patent in the buildings about the plaza in the shots which they received. In the house in which I am stopping, the traces of numerous shot are visible in the walls, one of which struck a native officer, instantly killing him, whilst swinging asleep in a hammock.

The country in the vicinity of this place is of unexcelled fertility; coffee and cacao is to some extent cultivated; every lot in the place has its orchard of orange and mango trees, all laden with fruit, in the shade of which the owner's house is embosomed. With a little labor, this locality might rival in beauty the Vale of Tempe.

The authorities here, as well as in Rivas, think the recent conduct of the Commandante of San Juan towards the *Decatur* in the highest degree reprehensible, especially as one of the principal purposes of the vessel's coming there was to prevent the landing of any fillibustering parties.

VIRGIN BAY, Monday, March 14, 1859.

In coming from San Jorje to this place, I passed the steamer *San Carlos*, which is wrecked on the beach to the northward of this place. This steamer, formerly the finest on the lake, is rapidly going to ruin, and soon will be of no value whatever. A young American, to whom this Government has assigned the duty of looking out for the machinery on board of her, says that this, too, will in a short time be utterly useless.

This place, formerly a thriving town, is now almost deserted. Almost all have left who could do so; the only prayer of those remaining, is the reopening of the transit—whilst in their maledictions they unite in common with all Nicaragua in venting their curses most unsparingly upon the head of WALKER.

During the last week, some three or four bridges upon the macadamized transit road from San Juan del Sur to this place, have been burnt. One of them, a large bridge just beyond the "Half-way House," going towards San Juan, was set on fire intentionally, as several times it was found on fire after it was extinguished by the proprietor of that house. In its present condition, this ravine is quite impassable for wagons, though mules can readily cross it. The other bridges, which are in the vicinity of the Jocote Courses, appear to have caught on fire accidentally, as the whole country along that portion of the route, has recently been on fire. The intention of burning the larger bridge was to stop the use of the carts, which, heretofore have run upon the road, and thereby render necessary the exclusive employment of mules upon the route.

REALEJO, Sunday, March 20, 1859.

In this port arrived the sloop *Decatur* about the 16th inst., from San Juan del Sur. During the stay of this vessel at that place, no fillibustering parties made their appearance, to require her interference.

At the date of the *Decatur's* sailing from San Juan the steamship *Washington* had not arrived in her upward passage to California. The agent for the company of WHITE, RANDALL and others, stationed at San Juan, confidently expected the *Washington* during the latter part of this month. He was sanguine in his belief of an early opening of this route. To render this route in anywise of such a character as would commend it to the traveling public, will demand the expenditure of large sums of money both upon the road from San Juan del Sur to Virgin Bay, as well as upon the River San Juan, particularly of that part of the stream near its mouth. Until these improvements be made it will scarcely be possible that passengers can cross.

The *Decatur* is ordered to San Francisco to be laid up; her officers and crew will be transferred to the sloop *Warren*, now repairing at Mare Island, and return in the latter vessel to Panama, whence they will probably return home across the Isthmus.

The English war steamer *Vixen* sailed early in this month from here to Punta Arenas, Costa Rica. She carried Sir W. GORE OUSELEY and family.

REALEJO, Saturday, March 26, 1859.

On the 22d inst. arrived here from Acapulco, the United States ship *Vandalia*, commanded by Captain SINCLAIR. This sloop will remain here but a short period. Purser MORRIS, of the *Vandalia*, returns to the United States on leave of absence for a short time.

On board the *Decatur*, died, on the 25th inst., POMROY EDWARDS, one of her crew. Disease was carbuncle.

The *Merrimack* sails to-day for Panama. Her officers and crew are well.

Information was lately received here from General LAMAR, in which he gives assurances that the Cass-Yrisarri Treaty will soon be ratified by the Nicaraguan Government, with some slight modifications, the principal one of which is, Nicaragua refuses permission to the United States to land troops on the isthmus for the protection of the transit route, unless she (Nicaragua) may think proper to do so.

L. C. L.

THE FEJEE ISLANDS—A NEW FIELD FOR COTTON CULTIVATION.—A pamphlet has just appeared in London giving some account of the Feiee Islands, the sovereignty of which has been offered to Her Britannic Majesty. The author, Mr. W. ARTHUR, a fellow of the Asiatic, Ethnological, and other learned societies, advocates the acceptance of the offer, on the ground of the Fejee Islands offering an eligible field for the cultivation of cotton, as well as lying in the track of vessels going from Panama to Australia, and affording a counterpoise to the growing influence of France in the Pacific.

In reference to the first point, it is stated that the cotton, even as grown wild, has been pronounced by Mr. BAYLEY, and other Manchester authorities, to be as well adapted to manufacturing purposes as any that is known. Two-thirds of the entire surface of the islands, whose area is computed at 13,000 square miles, are said to be available for cultivation; how much of this will produce cotton is not stated. "The field for cotton being so extensive," says Mr. ARTHUR, "and the labor to produce it so ready, the colonists foresee immense commercial advantages in the possession of this rich group. To us this latter advantage is not less important than to our friends in Australia."

The political aspect of the question is then glanced at. King THAKOMBAU feels that he must fall either to America, France, or Great Britain, and he prefers, it seems, the latter. Mr. PRITCHARD, British Consul in Fejee, and so well-known by his connection a dozen years ago with the Tahiti squabble between Great Britain and France, is now in London, with an offer of the sovereignty of the islands to Queen VICTORIA, and of 200,000 acres of land to whoever will pay the $45,000 claimed by the United States. The Australian colonists seem anxious that the offer should be accepted, both on commercial grounds, and because of its bearing on the Panama route, which their agents in London continue strenuously to urge upon the Imperial Government.

The Presidential Question—Seward and Blair as the Republican Nominees.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, April 8, 1859.

As you have well remarked in the course of your sagacious observations on the prospects of the several talked-of candidates for the next Presidency, it seems manifest that the prospects of Senator SEWARD for the Republican nomination are brightening every day. If we are not to have—as I trust we *shall* have—a *united* Opposition throughout the land under the lead of a man like JOHN BELL, and if the organization, *prestige* and ascendancy of the Republican Party are to be maintained in all or most of the Free States another year, we may look for its nomination of WM. H. SEWARD for the Presidency and FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri, for the Vice-Presidency of the United States.

Such a ticket (especially if Judge DOUGLAS shall take the back track which leads to Charleston) might carry every Free State east of the Rocky Mountains, including even Indiana and Illinois. It might command a large, important and significant vote in Missouri, and enlist, perhaps, not a few names in Maryland and Delaware, Virginia and Kentucky. Its success, with or without some support from citizens of the Slave States, would, I should hope, be anyhow acquiesced in by such a number of influential men among them as to thwart and foil any attempt to resist the installment or prevent a fair trial of the Republican candidates constitutionally elected, be they SEWARD and BLAIR, or any two else.

The general course of Senator SEWARD through both sessions of the last Congress may well be regarded as unexceptionable and statesmanlike as that of any other of his fellow-members, saving the venerable CRITTENDEN, and the universally esteemed and always national JOHN BELL. Mr. SEWARD has acted, in a very remarkable and creditable manner, with an eye to the interests and the welfare of his whole country. He now has high claims to the respectful consideration of his countrymen everywhere. The records of the Senate of the United States, and his recognized weight in all the counsels and transactions of that body, prove it. His name is no longer the bugbear in the South it used to be. Demagogues here well know it. Governor SEWARD's Administration would be momentous and eventful indeed—an epoch in the history of this nation. That, however, at the same time it would be more discreet, wise and comprehensive in its character, and less sectional and disorganizing in its aim and tendency than the Administration of some of his predecessors, those who have most studied his career, and best know the man, do most firmly believe and the most readily declare.

Mr. BLAIR's name would doubtless contribute much to the availability of the Seward ticket. Many "old-liners" might vote for it with BLAIR on it, who otherwise might not. He is young, talented, energetic, spirited and progressive. His opposition to the extension of Slavery and to its perpetuation anywhere, is well known. On the strength of this opposition of his, (if I mistake not,) he was elected to the last Congress from the St. Louis District, and, by right, is a member elect of the new Congress. He is, like HENRY CLAY always was, for gradual Emancipation and Colonization hand-in-hand, *pari passu*, one and inseparable. His views are moderate and sensible. They are already quite popular in Missouri, and are gaining ground there and elsewhere every day. In my opinion, the popular aversion in the Slaveholding States to a Republican Ticket for 1860 on account of its understood sectional aspect and bearing, would be greatly lessened by having on it for Vice-President the name of FRANCIS P. BLAIR. PONTIAC.

Army News From the Pacific.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT VANCOUVER, W. T., MARCH 14, 1859.

I send you what army news there is for our friends at the East. This is General HARNEY's head-quarters, and we have a large force here, most of which was engaged in Col. WRIGHT's Indian Expedition last Summer. It is thought that Gen. HARNEY will be relieved and go East. If not, he intends to open a military road of six hundred miles, from the Dalles to Salt Lake.

For the satisfaction of friends in the East, I give you a list of the officers now stationed at this post:

Brigadier-General Wm. S. Harney.
A. Pleasanton, A. A. Adjutant-General.
Brevet-Major Benj. Alvord, Paymaster.
Capt. Rufus Nyalls, Quartermaster.
Lieut. J. W. Sill, Ordnance.
Lieut. Jos. Dixon, Topographical Engineer.
Surgeons J. K. Barnes and Geo. Hammond.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson Morris.
Lieutenant Robert Macfaly, Reg. Quartermaster.
Lieutenant H. C. Hodges, Reg. Adjutant.
Captain H. M. Judah.
Lieutenant James K. McCall.

THIRD ARTILLERY.

Captains Francis O. Wise and James A. Hardie.
Lieutenants James L. White, Dunbar R. Ransom, Lawrence Kip, John Kellogg, James Howard, G. H. Hill, Hylan B. Lyon, Lyman M. Kellogg and George F. B. Dandy.

General CLARK, accompanied by Major MACKALL, A. Adjutant-General, and Lieut. CHURCHILL, has left San Francisco for Los Angelos and Fort Yuma, on the Colorado. He wishes to be on the spot during the expedition of Col. HOFFMAN against the Mohave Indians.

We were in hopes here of being ordered down to Guaymas to occupy Sonora. As, however, Congress does not approve of that scheme of the President's, we are waiting impatiently for the Winter to pass away, as the Spring will develop our programme for the season. Probably new posts will be formed at the far North in the Indian country. MILES.

Appointments by the Governor.

COMMISSIONERS FOR LOANING CERTAIN MONEYS OF THE UNITED STATES.

QUEENS—James Herriman, of Jamaica; Benjamin Rushmore, of Hempstead.

RICHMOND—Edward Blake, of Southfield; Israel Oakley, of Westfield.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

SUFFOLK—James H. Tuthill, of Riverhead; Jesse C. Young, of Islip.

NEW-YORK—Harvey H. Woods, Jacob Hof, Joseph C. Pinckney, John Bancroft Stevens, Emory E. Norton, C. F. Edward Leuder, Charles H. Van Brunt, Sidney D. Barclay, Zachariah Seaver, of New-York City.

WESTCHESTER—James Weeks, of Newcastle; David W. Travis, of Peekskill; Pierre C. Talman, of Morrisania; Charles H. Roosevelt, of New-Rochelle; Matthew K. Couzens, of Newburgh; Horatio N. Otis, of Yonkers.

RICHMOND—Matthew Hale, of Port Richmond.

KINGS—Henry M. Lake, Philip Watters, John Winslow, Thomas J. Northall, David B. Philips, Thomas Adams, Dewitt C. Brown, Elias Braman, Jeremiah Voorhees, Charles H. Thompson, William J. Irwin, Joseph E. Palmer, John McKillop, Franz Edward Roehr, John A. Saal, Charles J. Holt, J. Dikeman Pray, Samuel Cockroft, Noah W. Duryea, David E. Meeker, Edward O. Berling, George H. Fisher, William W. Edwards, of Brooklyn.

Retirement of B. Gratz Brown from the Press.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Business reasons constrain me to resign the place of editor in this journal. It were almost needless to add that it is with extreme reluctance I dissolve a connection which has lasted so loog, and to which the best years of my life have been dedicated.

The *Missouri Democrat* has been the pioneer of the cause of divine Freedom in the State of Missouri, and to that cause my heart is wedded with a devotion that death alone can annul. Could anything reconcile me to this step it would be the victory that has just been achieved here in St. Louis, which, whilst it will make permanent the triumph of the Right in the chief city of the West, also necessitates its eventual conquest of the whole domain that spreads out to the Pacific. Missouri will soon be a Free State, and Missouri holds the key to the Central Empire of the continent. The destiny is therefore conclusively foreshadowed that the progression of Free Labor will establish early claim to the domination of this Republic.

In other avocations I may be debarred from contributing that unremitting effort towards the upholding of free principles, that it has been both my duty and delight to volunteer heretofore; still in whatever position I may be placed and wherever I may be found, I can sincerely say that I will never as a man and a citizen, fail in doing an honest part towards their complete success.

I have only to conclude by thanking the public for the favor which has been extended towards me in my career as a journalist, and subscribing myself.

Respectfully, B. GRATZ BROWN.

MONDAY, April 11, 1859.

IMPROVEMENT IN FIRE ARMS.—The recently revived story of Captain THISTLE, who made himself quite notable in the Seminole war by the number of weapons he always carried about him, eg., two double-barreled guns, two double-barreled pistols, &c., &c., which he used with great expertness, suggests to one the thought that his case affords a very good illustration of the great improvements made in fire-arms within a few years. One revolver of the present day would be more effective than the Captain's four pistols and vastly less cumbersome, and a volcanic rifle, discharging its thirty bullets in a minute, would be worth more as an instrument of defence against numbers than all his armory of guns and pistols together. It is really marvelous how compact and destructive the recently invented arms are, and with what ingenuity many of the formerly necessary accessories have been superseded. The fulminating cap dispensed with flints and primers, and now powder horn and pouch and the various etceteras are rendered unnecessary by the employment of a bullet which contains in itself the charge and cap. A man may thus carry a magazine in his vest-pocket, and his one pistol or rifle be equivalent to a dozen of the old sort. What shall we have next?

CITY RAILWAYS.

Necessity of a Settled System for Building Railroads in the City.

It does not require a very old resident of the City of New-York to recollect the excitement attendant upon the establishment of the first omnibus in Broadway, between the Bowling-green and Niblo's Garden, at a fare of 12½ cents per passenger. Since that time, the requirements of business and population have called thousands into use, and the fare has been gradually reduced, as a general thing, to 6 cents, but in some instances to 3 and 4 cents. So numerous have they become, that the great thoroughfare of this City is now almost entirely occupied by them, and it may safely be said that the City is subjected to greater expense from the wear and tear of pavements, by the omnibuses, than from all the other travel. Highways are furnished and maintained by the City, for the benefit of the omnibus-proprietors, but nobody finds fault. Permission is granted to a line of these vehicles, over a given oute, and they are allowed to zigzag all over the streets, to endanger the lives and limbs of pedestrians at every moment, to deafen everybody by their noise, and to keep the mud and dust constantly in motion, but nobody thinks it necessary to go to the Legislature for a charter, or to obtain the consent of two-thirds of the owners of property along the route. All that is required is, a merely nominal license-fee, and the omnibuses are allowed to do pretty much as they like.

But let a proposition be made by parties to substitute an admittedly-improved means of transit—to make their own roads and to maintain them—to carry passengers cheaper—to run in straight lines in the middle of the street—to run vehicles which make but little noise—which raise no dust—which are less dangerous to pedestrians—which are easier of ingress and egress, and which are in every respect more comfortable to the passengers—let such a proposition be made, we say, and what is the result? Every sort of opposition is excited; proprietors on the routes cannot be prevailed upon to consent, and without their consent the City Government, as the law now stands, is powerless. The Legislature is appealed to, and plans for the convenience of the business and travel of the City are submitted to the decision and arbitrament of a body of men, not one-tenth of whom have the slightest idea of what the City requirements are, either in the kind of transportation or the routes. Individuals propose certain isolated lines without any sort of reference to any comprehensive system, and the whole machinery of lobbying, and of grinding committees, is set at work to carry out these various plans. Hardly a route can be proposed that would not be a valuable franchise, and hence the contingent promises that are made, liberal as they no doubt are, can be afforded. The consequence is the carrying out of scheme after scheme, no one having any relation to the other, and the cutting up of the City with lines of Railways under separate control, with the one single view, viz.: to make the most money out of the public, with the least amount of public accommodation. This is the real cause of the opposition which is excited. No one can doubt the advantages and convenience of City Railways, properly located, properly constructed, and properly managed, with a view to the public convenience.

The profitableness of these roads is the best proof that they are a public convenience, incomplete as the system is, and as it must always be as they are now established.

No valid objections can be made to Railways; but the manner in which the public is ridden down and imposed upon in the granting of these franchises, is open to a thousand objections.

It is fair to assume that the City of New-York, as well as every other city, understands its own wants better than our country legislators. Hence the control of these franchises should be in the City.

The public thoroughfares of the City belong to the City, and not to the individual owners on each particular thoroughfare. The resident on Sixth-avenue has as much right to ride in a railcar through Fifth avenue as the resident on Fifth-avenue has to ride in a car through Sixth-avenue. It is difficult to see or understand, therefore, the equity of a law which makes the establishment of a railway upon any particular route dependent upon the consent of two-thirds of the proprietors of property on that route. The theory is that these railways are a public convenience; that they are established for the accommodation of the public and not for the accommodation only of the owner of a lot along their routes. It is upon the theory of public convenience that railway franchises are asked and granted, and it would be quite as appropriate to make the establishment of any railway through the country dependent upon the consent of two-thirds of the owners' property near its route, as it is in the case of the City Railways. The fact is that all the legislation that has taken place so far, in regard to these roads, has tended and is still tending, directly to lessen the advantages of, and to excite opposition to, what would otherwise be a great public improvement. It has established, and is proposing still further to establish, isolated and crooked routes, without any view to the ultimate perfection of a comprehensive system; and it has established them under a control which has made their nominal cost depend upon the profits of a five cent fare, instead of making the fare dependent upon their cost. Even this is not the worst, for in doing all this it has built up a half-dozen monopolies to operate as complete barriers to the mutual establishment of a thorough and cheap system of transport.

An analysis of the reports of the City Railways of New-York and Brooklyn for the year ending Sept. 30, 1857, (the reports for '58 are not yet published,) shows the following as their cost:

Name of Road.	Length in miles.	Number of Cars.	Cost of Cars.	Number of Horses and Harness.	Cost of Horses and Harness.	Cost of Buildings, Real Estate, and Miscellaneous Items.	Cost of Tracks and Grading.	Cost per mile of Tracks and Grading.	Cost per mile of all other items.	Cost per mile of Road, including all Items.	Total Cost of each Road.
Brooklyn City Roads	20.51	100	$85,803	900	$135,592	$224,582	$580,821	$28,319	$21,681	$50,000	$1,026,708
Eighth-avenue	4.89	61	46,800	471	77,500	207,124	475,000	97,137	66,583	164,000	808,424
Sixth-avenue	4.00	98	61,101	354	71,927	166,915	555,012	138,750	75,239	213,989	855,957
Third-avenue	6.00	71	50,000	529	80,000	40,000	1,000,000	166,666	28,333	195,000	1,170,000
Second-avenue	9.00	58	13,500	368	55,200	40,000	764,664	82,578	17,856	100,374	903,364
Totals	44.4	388	$289,204	2,622	$420,159	$678,621	$3,375,497	*$76,000	*$31,260	*$107,260	$4,757,453

*Average.

From this, it appears that in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn there are 444 miles of double track railroads, representing a capital of $4,757,-453 in the aggregate, or about $107,260 per mile. The lowest are the Brooklyn City Railways, which are represented by a capital of $50,000 per mile, and the highest is the Sixth-avenue, representing a capital of $213,989 per mile.

It must be apparent to any one at all familiar with the cost of railways that these Roads could not have cost one half the amount represented.

The great portion of the dilution seems to be in the cost of *tracks and grading*, which varies from $28,319 to $166,666 per mile. Assuming that the cost of cars, horses, buildings and real estate is correctly stated, and applying REAL values to the tracks, we should have the following as the actual cost of these Roads:

368 cars	$289,204
2,622 horses, including harness	420,159
Buildings and real estate, and miscellaneous items	678,621
44 4 miles of tracks, at $16,000 per mile	710,400
Total	$2,098,384
The extent of the dilution would therefore be	$2,659,069

On this amount, at least, of fictitious capital in these roads, are the public paying 10@12 per cent. per annum.

Assuming that 10 per cent. is no more than a fair return for investments of this kind, $2,659,069, or an average of about $60,000 per mile, was the actual value of these franchises to the persons who obtained them. This average is kept down by merging in the calculation the Brooklyn City railways, which are represented by a comparatively low cost. If we take the New-York City lines by themselves, the following is the cost as represented:

288 cars	$203,491
1,722 horses	284,657
Buildings and real estate, and miscellaneous items	454,039
23.89 miles tracks	2,794,676
Total	$3,736,772
Equal to an average per mile of	$156,415

Their *actual* cost, assuming the correctness of the cost represented in the items of cars, horses, buildings and real estate, would show as follows:

Cars, horses, buildings, real estate	$942,097
23.89 miles tracks	382,240
Total	$1,325,337
Equal to an average per mile of	$55,476

The value of the New-York franchises to those who obtained them was, therefore, over $100,000 per mile, and the public are paying 10 or 15 per cent. interest on a fictitious capital of nearly 2½ millions in the shape of 5-cent fares upon these roads.

All this goes to prove that the City of New-York and any other populous city, where similar conveniences of transport are required, could by a proper control and disposition of these franchises furnish the public with conveyance in railway cars at a much cheaper rate than at present.

In this connection the statistics of the business of these Roads deduced from the receipts referred to will be approximate. The following table explains itself:

Name of Road.	Cost of Operation.	Receipts from Passengers.	Net Receipts.	Number Passengers Carried.	Miles Run by Cars.	Cost of each Passenger.	Net Receipts per Cent on Cost of Roads.
Brooklyn City	$287,832	$378,791	$90,959	7,557,823	1,891,215	3.8 cts.	9 cts.
Eighth avenue	194,383	341,471	147,088	6,879,452	1,023,157	2.84	18.3
Sixth-avenue	162,060	262,041	99,981	5,240,278	950,572	3.1	11.7
Third-avenue	267,094	405,278	138,184	8,155,515	*1,570,000	3.26	11.8
Second-avenue	140,000	168,368	58,308	3,367,371	985,500	3.52	6.6
Totals	$1,051,369	$1,587,581	$536,212	31,763,068	6,420,444	†16.37 cts.	†11.3 cts.

* Number of miles not stated in report—estimated. No report published for 1857. These figures are taken from the report of 1856, showing the business from March 19 to Sept. 30, about 6⅓ months. Proportional amounts are added to make a statement for one year.

† Average.

From this it appears that the railroads of New-York and Brooklyn for the year 1857 paid an average of 11.3 per cent. on the capital they represent, or 25.5 per cent. on their *actual* cost. If we take the Roads of New-York City alone we find they paid an average of 12 per cent. on their capital, or 33.6 per cent. on their actual cost.

Taking into consideration the annual increase of travel upon these roads, as shown in the following table, there can be no doubt but that the reports for 1858 will exhibit a business which would pay at least 40 per cent on their actual cost:

NO. OF PASSENGERS CARRIED.

Name of Road.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Brooklyn City	6,324,557	6,552,582	7,575,823
Eighth-avenue	5,748,901	6,097,299	6,829,452
Sixth-avenue	4,283,743	4,757,108	5,240,978
Third-avenue	5,770,078	7,131,881	8,105,515
Totals	22,127,279	24,538,870	27,751,768

No report for Second-avenue Road having been published for 1857, the probable number of passengers carried can only be estimated, without going to their books, by adding the average percentage of increase to number carried in 1856. This would give about 3,700,000 for 1857, making the total number of passengers carried on these Roads in that year, 3,1461,768; and, if the increase has continued, as is no doubt the case, for 1858 we shall have a grand total of 35,000,000 passengers, not including the Fourth-avenue Railroad.

This Company makes no report separating the City travel from its other business; hence it has not been considered in the tables; but, making due allowances, the number of passengers carried on the Railways of New-York and Brooklyn for the year 1858, is not far from 40,000,000, and in New-York alone about 32,000,000. The table setting forth the operations of the roads for 1857, it will be seen, show the average cost of carrying each passenger to have been 3.3 cents. At a fare of four cents per passenger, the gross receipts from this amount of travel, on the New-York roads, excluding the Harlem Railroad, viz.: 28,000,000 passengers, would be $1,120,000. The expenses would be $924,000. The net receipts, $196,000. This would be equal to about 15 per cent. on a fair cost. These are correct deductions from the reports, and cannot be controverted. For every passenger carried, therefore, these companies could have paid the City one cent., and yet have received a splendid return for their investment.

This would have given the City $280,000 that year.

We do not mean to be understood as being in favor of the City selling these grants to the highest bidder, or of imposing a one-cent toll upon every passenger who rides. Whether the 5 cent franchises are sold at $100,000 per mile, or whether a one-cent tax is imposed, is the same thing. It is a discrimination against the class who travel in these cars, and who are obliged to use them, that ought not to be thought of for a moment. It would be simply the imposition of a tax of over $300,000 per annum upon the working population for the benefit of those who can afford their carriages.

Why should the mechanic or the laborer be taxed one cent. every time he rides between his home and his work? If the alternative was between giving this $300,000 per annum to these Railroads for nothing, or giving it to the City, we should be decidedly in favor of the latter, but this is not the alternative.

The question is between the working public and the railways, and no such tax should be imposed upon this travel for the benefit of either the City or the railways. The travel should have the advantage of it, and the true plan is, to put up these franchises at auction, not to the highest bidder, but the *lowest*—to give them to that responsible Company who will carry passengers at the lowest rate of fare. It is only in this way that the benefits of railways can be most fully developed and equitably distributed.

But, before even this is done, a well-digested and comprehensive system should be planned—one that will accommodate the whole City, and upon which a passenger may travel any distance, in any direction between certain limits, if he desires to, for a single fare. There is no reason why a passenger should pay two or three fares because he desires to go two miles obliquely across the City, instead of going two miles up one of the avenues, which he can do for one fare. The system should be so thorough and comprehensive that the antiquated and barbarous vehicles called omnibuses can be dispensed with.

The Legislature may charter a dozen separate lines of railway, but under separate management, without concert of plans, or of action, or of interest, the public cannot be accommodated, and the streets must still be lumbered up and the pavements torn to pieces by omnibuses. That a system can be devised which will accomplish all we say, accommodating *every part* of the City better than is now done by omnibuses, and upon which passengers may travel in almost every direction for one fare, can be easily demonstrated, and it can be done, too, by the construction of but few miles more railway than the present bills before the Legislature contemplate. It may take 30 miles of double track in addition to those now in operation to provide a thorough system as far up as the Central Park. This would make a grand aggregate of 60 miles, which, at a *fair* cost, ought not to represent a capital exceeding $3,300,000. Ten per cent. upon this amount would be $330,000. As we have shown the profit per passenger at a four-cent fare to be 0.7 cent, there would be required but 46,000,000 passengers per annum to enable the roads to earn this dividend. That such a system as is here proposed would carry more than 50,000,000 passengers per annum admits of not a moment's doubt. This is a subject of the deepest importance not only to the City of New-York, but to all of our large cities; and it is time that the public should awake to the manner in which their rights are squandered—for the privilege of transport through the public highways at the lowest fair rate is a privilege of which they ought not to be dispossessed. Loose legislation, the influence of interested parties and an unscrupulous system of lobbying are fast disposing of this right, and subjecting us to an incubus which, once fixed, can never be removed. No city in the world, in its general shape and plan, presents such favorable features for the adoption of a great system of transit as the City of New-York, if proper advantage be taken and proper use be made of them. Let us pause before it is too late. The necessity for the roads now pending in the Legislature is not so imminent but that time can be taken to devise a general system, of which these may possibly form a part.

Let the State authorize a commission of citizens of the City, having no interest, direct or indirect, except the best good of the City, to define such roads as are absolutely essential, and which, in connection with those now constructed, will form a complete and thorough system, accommodating all parts of the City between the Central-park and the South Ferry, in such a manner that passengers may travel obliquely across the City, as well as up and down, one trip, for a single fare, and thus get rid of the omnibuses.

Let the City Authorities then have power to authorize the construction and operation of these Roads for a specified period of years, by such parties, as under proper guarantees for their proper construction and maintenance, will agree to carry passengers thereon for the lowest fare. Let such parties be authorized to run their cars over existing roads, or portions of them, to such extent as is necessary to complete the entire system, under proper arrangements, as to compensating the owners thereof for the use of their tracks. That this compensation should be no more than a fair proportion of the *cost* of the maintenance of tracks—depending upon the length of track used and the amount of use—it seems to us is right and proper. The owners of the present tracks should not, in such compensation, be entitled to anything for the right-of-way over their lines. They *have not* an *exclusive* right through the streets in which their tracks are laid. If the grants have been sold to them, they would be clearly entitled to something for the use of the privilege which they had *paid* for, but this is not the case.

They have merely the right *given* them to run their cars through certain streets, and nothing in this gift prevents the authorities from giving similar rights to other parties. The owners of present lines hold no rights that would prevent the authorities from permitting other tracks to be laid directly along side of them. In such a case they would have no claim for compensation, and in the use of their tracks by cars of other parties, the only damage they are subjected to is the proportional wear and tear of tracks. If they receive this they have no right to complain. We believe that a well-devised system under proper control, would so cheapen the expense of operation in one year, that a three-cent fare would pay at least 10 per cent. on a *fair* cost.

The War Question in France—State of Public Sentiment.

Extracts from Private Letters.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 16, 1859.

Prince NAPOLEON's influence is still very great over his cousin, though he is no longer Minister. Constant rumors are afloat that WALEWSKI and FOULD, the peace party, retire, which would be the signal for war. The slightest collision in Italy, where the excitement is getting stronger and stronger, would lead to war. Even the army in France has very little enthusiasm for war; they have no Generals in whom they have confidence. BOSQUET, the only one whose reputation is established, is unfitted by ill-health. I do not believe in war more than you do, but we are in the minority.

The head of the State here has grown very old in appearance. He rides very little or never, drives out occasionally. *En revanche* the Imperial baby goes out to drive in the *Bois* every day, followed and preceded by twenty or thirty *cuirassiers*, his body physician riding at the door of the carriage, his governess, the widow of a General killed in the Crimea, holding him on her knees or making him stand up, to be seen by the people. They very often go at a foot-pace. He is a fine boy. The Legitimists had got about all kinds of stories of his being blind and what not.

WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1859.

The political horizon, to all appearances, has been clearing up for the last week, but certain long-sighted people persist in thinking that it is all sham. I never believed in war, so that I am at present merely the mouth-piece of the war party, without holding their opinions. Russia, they say, has come forward and proposed a Congress which she knows will lead to nothing, and throw the blame and responsibility of war more openly on Austria. It is to avenge herself for FRANCIS JOSEPH's conduct during the Crimean war. He is punished for his hesitation and neutral policy at that period by the very man whose cause he so much helped, perhaps unwittingly, the present French Emperor, who is the prime mover in the difficulties that beset the House of Hapsburg. NAPOLEON of course joyfully accepts a Congress which he knows beforehand will have no results. Perhaps it was his idea, and Russia merely the instrument.

"France is not ready for war, and public opinion, both in and out of the Empire, is so decidedly against the breaking out of hostilities that NAPOLEON is glad to put off for a while the appeal to arms. He hopes, moreover, that Austria will show by her conduct in the Congress that nothing can be obtained from her but by force. Nor is he wrong if Austria be herself. Her young sovereign is very savage against the Court of the Tuileries and the proud blood of MARIA THERESA's heir boils at the thought that a Corsican upstart—an *ex-Carbonaro*—an adventurer, should dare to discuss Austria's rights to lands over which she has reigned for centuries, whereas, if rights were discussed, has BONAPARTE any claims on his throne but that of conquest? Has France anything to say—she whose forcible occupation of Alsace, part and parcel of the German Fatherland, still rankles in the German heart? By what right does she hold Franche-Comté, Lorraine, Corsica, Algeria? Treaties have recognized and consecrated that possession, so have treaties recognized the rights of Austria to Lombardy and Venice so far back as the year 1000 of our Era, OTHO III., Emperor of Germany, of the House of Saxony, besieged and punished Milan for having risen against him. NAPOLEON I., half Italian as he was, and hating Austria, gave up the Italian cause in despair. '*C'est une belle Juliette endormie au pied des Alpes—laissons la dormir*,' said he. In 1848, the troops of CHARLES ALBERT had hardly got possession of Milan when the question was mooted whether Turin or Milan should be the capital. It led to grievous dissensions. Italian unity is a dream—a vain Utopia. It is ignoring the whole past history of Italy, which never was united but once, under the iron grasp of Rome. If any nation feels itself born to Rome's inheritance, let her come forward and claim her right!

GIRARDIN'S *brochure* on Italy is the best thing published on the question. It is in favor of peace, and sets clearly under your eyes what can and ought to be done for Italy—that is, an enlarged and more enlightened system of government, which would lessen the burdens under which the people are ground down, and in the rulers a more fatherly way of dealing with their subjects.

The King of Naples can't live long. His son is young enough to be made a good constitutional King—that form of government being recognized as the best for the worn-out constitutions of Europe, and, I have no doubt, the wisest in the long run.

Cardinal ANTONELLI is a sad obstacle in the way of any improvement. He is the prime mover in the whole affair, it is said, having tried, but ineffectually, to get rid of the French garrison in Rome, so as to fill their places with Austrians.

I wonder sometimes whether NAPOLEON has really shaped himself out a course—whether he has an object! I fancy so one day, and the next he seems to be navigating in a dense fog. He appears to be afraid of assuming the responsibility.

It is a curious spectacle to see powerful Austria called to the bar of public opinion, to answer the accusations of little Piedmont. No wonder that FRANCIS JOSEPH is humiliated.

CAVOUR must be very much mortified. The country, whose prime Minister he is, the people that for the last five years have been doing their utmost to attract public attention,—to constitute themselves the representatives of Italy,—are not called upon to appear in the approaching Congress. Piedmont has, however, no right to complain. She could not expect to be continually treated as a first-class Power. Nations, like people, should know how to keep their places.

P. S.—Piedmont is to have a seat, but no vote in the Congress, I hear.

FROM OREGON.

Public Sentiment about Admission to the Union—Doings of the Legislature—General Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OREGON CITY, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

Intelligence from Washington to the 20th January still leaves us, like MAHOMET's coffin, dubiously suspended between Territorial and State organization. The hope generally cherished that the former would continue, begins to fade a little before the prospect that Congress will allow itself to be stupendously humbugged by the absurd and utterly untrue representation of General LANE that our population is about 90,000. Your Washington correspondent, "S," has very truthfully refuted LANE's sanguine and enthusiastic statements, so that it is unnecessary, as it would be unprofitable at this time, to show by actual statistics that we have not actually one-half the number stated. If the mischief has been accomplished, as I fear, the people of Oregon may thank themselves and while they reap the reward of their folly, "grin and bear it." And when, hereafter, Southern states; men find "Even-handed justice commending to them," the precedent they have established of admitting as States feeble communities with less than half the requisite population, only because such uncertain doughfaces as DELAZON SMITH may strengthen them in the Senate, I hope they will remember their heedless and impolitic blunder.

Our Legislature has adjourned, having accomplished nothing for our welfare; perhaps I am too fast, for they did, by the divorce process, unharness thirty-four unhappy and incompatible couples, making, for our young neighborhood, with the fifty pairs separated by the Courts during the last year, quite a respectable number of graduates from the matrimonial institution who have passed through every phase of domestic life. Whether their experience will make them a blessing to this, or any other community, time alone can determine. And if any unequally-yoked individuals on your side of the Rocky Mountains are unable to get relief even in Indiana, let them be encouraged, for by emigration to Oregon, they can find a speedy and certain cure for the most hopeless case.

Our Legislature also developed another mystery, by disclosing the statesmanship of the gallant Brigadier who commands this Military Department. One of its members, inspired by the desire to have his name on the journal, but never dreaming of the consequences that might result, introduced a resolution complimenting General HARNEY, which, as it did not mean anything, and could not harm anybody, passed, of course, and was forwarded to the chieftain's head-quarters. By the next mail came a reply, a copy of which I inclose. When first received, it was suspected as bogus, and our sagacious Governor, fearing a hoax, kept shady until he had ascertained that it was the genuine, or recognized offspring of "Old Red Top," as his soldiers affectionately term him. The bad grammar in the letter is only equaled by the immense and transcendant *hifalutin* that swells in every sentence. Just think what a blessing it will be to mankind when the Esquimaux and Laplanders acquire an appetite for, and consume the luxuries of, the Indies, as foretold by the prophet soldier. We all know that great Indian fighters are not wise letter writers, but they are expected to have sufficient wit to enable them to select sensible clerks, whose nonsense will not expose them to the ridicule of a continent.

Our weather, during the Winter, has been mild and admirable, and when we read of the thermometer at 25° below zero, in New-England and New-York, we can be thankful that, even in this elevated latitude, we have not had the glass at freezing point more than ten days during the whole season.

A large emigration has already begun to fill up the valuable land in Middle Oregon, lying between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains. It is, undoubtedly, one of the finest grazing regions within the limits of the United States, and now that Indian hostilities are no longer feared, will be rapidly occupied by settlers from the Willamette Valley, who are tired of agricultural labor, and from California. The exodus from our region will leave many farms unoccupied and for sale, and persons in the Atlantic States who desire to live in Oregon will now find better locations and more facilities than ever before. OMEGA.

Brigadier-General Harney on the Pacific Railroad, the Resources of Oregon and Public Affairs in General.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF OREGON, }
FORT VANCOUVER, W. T., Jan. 8, 1859. }

To GOV. CURRY—*Sir*: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th inst., transmitting a copy of the resolutions of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon, expressive of the satisfaction of that body in the creation of the Military Department of Oregon by the President of the United States, and of the confidence reposed in the willingness and ability of the officer assigned to the command, to discharge the duties intrusted to his care.

The Governor of Washington Territory has but recently notified me of the approving sense of the Legislative Assembly of that Territory on the same subjects.

These spontaneous manifestations of the sentiments of the people of Oregon and Washington Territories, in favor of a public measure, such as the formation of this department, must be peculiarly gratifying to the highest dignitary of our country, as an appreciation of the wisdom and foresight by which it was dictated.

For the trust and kind feeling the Assembly of Oregon have preferred to my humble service, I thank them with the deepest gratitude. I came among the people of Oregon as a stranger, with but one purpose, to do whatever was right under all circumstances.

I have been received with a friendship and consideration I did not anticipate; and I am happy to state I have never visited any community whose views and requests have been more in consonance with reason, justice and good sense than those of the people of Oregon and Washington Territories, in my intercourse with them.

I esteem myself fortunate in the opportunity of knowing a people whose history appears a romance, whose deeds are wondrous.

But the destiny of our country is one of advancement, and flattering as your present condition may appear at this time—the same estate in five years from hence would produce mortification and disappointment.

The future teems with such boundless advantages for the Pacific coast of the United States, that the people would be recreant to themselves, to our common country and to the liberties of mankind, did they not continue their history as a romance, to astonish and at the same time to enlighten the world.

Providence has cast their lot in no ordinary sphere. He has given them a country that recalls the fables of the *Arabian Knights*, with its delightful climate, its exhaustless soil, and its extravagant wealth. The very trees, from their number, size and grandeur, indicate that the most magnificent navies of the world will ultimately float upon the Pacific Ocean, bearing the traffic of the Indies to the Esquimaux and the Laplander, as well as to the nations of civilization.

Nature declares by her work, that her laws elsewhere are not the laws by which she is governed here—and that man must rise equal to the occasion to profit by her bounty.

Necessity is already urging the rapid development of this country, with the condition of security and facility of communication to the eastern States.

Your defence, your existence as a commercial people, your future, depend upon the efforts you put forth to attain these ends. You are young, but have strength.

California, Oregon and Washington Territories must unite in one demand upon the older States for the earliest completion of a Pacific Railroad. They must show that it is vital to their existence as a people, worthy of the high destiny which awaits their success, and they will repay their obligation one thousand fold, by increased commerce, energy and enterprize.

They must explain that California alone has eleven thousand square miles of gold lands, of which not more than four hundred have been but partially worked, and that the present population of the mining districts on the broad expanse of territory on which they are spread appear like mere specks dotting the surface of an inland sea.

The export of gold from the labor of this population amounts to four millions of dollars each month, and, should this population be increased twenty or even ten times, we shall have in six months far more gold than will pay for the most expensive railroad that can be built.

Let those facts be placed fairly before the people of the United States, and such a response will be returned as will cause the world to tremble at the irresistible power of millions of free men, bound together by the greatest enterprise ever attempted by man.

In the interval which must elapse before the railroad can be completed, is it not incumbent upon our Government to render every other available route to and from the Pacific States of the greatest possible security, safety and dispatch for the transmission of freight as well as passengers? To effect this, does it not appear, there is but one certain and effective measure which we can apply at this time, viz: to cover by a protectorate the entire country, from the Rio Grande to the Isthmus of Panama? The organizations of the people occupying this section of country cannot be considered as national, and they should not be permitted to interrupt our intercourse. In the scale of civilization they are but one remove from the Indians occupying our own soil, and like the Indians, they must gradually disappear before the improvement of the age, or lend a helping hand to their own advancement.

No other age, no other people have ever achieved such great labors as the people of the United States have already accomplished; but those labors have been confined up to this time to their own development and their own progress. As the foremost nation in the work of liberty, the gaze of the world is now upon them, to establish a policy based upon well-defined principles of liberty and intercourse with the rest of mankind, as will obliterate the relics of the feudal ages, and by which the happiness and prosperity of all nations will be promoted.

They must establish the commerce of the Pacific, which is to regulate the commerce of the world, to promote the interest of America and of Asia; for these are the two continents to which it belongs. This must be done in the face of all the entangling alliances that Europe may bring to bear against it.

The knell of power was sounded in Europe, when the first pilgrim vessel sought a harbor on the western shores of the Atlantic. The peals of the knell have been ringing throughout the world since that time, warning mankind of its translation to America. Its mysterious transformation has excited awe and astonishment in a higher degree than the changes effected by its physical action.

Unlike the power created by the fanatical religions of Asia and Africa, in the early ages, to build up magnificent nations only to show by their sudden disappearance the terrible effect of the exhaustion of the passions.

Unlike the terror-stricken power of Europe, which has only been maintained by armed hosts, whose rulers have been executioners, whose temples have been prisons. Unlike any other impulse which has before acted on the heart of man.

The power of the world is now germinating on the soil of the United States, in the moral influence that Christianity and Liberty are transmitting from heart to heart, from understanding to understanding. It is illimitable and will become irresistible. Time nor space cannot effect it. Removing the barriers of race, climate and locality, it calls every nation to its allotted task under its banner. That banner so glorious in its beauty and high emprise, and reflecting the nations of the Earth, bound together in friendship and brotherly love, like the thirteen original States—while the constellation above, like stars of heaven, sheds its light of intelligence, peace and good will upon all.

The time has come for the people of the United States to appear themselves to wield this vast power. They are now in the pride of manhood among nations, and are responsible that the beacon light of liberty which they have held up to the world must never be extinguished.

Upon the ægis of America the laws of intercourse and the laws of nations must be inscribed, to conform to the new, varied and immense interests to be secured.

Our domestic dissensions must give way before the march of manifest destiny, and we must cease to notice the mote in our neighbor's eye, that we may observe the benefits we can heap upon him from abroad.

In conclusion, I desire you to inform the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon, of my earnest assurances to respond at all times to the generous confidence they have extended this command, and I can pledge the sentiments of the Army to the deepest interest in the welfare and prosperity of this portion of our common country.

The opinion is sometimes entertained that the Army, as a body, are exclusive and averse to that intercourse and sympathy with the citizens of the country, so necessary and essential to a proper understanding of each other. This is a serious mistake; the Army has at times certain duties to perform, which may give a coloring to such an impression, but none can regret these occurrences more than themselves.

As an officer of rank and of forty years service, I can justly and proudly affirm that in my connection with the army, it has ever been animated by one sentiment, that of loyalty to the people of the United States, and should the occasion arise requiring a selection between the profession of arms and their duties as patriots, the Army will then be found in the ranks of private life.

With the highest consideration and esteem, I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

THE SOUTH AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Charge of Judge Wayne in South Carolina upon the Slave-trade.

We copy from the Charleston *Courier* the following charge, addressed to the Grand Jury for the United States Circuit Court, in Charleston, S. C., in opening the April Term, 1859, by the Honorable JAMES M. WAYNE, one of the Associate Judges of the United States Supreme Court, and presiding Judge for the Sixth Circuit.

MR. FOREMAN AND GENTLEMEN: The Court has been informed by the District-Attorney that he has prepared, and will present to you, two bills, in each of which the persons named are charged with having violated, in several particulars, the fourth and fifth sections of an act of Congress of the 15th of May, 1820, entitled "an Act to continue in force the Act to protect the Commerce of the United States, and punish the crime of piracy," and also to make further provision for punishing the crime of piracy. We shall give the sections of the Statute in their words, in connection with the charges made in the bills, to enable you to apprehend clearly the office which you have to perform, and that the subject matter of these prosecutions may be more fully understood than we believe them to be.

Our first observation upon the statute is, that it is not one forbidding the Slave-trade with Africa alone, but that it reaches every attempt which may be made from every part of the world, to introduce negroes or mulattoes into the United States, who are not held to service or labor by the law of either of the States or Territories of the United States, *with the intent to make such negroes slaves.*

The sections of the statute are: "That if any citizen of the United States, being of the crew or ship's company of any foreign ship or vessel engaged in the slave-trade, or any person whatever, being of the crew or ship's company of any ship or vessel, owned in whole or in part, or navigated for or in behalf of any citizen or citizens of the United States, shall *land from any such ship or vessel, and on any foreign shore seize any negro or mulatto* not held to service or labor by the laws of either of the States or Territories of the United States, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave, or *shall decoy or forcibly bring or carry, or shall receive such negro or mulatto on board any such ship or vessel with intent aforesaid, such citizen or person shall be adjudged a pirate*; and on conviction thereof before the Circuit Court of the United States for the district wherein he may be brought or found, shall suffer *death.*"

SEC. 5. "That if any citizen of the United States, being of the crew or ship's company of any foreign ship or vessel engaged in the Slave-trade, or any person whatever, being of the crew or ship's company of any ship or vessel, owned wholly or in part, or navigated for or in behalf of, any citizen or citizens of the United States, *shall forcibly confine or detain, or aid in forcibly confining or detaining, on board such ship or vessel, any negro or mulatto not* held to service by the laws of either of the States or Territories of the United States, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave, or shall, on board any such ship or vessel, offer or attempt to sell, as a slave, any negro or mulatto not held to service as aforesaid, or shall, on the high seas, or anywhere on tide water, transfer or deliver over, to any other ship or vessel, any negro or mulatto, not held to service as aforesaid, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave, or shall land, or deliver on shore, from any such ship or vessel, any such negro or mulatto with intent to make sale of, or having previously sold such negro or mulatto as a slave, such citizen or person *shall be adjudged a pirate*; and on conviction thereof before the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District where he shall be brought or found, shall suffer death."—3 U. S. Statutes at Large, 600.

These, Mr. Foreman, are comprehensive sections, and it will be found upon a minute examination of them, that they contain several prohibitions, to be punished when it shall be proved that they have been violated, either by a citizen of the United States who is one of the crew or ship's company of any foreign ship or vessel engaged in the Slave-trade, or by *any other person whatever, not being a citizen of the United States, who shall become one of the crew or ship's company of any ship or vessel owned wholly or in part, or navigated for or in behalf of any citizen of the United States*, with the intention to commit any of the acts for doing any one of which a transgressor may be adjudged a pirate, and suffer death. The fourth section prohibits the persons described in it from landing from any ship or vessel before mentioned any negro or mulatto on any foreign shore, with intent to make either of them a slave; forbids the same persons from bringing any negro or mulatto not held to service or labor by the laws of either of the States or Territories of the United States, with the intent to enslave them, and prohibits the same person from decoying, forcibly bringing and carrying, and from receiving any negro or mulatto on board any ship or vessel mentioned in the first part of the section, with the intent to make slaves of them. The fifth section, acting upon the same persons and vessels, and, repeating the language of the fourth section, prohibits the forcible confinement or detention, or aiding the forcible confinement or detention on board of such ship or vessel of any negro or mulatto not held to service or labor, with intent to make such persons slaves; and it prohibits any offer or attempt to sell on board of such ship as a slave any negro or mulatto not held to service or labor by the law of either of the States or Territories. It also forbids the transfer or delivery on the high seas, or anywhere else on tide-water, to any ship or vessel of any negro or mulatto not already held to service or labor by the law of either of the States or Territories, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave; and the section is concluded with the declaration that it shall not be lawful to land or deliver on shore from on board of any such ship or vessel any such negroes or mulattoes with intent to make sale of them, or if previously to such landing while they are on board of such ship or vessel, or on board of any other ship or vessel, to which they have been transferred, *they may have already been sold* as slaves.

Having given the language of the section in these words, and then the offences recited in them, without the form of statute phraseology, to aid your deliberations, we will now turn your attention to the two bills which you will have before you, that you may distinctly know those transgressions for which the accused have been brought into this Court, and to which your inquiries should be directed.

The two bills are alike in every particular, excepting as to the persons accused. The District-Attorney, in the exercise of a proper discretion belonging to his office, has chosen to separate them. The propriety of the District-Attorney's course in this, may hereafter become apparent to all, as it now must be to those of us who have professional experience of criminal prosecutions.

Each bill has the same counts or accusations. The witnesses in both will be the same persons, and the penalty of the law, in the event of a final conviction of the accused, is death.

The first counts or charges in the bills against the accused, divesting them of certain allegations of form and of substance, not necessary to be considered by the Grand Jury, is that they being of the ship's company of the *Putnam*, owned by a citizen of the United States, to wit, one E. C. TOWNSEND, did piratically and feloniously, on a foreign shore—*the coast of Africa*—or in waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, *receive three hundred negroes, not held to service or labor by the law of either of the States or Territories of the United States, with the intent to make the said negroes slaves.*

The second count differs from the first in this, that containing all of the other allegations of the first, except the ownership of the *Putnam* to be in E. C. TOWNSEND, a citizen of the United States, alleges that the *Putnam* was owned in whole or in part by a citizen or citizens of the United States, whose names are unknown; and that the accused, as a part of her crew, did feloniously and piratically receive on board of the *Putnam* three hundred negroes, on a foreign shore, to wit, on the coast of Africa, with intent to make them slaves.

The third counts are that the accused, being of the ship's company of the *Putnam*, did forcibly confine and detain three hundred negroes, &c., &c., with intent to make them slaves.

The fourth count is the same as the third,—alleges the accused to be of the crew of the *Putnam*, a vessel owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, whose names are unknown, did, piratically and feloniously, forcibly confine and detain three hundred negroes, &c., &c., with the intent to make them slaves.

The fifth count charges the accused with all of the usual allegations of form and substance, with being of the ship's company of the *Putnam*, and that they did aid and abet in forcibly confining and detaining on board of her three hundred negroes, with intent to make them slaves.

The sixth count avers that the accused are a part of the crew of the *Putnam*.

The seventh count avers that the accused, on a foreign shore on the coast of Africa, being of the ship's company of the *Putnam*, did receive on board, and aid, forcibly confine and detain, and aid in confining and detaining on board, three hundred negroes, not held to service or labor by the law of either of the States or Territories of the United States, with intent to make them slaves, the said negroes having before that time been seized on a foreign shore by some person or persons to the jurors unknown.

The eighth and last count is, that the accused on the high seas, they being of the ship's company of the *Putnam*, did confine and detain on board of her three hundred negroes, with intent to make them slaves, the said negroes not being held to service or labor, and having been before the 30th of June, 1858, seized on a foreign shore by some person or persons unknown.

Each of the counts contains a distinct offence under the statute. The cause for the multiplication of them, and the reason for allowing it to be done in one bill may not be understood by you. It is the duty of the prosecuting officer to charge the accused with such offences as he may think he has testimony to prove, and they may be comprehended in one bill—that the subject matter of the offence may be inquired into at one time by a grand jury, by which the accused will not be subjected to several prosecutions. It saves time and expense, contributes to a final result, gives to the accused a speedy trial, prepares him for his defence, and is for his benefit, without taking from him any right, or giving to the prosecution any advantage.

We feel ourselves also permitted to say to you, that the Statute of the 15th May, 1820, was passed by the Congress of the United States, *with a perfect Constitutional right to make it.* In reading it, you will also not fail to see that it contains a legislative acknowledgment that the Constitution of the United States recognizes the existence of negro slavery as property, in any of the States of the Union which may permit it, to form a part of their institutions; and as property, that it is entitled to protection against all unauthorized interference to lessen the security of its ownership.

It is not necessary for us to say more of the Act of the 15th May, 1820, or of the bills which have been framed under it.

We will now make a brief explanation of your organization as a Grand Jury, and of the manner that your inquiries are to be made upon bills. Although you are Grand Jurors in the Circuit Court of the United States, you have been brought into it by selection, by summons, and by oath, according to the laws of South Carolina. Your functions here are precisely such as they are in a Court of South Carolina. They are to be performed here just as they would be in a Court there. Your privileges and powers as a Grand Jury, and the limitations upon them, are the same in the Courts of the United States as they are in the Courts of the State. Your final action in the finding or rejection of bills, is the same in form and substance, and your right to make presentments does not differ, except as to the subjects upon which you may deem it expedient to express your opinion. It has been the policy of Congress, and the disposition of the Judges of the United States, to assimilate the proceedings of those Courts as nearly as can be done to the practice of the Courts of the States, and to make the law of the latter, in regard to real estate, the rule of decision in the Courts of the United States.

Whatever may have been the origin of Grand Juries, or the interferences at different times in England to prevent them from restraining the tyranny of government, it has been, for more than six hundred years, a maxim there, that no man can be convicted at the suit of the King of any capital offence or any felony, unless by the unanimous voice of twenty-four of his equals and neighbors; that is, by twelve of a Grand Jury in the first place *assenting to the accusation*, and afterwards by the whole Petit Jury of twelve men finding him guilty. Our ancestors brought the institution with them when they came to America, and it has been their right and law ever since. Nowhere, as I have had occasion to say once before, has the ancient law of Juries, and the distinction between Grand and Petit Jurors, been more observed than in South Carolina. The modes of proceeding in her Courts on the presentation of bills to Grand Juries, and confining their action upon them to the consideration of facts, and taking the law of the case from the instruction of the Judge, have been uniform. The duty of a Grand Jury and the extent of their functions in their examination of bills, have been fulfilled, when after a careful examination of witnesses for the prosecution, in connection with the charge in the bill, they find the evidence sufficiently probable to put the accused on trial before a Petit Jury. Such should be the mode of your deliberation upon all bills which may be put before you at this term of the Court. If any twelve of your number shall agree that the evidence in any case is sufficiently probable to justify you in finding a true bill, so let it be indorsed by your foreman. Should you think otherwise, the indorsement should be no bill, and be signed by your foreman. You are not, gentlemen, the final triers of the guilt or innocence of the accused; but you are the primary investigating body to determine from the testimony whether or not the accused shall be put on trial.

The Court is unable to say at this time what other bills than those which have been mentioned the District-Attorney may have to place before you. Circumstances exist which fully justify the course taken by the District-Attorney in his representation of the United States.

Mr. Foreman: Grand Juries, besides their examinations of bills, have the power to make presentments of any grievance from which the public is suffering from the inexecution of the laws. Your right to do so is co-extensive with such violations of the acts of Congress as may have been committed in the State of South Carolina. *Should you have good cause for thinking that any persons in the State are, in combination, or that any individual may be fitting out vessels for the introduction of negroes or mulattoes into the United States, in violation of the acts of Congress, give to the Government and to the Courts your official and moral support in the execution of the laws.* Do the same in respect to the violation of the Post-office laws, to such as prevent the counterfeiting of the coin of the United States, and passing or attempting to pass spurious coin. Also to all violations of the Revenue laws of the United States, or in such particulars as they may have been negligently executed. Make your presentments, in this regard, with such testimony as you may have to support them, and the Court will give to your representations a proper and efficient direction.

Mr. District-Attorney, the Grand Jury will now receive any bills which you may wish to prefer in behalf of the United States.

WATER IN THE CANALS.—The Rochester *Democrat* of Wednesday says: "The water was four feet deep yesterday on the Fourteen-Mile Level, extending from Pittsford to Macedon, and it is now passing eastward very freely. It is possible that by Saturday the banks may be pretty full to the eastward, as far as the water can be fed from this city. The delay is, however, at the West. No water has yet been let upon the Long Level from Lockport. Com. GARDNER was here yesterday, and expressed the belief that some water would pass the Lockport Locks to-morrow, but we have other advices which put the time for feeding a day later. It can hardly be expected that under the most favorable circumstances, loaded boats will pass over this level before next week.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Liberal Church.—The Rev. F. G. Clark preached his seventh anniversary sermon last Sunday in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church. During his pastorate the congregation have erected a house of worship at a great cost, and have displayed unusual liberality in meeting the expense. The pastor, at the close of his sermon, asked the congregation to subscribe the amount of $4,000, and so complete the arrangements which have been some time in progress for extinguishing the debt. The response on the part of the people was very enthusiastic. Three thousand dollars was subscribed on the spot, and a Committee charged with the work of finishing up the subscription during the week. It was stated that this $4,000 would carry the amount of donations and subscriptions during the last seven years, over and above pew rents, to over $69,000, or an average of nearly $10,000 a year.

Prisoner's Library, Sing Sing.—This Library has lately received a large number of books from different donors. Mr. Wm. Jay Haskett has received from James F. Henry, Esq., 10 volumes, (second donation;) the Rev. Dr. Stohlmann, of St. Matthew's Church, Walker-street, 29 German volumes; Wm. Clark, Esq., 24 volumes; Isaac L. Miller, 42 volumes; Messrs. Mason & Brother, 143 volumes; Daniel T. Jones, Esq., 10 volumes Welsh books, and 16 volumes from unknown donor; John W. C. Leveridge, Esq., 263 volumes, (his second donation of School books;) the Rev. Wm. R. Gordon, D. D., 12 volumes of valuable books. Those desiring to donate books should send them to No. 15 Centre street.

Deserting a Young Wife.—Wm. Landmann who has been employed on the Erie Canal, married a respectable young girl in Utica, about two weeks ago, and brought his wife to this City; stopped at the Eastern Hotel, near the Battery, and yesterday morning deserted her, leaving the hotel bill unpaid. Before leaving he managed to get possession of all the money his wife had and her watch. An opportunity was offered to her yesterday to return home, but the landlord refused to deliver up her baggage until his bill was paid. An application was made on her behalf to Justice Welsh, but he could do nothing in the matter.

The Late Robbery of the Allentown Railroad President.—A few days ago, it will be remembered, the safe of the President of the Allentown Railroad was broken open and robbed of $112,000 worth of railroad bonds, and several thousand dollars worth of diamond jewelry. A clerk was arrested, who confessed the robbery of the bonds and restored them, but denied taking the jewelry. The police have been zealously engaged trying to get on the track of the diamonds and the robbers, when yesterday they were notified to desist from further search—the package of missing jewelry having been found in the safe undisturbed.

Death in a Prison.—Rigan Fairnes, a man nearly seventy years old, died yesterday morning, at the Jefferson Market Prison, where he had been lodged the evening previous. He was found lying insensible in the street, with a severe bruise on the top of his head, one of his eyes blackened, and his face covered with blood. He remained insensible until he died. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict rendered of "Death from compression of the brain, received some way unknown to the Jury."

Somnambulism.—Charles Hector, who resided at No. 174 East Twenty-fourth street, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning walked out of a second-story window of his residence, as is supposed, while in a state of somnambulism, and was instantly killed. He had for a long time been in the habit of walking in his sleep.

African Civilization Society.—This Society held a meeting last evening, at the Church corner of Prince and Marion streets. Mr. Garnett presided, and Mr. Greeley made the opening speech. He was followed by John D. Johnson, a member of the Liberian Congress, upon the prosperous condition of that country.

The New-York Female Bible Society.—The Forty-third Anniversary of the New-York Female Bible Society was to have been celebrated yesterday, at the Bible House, but, in consequence of the storm, the attendance was small, and it was thought best to postpone it for a week.

Election of Fire Wardens.—The result of the recent election of Fire Wardens is as follows: Re-elected, George C. Brown, Engine No. 29, and Mr. McDonnough, Hose No. 23; newly elected, Stephen Halleck, Hose No. 13, and Samuel Chessire, Engine No. 7.

Demolishing the Broadway Theatre.—The interior fixtures of the Broadway Theatre have been removed, and workmen are now engaged in taking down the building, to make room for a $200 000 marble building, to be occupied, it is said, by S. W. &. J. J. Moore.

Dead Child Found.—The body of a dead child several weeks old, was found, on Wednesday evening, in an alley-way near McDougal-street, by some children while at play. No clue has been obtained o the parentage of the child.

The Approaching Anniversaries.

Generally the various Societies that make the month of May and the City of New-York the time and place for holding their Anniversaries, anticipate being able to present their several conditions next month as better than before. The American Bible Society announces receipts during the past year greater than during any previous year, with one exception. Last year the receipts were $390,759. The Academy of Music has been secured for the Anniversary exercises.

The receipts of the American Tract Society for the fiscal year ending April 1, amounted to $383,373 97, of which $253,256 70 was for publications sold, and $130,117 77 in donations and legacies. The total receipts for the previous year were $383,153. The receipts from donations and legacies show a gain of about $10,000 over the year 1857-58, while there is a diminution of about the same amount in the receipts from sales.

The receipts of the American Home Missionary Society are this year in advance of last, when they amounted to $175,971. The anniversary will be held in the Church of the Puritans, on Wednesday, May 11. The annual sermon will be preached in the Rev. Dr. Adams' Church, by the Rev. Dr. Dwight, of Portland.

The American Board of Foreign Missions will hold its anniversary on Friday, May 13—place not yet chosen. The receipts of the Society for the seven months ending February 28th last, amounted to $154,995, which is an increase of $21,744 over the corresponding month of the previous year. This is exclusive of special donations amounting to $8,478, during the same time, for the extinguishment of the existing debt.

The receipts of the American and Foreign Christian Union are estimated at not far from $60,000, against $76,603 for the year 1857-8. The anniversary will be celebrated on the 10th of May, in the new Methodist Church on Fourth-avenue, the Rev. Dr. McClintock's, and the annual sermon will be preached on the Sunday previous, by the Rev. Dr. Beman, of Troy.

The receipts of the American Seamen's Friend Society are estimated at $26,000 for the current year, against $23,813 for the year preceding. The anniversary will be observed on Monday, May 9.

The State Colonization Society's receipts the past fiscal year amount to about $13,000—an advance upon last year—and the National Society is reported in good condition. The anniversary of the State Society will be held on the evening of Tuesday, May 10, in the Dutch Reformed Church, Lafayette-place.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Bodies Found.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Clinton-avenue Thursday afternoon, and was taken in charge by the Coroner. The deceased appears to have been between 35 and 40 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and had on a pea-jacket, dark cassimere pants and vest, and Congress gaiters. The body of an unknown man of large size, was found in the water at the foot of Conover-street. The head was much disfigured. The body had no clothing on, except black pantaloons, boots and neck-tie.

The Poisoning Case.—The body of the child Frank Haas, supposed to have died from the effects of poison, was disinterred Thursday by order of Coroner Horton, and a *post-mortem* examination will be made to-day. Joseph Haggart, who was arrested on suspicion of having administered poison, has been committed to await the result of the examination. He denies all knowledge of the matter, and says that his arrest has been brought about by a rival in the milk business.

Attempted Suicide.—A man named Frederick Gantz was arrested in the Sixth Precinct, Wednesday night, for committing assault and battery upon his wife. During the night he attempted to hang himself in the cell, and would have succeeded in accomplishing his purpose but for the opportune arrival of the doorman. He was sent to the Penitentiary on Thursday for three months.

The Jersey City Election.

The election in Jersey City for city officers, on Wednesday, resulted as follows:

Mayor—Dudley S. Gregory, Republican, by 495 majority.

Water Commissioner—Wm. Birkbeck, Republican.

School Superintendent—Abram S. Jewell, Independent.

Assessors—James Fleming and Stephen Quaife, Republican.

Collector—John McGuigan, Democrat.

Aldermen—First Ward—James L. Ogden, and Thomas B. Decker, Republican.

Second Ward—Joseph G. Edge and Augustus A. Hardenbergh, Republican.

Third Ward—Charles M. Hankins and James Warner, Republican.

Fourth Ward—Thomas D. Christie and Samuel H. Hoffman, Republican.

Chosen Freeholders—First Ward—A. J. Fitch, Republican.

Second Ward—Alexander Wilson, Republican.

Third Ward—James F. Felder, Republican.

Fourth Ward—Harvey M. Soule, Republican.

Celebration of Jefferson's Birthday in Boston.

The Anniversary of the Birthday of Thomas Jefferson was celebrated in Boston on the evening of April 13, by a banquet at Parker's. The Hon. George Boutwell presided, and made the opening speech of the evening. He was followed by John P. Hale, Henry Wilson, Carl Schurtz, F. H. Underwood, Attorney-General Philips and others. Letters were received from Governor Banks, Senators Seward and Preston King, Governor Anthony and Wm. C. Bryant. Governor Banks wrote:

"The occasion should be pleasant and instructive; the commemoration of the virtue of the great men of olden times is one of the safest methods of elevating the present generation to a comprehension of its duties and power. One of the greatest men of all history frequently said that nothing would enable a student to comprehend the greatest events in history but the highest order of genius or the careful study of the character and maxims of its master men.

Surely Jefferson is worthy of such classification and study. He, more than any other man, has given life to the theory of State rights in connection with our system of government."

Senator Seward sent the following letter:

Auburn, N. Y., April 5, 1859.

Gentlemen: I give you my sincere and grateful acknowledgments for your kind invitation to the festival which you propose to make in honor of Thomas Jefferson, "the father of the Ordinance of 1787 and the apostle of State rights." Occupations consequent on a long absence from my home, will render it impossible for me to accept this courtesy. I trust, however, that you will allow me to congratulate you on the unmistakable indications that the country is rapidly and surely returning to the only true national political platform, laid down by Jefferson and his immortal associates in the Declaration of American Independence, namely, the Rights of Humad Nature. After a long season of misapprehension, it is now coming to be seen that the Republican cause is at once a self-sustaining and self-expanding one, deriving its strength and vigor from the inherent principles of benevolence and jealousy of oppression. Henceforth I feel assured that it will advance until in shall be universally accepted by the people of our own country, and by all nations. I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your humble servant, WM. H, SEWARD.

The Career of a Criminal.

FORGERY, DESERTION AND SEDUCTION.

The Detroit *Free Press* has the following:

"A man named R. H. Monroe, a resident of Indiana, was brought to this city yesterday (April 13) by Officer Champ, private detective, from the northern part of Wisconsin, where he was arrested, after a long and successful evasion of justice, on a warrant charging him with being the perpetrator of a series of extensive and most ingenious and successful forgeries, whereby he realized about $12,000 in money, and swindled the bankers of most of the northwestern cities in a very complete and scientific manner. The plan of operations which he pursued was not a new one, but the way in which it was done and the success which attended it were quite remarkable. This was accomplished by purchasing genuine drafts on New-York Banks for various small sums, generally not exceeding $10 or $15, and by means of certain acids, of which he was in possession, erasing the red-ink indorsement and the words specifying the amount, and afterwards filling it up by an indorsement of his own and a sum of money varying in different cases from $100 to $1,000. These altered drafts were then sold as New-York exchange to Western Banks and brokers. One of these drafts, filled up for the sum of $800, was sold to Little & Co., bankers, of East Saginaw, which, on being sent east by them, was found to have been altered, the original draft having been drawn by the Bank of Galena on the Market Bank, of New-York, for the sum of $11 18. On the receipt of intelligence by Mr. Little that the draft was a forgery, he immediately came to the city, and placed the matter in the hands of Officer Champ, with instructions to spare no pains or expense in ferreting it out. That officer prosecuted his inquiries with diligence, and through a successfully laid plan at last became convinced that a reliable clue was obtained. Suspicion pointed to a man living in Waupacca County, Wis., under the name of S. M. Hoit, and he immediately started for that region, up Wolf River, among the pineries. On arriving at Milwaukee he communicated with Mr. Beck, Chief of Police in that city, who detailed assistance, with whom Officer Champ proceeded up Wolf River about 150 miles, and then across the country to the location in which they expected to find Monroe. They were entirely successful, and in a few minutes' time he was taken from his house to the hotel, where the Sheriff of the county was in waiting. He made no resistance, and did not deny the commission of the offences charged upon him.

He was engaged in the lumbering business, and had been in that vicinity but a few months. The commission of the forgeries was not his only crime, but, as appeared after his arrest, he was guilty of a more flagrant offence, which involved the ruin of an innocent and confiding girl, and the unhappiness of a wife who had been deserted with her children for another. It appears that a short time since, previous to his removal to Wisconsin, and while he was living in St. Joseph County, Ind., he became alarmed for his safety, and, fearing arrest, concluded to leave home. He then revealed the whole matter to his wife, confessing his crimes, and announcing his determination to seek safety in concealment. His wife was borne down by the revelation of her husband's villainies, but with true female heroism, told him to go and save himself, and leave her to take the responsibility of her own and children's support. He left her in the possession of a small farm, and started on his travels. In the adjoining county of Jasper, he made a stop of two or three weeks, during which time he became acquainted with a young girl named Martha Wilcox, whom he married and took with him to Wisconsin. The villainy of this operation was rendered the more flagrant by the recent transactions at his own home, which he had left desolate but a few days before. Circumstances indicate that his conscience troubled him at the time. His young wife, was sent for to the hotel, and came to see him. The scene which ensued when she learned the state of affairs is described as heart-rending. She was entirely ignorant of the character of her deceiver, and the blow came with double force from the fact that she was left alone, far from home, and destitute. Her grief excited the compassion of all present, and added to the trouble of the prisoner, who was now thoroughly overcome.

He confesses his crime, and says he is willing to suffer the punishment. He is not a practiced villain, but has been inducted to the mysteries of the trade which he has so successfully practiced within the last year and a half. He is consequently more accessible than could otherwise be expected, and has been easily induced to tell his story unreservedly. He is broken down with contemplation of the fate which awaits him, and with the trouble that he has brought upon innocent persons. The ruin of the girl whom he deceived weighs heavily upon him. He has got rid of all the money that he realized from his operations, which have not been confined in their scope, but have extended to New-York State, to Chicago, Milwaukee, and other cities. He also operated in this city to some extent. At Milwaukee several bankers who had come from Auburn, (N. Y.,) Chicago and other places, met the officer and his prisoner. Notes were compared here, and a large amount of fraudulent transactions made plain as his handiwork, the sum total of which does not fall short of $12,000. It appears that be has not been aided in his operations by any other persons, and that he is to-day as poor as when he commenced his career of crime."

The Warren County Imposture—Report of the Investigating Committee.

From the Troy Whig.

The undersigned, comprising a watch organized by B. T. Wells and G. Metcalf, of Millbrook, Warren County, N. Y., for the purpose of ascertaining whether Mrs. Hays eats, makes the following report: The watch entered upon the discharge of their duties on the 2d day of March, 1859, about 9 o'clock A. M., at the house of Simeon Hays, (the husband of Mrs. Hays,) in the town of Horicon, in the county aforesaid. The room, and every article therein, was carefully examined. No person except Hays and his two children was permitted to enter the room during the time the watch continued, and they were not allowed, and did not go within six feet of her bed. Two of the watch were constantly present. Nothing unusual occurred (in her case) until the third day, when she raised herself, sat up in the bed, commenced talking, and continued to talk about one hour, and appeared to be rational. She talked frequently after this to the watch, who expected she would soon need food, and were more vigilant than before, if possible, believing that deception was being practiced. On the fourth day the watch found, on examination, that her bed was quite wet. On the eighth day the bed was changed, and found to be badly stained, indicating the presence of drugs. Nothing more of importance transpired until the thirteenth day, when Mr. Hays and the children were excluded from the room. Our suspicions that she was deceiving us increased, and that she practiced the deception under the garb of religion, which was her constant theme.

On the 14th day, all the members of the watch were present. The bed was again examined and changed; found to be very wet, much stained. Several rags, that appeared to have been used to conceal food, and a small piece of raw pork, wound in a rag, were found in the bed. During this day she got out of bed (with assistance) and sat in a chair. While she was up, another piece of raw pork was found in the bed. She declared total ignorance of how the pork &c., came in the bed, and protested entire innocence of any attempt to deceive. She called for the Bible and read from the 10th chapter of 1st Corinthians, as follows: "Moreover, brethren, I would not that ye should be ignorant," &c. She then knelt down and prayed in a clear and distinct voice, after which she was placed in bed. An examination of her person was had from her shoulders to her hips, without any objection on her part, but she positively refused to submit to further examinations, and ordered the persons present (the watch) to leave her, which they did about 5 P. M. on the 15th day, being the 16th of the month, believing that she had food concealed about her person.

JOHN M. BARNEY, Schroon, Essex Co.
NELSON B. MALLORY, Chester, Warren Co.
HARVEY WELLS, Mill Brook, Warren Co.
ABIJAH DAVIS, Caldwell, Warren Co.
AUGUSTUS TRIPP, Horicon, Warren Co.
JOHN ROZELL, Fort Edward, Wash. Co.

SECOND STATEMENT.

On the evening of the 17th of March, Abijah Davis and John Rozell (two of the watch) returned to the house of Hays, and remained there until the next day. About 8½ A. M., on the 18th, Mr. B. T. Wells, the Rev. Mr. Fuller and wife, Mrs. West, George W. Lee, O. Nichols, and E. A. Bush, proceeded to the house of Hays, where they met Davis and Rozell. Mr. Hays was informed that they came for the purpose of making a thorough examination, to satisfy themselves whether any article of food was concealed in the room, or about the person of Mrs. Hays, and if nothing was found they intended to continue the watch. Mr. Hays consented to the examination, whereupon the undersigned, in the presence of the persons above named, proceeded to examine the person of Mrs. Hays. She positively refused to submit to such examination, and said she would rather not convince any person than to be searched any more. She also declared that she did not eat or drink. The examination proceeded with as little force as possible, and resulted in finding in * * * a cracker, about two inches in diameter, which was broken in pieces in extricating.

B. T. WELLS,
ABIJAH DAVIS,
JOHN ROZELL.

Another Key and Sickles Case—A Seducer Shot.—A correspondent of the Louisville *Democrat*, writing from Madison, Indiana, says: "An affair, in which there was shooting somewhat similar to the Sickles affair, took place in this city last Saturday night, April 9. It seems that Mr. Isaiah Christie, a saddlery merchant of this place, had lately become suspicious of improper intimacy between his wife and Mr. Martin Mullen. Last Saturday he told his wife he was going to the country and would be gone a day or two. He jumped into a wagon and rode out of town; but at night returned and secreted himself in his yard, so that he could see if any one entered his premises. Very soon afterwards Mr. Mullen came and passed through a back window into the house. A little while after Mullen went in, Mr. Christie followed. He found Mullen either in bed with his wife, or in the act of getting in, and made an attack upon him with a pistol. He shot Mullen, wounding him in the head and in the body. At first it was thought he was mortally wounded, but afterwards it was found that he would likely recover. The fight took place in the dark. After the firing, a *mêlée* ensued, in which Mullen was cut with a knife; but no injury of importance was sustained by any other of the parties. Mullen got Mrs. Christie's fingers in his mouth, and thinking they were Mr. Christie's, bit them severely. Mullen broke out of the house, and ran like a race horse to his own home, followed by a crowd. All parties have had a respectable standing in this community heretofore. Mullen is a married man, and has a very nice, amiable woman for his wife. I heard that when he got home, all covered with blood, he represented that he had been attacked by robbers. But his wife soon found out differently, and became very indignant at his conduct. No arrests were made."

OBITUARY.

The Hon. Samuel H. Woodruff, formerly Judge of the County Court, died at Tariffville, Conn., April 11. He was 70 years of age. Judge W. was well known to the Bar of Connecticut. It is three or four years since he retired from the active duties of his position.

The wife of Senator Foster, of Connecticut, died, April 11, from the malignant epidemic which has lately appeared in the neighborhood of New-Haven.

Letters from Syria announce the death of Mr. Dabney, a Bostonian. His remains were interred by the American residents.

Mr. Geo. W. Benson, a member of the lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature, from Lawrence, died in Boston, April 12.

The Rev. George Y. Morehouse, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Mount Holly, for the last forty-four years, died on Sunday evening, April 10.

PERSONAL.

The Easton (Pa.) *Journal* says that the general opinion concerning the letter received from Charleston, purporting to be from Mr. Yeager, is that it was a wicked fabrication, that the handwriting is not that of Mr. Y., and that it was written either to get money or to divert attention. At all events, the search in Charleston proved unsucessful. The latest rumor about him is, that he is in an insane asylum in Pittsburgh, into which he was put by the proprietor of a hotel, who supposed him to be insane. At least, an individual answering to the description of Mr. Y. was in this state of mind, and thus cared for in Pittsburgh a short time ago.

A Bloomer on the way to the Pike's Peak mines, with her husband, writes to the *Sybil*, the strong-minded women's organ at Middletown, N. Y., that the Indians on the plains have offered to purchase her, having a fancy for Bloomers. The lady says: "One Indian wanted to trade for two squaws, who could probably perform four times the physical labor that I could. Others, not quite so timid, approaching the wagon, made signs for me to jump behind them on their ponies, but I declined the honor in the most respectful language I knew of their dialect—a decided shake of the head."

The Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Boston, in his recent Fast-Day sermon, enumerated infidel philanthropy among the remedies which had vigorously but vainly been applied to the evils of Slavery, and he said, also, "I regard it as the work of Satan to have gotten this subject so almost exclusively into the hands of politicians, and men of anti-Christian sentiments, as to have made its connection with religious services offensive to many good men."

The commission of Commodore Charles Stewart, under the act of Congress constituting him Senior Flag-Officer of the United States Navy, is now in course of preparation, and will soon be delivered to him. The effect of this act will be to place Commodore Stewart at the head of the active list of naval officers and give him an honorary grade preceding that of all other captains in the service.

The fugitive slave recently remanded from Cincinnati to Virginia, as the property of George Killgore, was sold last week in Louisville for $1,150. The Louisville *Courier* sympathizes with his master, who cleared only $525 for this piece of property; the sum of $625 having been paid for his recapture.

The Rev. Dr. Garretson, who has rendered long service to the Board of Domestic Missions, as its Corresponding Secretary, has resigned that office. He has accepted a call from the Church of Canastota, N. Y.

The Montreal *Gazette* says there is reason to fear that the man named Jones, recently murdered in Valparaiso, noticed in a recent letter in the Times, was Mr. Horatio Gates Jones, of that city.

The Hon. Volney E. Howard, an old and distinguished citizen of Texas, now residing in California, arrived in Galveston on the 3d April, and left for San Antonio, his former home.

Mr. G. C. Bingham, an artist, has presented to the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, copies of Stuart's portraits of George and Martha Washington, made by himself, in Boston, three years since.

The Humane Society of Massachusetts has presented its certificate to Oliver Sanderson, a young mechanic of Boston, for the rescue of Wm. J. Stetson, Jr., from drowning.

Gov. Foote, of Mississippi, spoke at Memphis, April 9. The *Bulletin* says he was mercilessly severe upon the corrupt officials of the Government, and predicted their overthrow by the people.

The deficit in the accounts of ex-State Treasurer McMeans, of California, is $108,000. Proceedings have been commenced against his sureties.

The widow of Christopher Holly, a free woman of color, died lately at Port Gibson, Miss., leaving a thousand acres of land and thirty slaves to her heirs.

The Palmyra (Mo.) *Courier* hoists the name of Daniel S. Dickenson as its candidate for the Presidency, subject to the Charleston Convention.

Edwin Booth has closed his season at Charleston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A curious case has occurred in Pittsburgh. An old German lady and her daughter, by name Klotts, recently arrived from Germany, and with them came a young man, one Joseph Schmidt, who loved the daughter. But the mother objected. The old lady had with her and her daughter 3,000 francs in gold, which was left by the deceased husband to be distributed as follows: 1,000 francs to the widow, and two-ninths of the other 2,000 francs as long as she maintained a state of widowhood, the balance to be divided amongst the three children. One thousand of these were sewed up in the old lady's petticoat, and two thousand in the daughter's. These facts were known to Schmidt, and he married the girl. The mother brought suit against him after his marriage, on a charge of absconding with the money. Whereupon the young wife ripped up her skirts, restored the money to her mother, clung to her husband, and so the affair ended.

The Patent Office is in receipt of a communication from Mr. W. W. Hazzard, St. Simon's Island, Glynn County, Ga., in which the writer requests to be allowed to make some experiments with the Chinese tea plant seed, &c., recently imported. He incloses in his letter some sprigs of a plant found in his own neighborhood, which he calls the Georgia tea plant, and the inference to be drawn from his remarks is that the plant is good as a substitute for the Chinese tea. His object in forwarding the sprigs in question is to have them compared with the imported plant.

The corner-stone of the great dam of the Dundee Manufacturing Company was laid at Passaic, N. J., on the 12th, with appropriate ceremonies, by Gov. Newell, in the presence of a large concourse of interested spectators. The dam is to be constructed across the Passaic River two miles above Acquackanonk (now called Passaic) at a point where the current runs swiftly over a stony bottom, forming unnavigable rapids. It is to be 425 feet long, with 36 feet base, and 16 feet high. It will be made of solid cemented stone, and form a reservoir covering about 300 acres of land. From this the water will flow through a canal, which is already constructed—87 feet wide; 7 feet deep, and one mile and three-quarters long, till it meets the bend of the river at Acquackanonk, where the water will have a head and fall of 22 feet to tide water.

A conflict of judicial authority is going on in Kane County, Ill. The cities of Aurora and Elgin have hitherto had a local tribunal, called the Court of Common Pleas of Aurora and Elgin. The last Legislature passed an act canceling the terms of the two Judges (Messrs. Gibson and Morgan,) and ordering the election of one Judge to preside over both branches of the Court by turns. The election fell upon Judge Parks. Judge Gibson retired from Aurora, but Judge Morgan held on at Elgin, and refused to permit Judge Parks to officiate, claiming that, as he had been elected for four years and only two had expired, his displacement was illegal. Neither he nor the new Judge would yield; so they sat together on the bench at Elgin, and countermanded each other's orders, producing a very lively time. Next day, however, the new incumbent had it all his own way.

Railroad building was not altogether suspended in the West during the hard times of 1857-8. The Chicago *Times* states that the Camanche, Albany and Mendota Railroad, which runs through the interior of Illinois, crossing the Mississippi at Albany, Ill, to connect with the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad, of Iowa, through the exertions and perseverance of its President, General C. B. Stuart, and the Directors, is rapidly approaching completion.

Before the State of Iowa was admitted into the Union, a tract of land in that State was set apart and designated as the "Sacs and Fox's Half Breed Reservation." Recently the authorities of Iowa intimated to the Commissioner of the General Land Office an intention of getting up a claim to five per cent. on the value of said lands, on the principle involved in the acts of Congress referring to the Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw lands in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, and also contained in the act for the admission of Iowa. The Commissioner, after having duly considered the matter, has decided adversely to the claim of Iowa, on the ground that this tract was set apart by the United States by the act of June 30, 1834, prior to the admission of the said State into the Union, and hence does not fall within the meaning of the law in any of the cases cited.

The Delaware River is now in fine rafting condition, the plentiful rains of the Winter and early Spring having kept the river almost constantly high enough to float rafts through its whole length. A large amount of lumber has been brought down to tide water, and a large number of rafts are tied up on the river shore at Bordentown, and above and below that place. The lumber-men on the head waters of the river have exhausted the timber near the river and its branches, and it is now cut at distances of from five to thirty miles from the river, and carted by teams and by the Erie Railroad to the river and its branches and then rafted.

The coal trade of Baltimore have memorialized the direction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in regard to the disabilities under which they labor in consequence of the policy adopted by that Company. They state that the rates of freight charged upon coal has already produced a serious effect upon the commerce of Baltimore, and that a branch of trade which, with proper fostering, would exercise a beneficial influence upon all classes of merchants and shippers, is being diverted into other channels, to the manifest advantage of other cities.

The trial of Wm. Godson, for the killing of John Humphrey, at Mystic Bridge, on the 25th day of May, 1856, commenced in Norwich on Wednesday, before the Superior Court, Judge Park presiding. A number of witnesses were produced, who testified to the finding of Humphrey's lacerated and disfigured body floating in Mystic River, also to the fact that Godson and he had a quarrel the previous night, and that jealousy was one of the causes of their ill feeling.

The Missionary House, at Boston, have issued a card in relation to the missionary brig *Morning Star*, which we mentioned, some days ago, as having been found very rotten. She is now at the Sandwich Islands, undergoing repairs. The cost of repairs, in this country, would be about $1,200, but something more at the Islands. When they are completed, the *Morning Star* will be sound, and not liable to disaster.

Richard Cartha, William Herbert, and Charles H. Stanley, seamen on board the New-Bedford whale ship *Junior*, were arraigned in the United States Circuit Court at Boston, April 9, on the indictment for the murder of John Smith, the third mate of said vessel, at sea, on the 26th of December, 1857. They severally pleaded not guilty, and were remanded to jail.

The Hon. E. N. Sill, formerly a member of the Board of Fund Commissioners of Ohio, has published a reply to the recent report of the Senatorial Investigating Committee on the Treasury frauds, indignantly denying the imputations upon his official acts. He denies that the Canal Bank loan was an illegal transaction.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Illinois State Temperance Union was held on the 6th April, at Bloomington. The General Financial Agent, says the *Pantagraph*, reported that subscriptions to the amount of $7,400 had been obtained since the 1st of March.

The Boston *Journal* says: "The new temperance movement is now fairly inaugurated, under the name of the Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance. It is a regular State organization, and promises to accomplish more for the cause than any other policy which has been adopted for many years.

The Sisters of Charity have opened a new school for destitute children in San Francisco. The *Herald* says that in the school all nationalities are represented. Children of French, Spanish, South American, Mexican, Irish and American parentage, are among the pupils. The classes exhibited marked proficiency.

The *Constitution* of the 15th says: "Col. Chas. E. Mix, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, held a talk at his office yesterday morning with a delegation of Winnebago Indians, upon the subject of a final disposition of their lands in Minnesota."

The Iowa *State Gazette*, at Burlington, suspended publication April 13. It was the leading Democratic paper in Iowa, but the publishers (Thompson & Sheward) say that the party failed to give them adequate support. The journal has existed for twenty-two years.

Senator Harlan is said to have applied to the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent-office for seeds to make up the deficiency in the garden seed raised for two years past in Iowa, owing to droughts. According to Senator Harlan, not more than half enough for the due supply of the State was raised in it.

The Needlewoman's Friend Society of Boston has paid for women's work during the past year the sum of $3,000. One hundred women have been employed. The whole expenses of the Society are but $1 000 a year. Mrs. A. L. Wales is elected President for 1859.

The valuation of the newspaper establishments of Boston, as shown by the Assessor's books for the present year, is as follows: *Journal*, $40,000; *Herald*, $40,000; *Transcript*, $30,000; *Traveller*, $20,000; *Post*, $17,500; *Advertiser*, $15,000.

The base ball clubs of Newark have recently organized for the season, and will resume play on the 20th inst. A cricket club of lads has been formed, called the Junior Cricket Club, and will play their opening match on the 25th inst.

A party of men recently gave a respectable citizen of St. Ames des Plains, in Canada, a charivari serenade, and conducted themselves so violently that Madame, his wife, died of fright, says a Montreal paper.

The missionary contributions of the Wesleyan denomination, in England, for the past year, are already known to be in advance of any previous amount—falling little short of $650,000.

A Committee of the leading citizens of San José, California, has been appointed to devise means for constructing a railroad from that place to San Francisco.

The Post-office Department has issued an improved form for mail contractors, so drawn as to enable them, if they choose, to negotiate loans.

The Bostonians are filling up the subscription for Agassiz' Museum with noble liberality. Already $70,000 is subscribed, besides the $50,000 of Mr. Gray.

A citizen of Hagerstown, Md., has in his possession three Easter eggs, inscribed 1788, 1789, and 1799, which have been in his family since those dates.

We learn that it is proposed to start a monthly temperance journal, which will be edited by Dr. Jewett.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Insurance Case—Premiums Falling Due on Sunday may be Paid on Monday—History of the Christian Sabbath.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Campbell vs. *The International Life Assurance Society.*—This was a controversy submitted without action, and decided a month or two since. It involved the question whether when the last day for paying a premium falls on Sunday, the accused may claim the right to pay on Monday; or whether in order to save his policy he must pay on the Saturday previous.

The leading facts wers as follows: Daniel Campbell insured his life in defendant's Company, the policy being dated the 29th of May, 1850, and providing for the payment of a certain premium annually. This premium was, by the terms of the policy, payable on the 28th of May. By a notice sent to the assured by the authorized agents of the Company, and which was considered by the Court as being conclusive upon the Company, the 29th day of May, 1857, was named as the day on which the premium for that year would become due. The case was, therefore, treated in all respects as if the 29th day of May had been the day named in the policy for the payment of the annual premium.

By one of the conditions of the policy it was provided that the policy should not be considered in force if the premium remained unpaid beyond thirty days after becoming due.

In the year 1857, thirty days from the *twenty-ninth* of May, fell on *Sunday, June twenty-eight.* On *Monday, the twenty-ninth*, Mr. Campbell tendered the money, but the defendants refused to receive it on the ground that it was too late. About two months afterwards Mr. Campbell died. His executrix then commenced this proceeding to recover on the policy.

By the Court—Hoffman J. (after disposing of some preliminary questions, and stating the reasons which led the Court to the result that the last day for the payment of the premium must be considered as having fallen on Sunday, June 28.) Then arises the important question: As the last day of the thirty days was Sunday, could the tender of the premium be made on Monday?

The argument which is used to prove that it cannot be is substantially this: Whatever may be lawfully done on any other day of the week may be done on Sunday, except so far as positive statutory regulations have prohibited a particular act. And next, what is so permitted to be done on Sunday must be done on that day whenever under a contract the day for fulfillment falls upon it; or else it must be done before that day. I state this to be the substance of the argument as a general proposition, not that it is contended that such a rule is absolutely exceptionless.

These important and interesting propositions may well warrant a careful investigation.

In support of this view, my brother Pierpont, (who does not concur with the Court,) has referred to the opinion of Lord Mansfield in Swan *vs.* Broome, (3 Burrows 1,596.) That great Judge cited Sir Henry Spelman (original of the terms) to show "that the Christians used all days for the hearing of causes, not sparing (as it seemeth) the Sunday itself." He assigns as one reason, that by keeping their Courts always open, suitors would be prevented from resorting to the heathen tribunals.

He cites also a canon of the year 578, forbidding any Bishop or any one under him, from judging causes on the Lord's Day, and traces the regulation through other canons, until it became incorporated into the body of the canon law in the Code of Gratian; and states further that it became part of the common law of England, by its confirmation by William the Conqueror and Henry the Second. If such a practice existed, it was, as I shall clearly show, checked at a far earlier period than the year 578, and it seems to me there exists a much more satisfactory and probable reason for its prevalence for a short period than the one assigned. There was an Apostolic injunction that the controversies between the Faithful should be left to the decision of some among themselves, and should not be brought before the tribunals of the heathen. The rule of judgment was to be one of persuasion, charity and forbearance; and it may well have been thought that the holy day was not desecrated when litigants were brought to reconciliation or atonement by influences like these. It is obvious that a Scriptural custom so benign in the early days of Christianity could not remain without danger and inconvenience, when the ecclesiastical tribunals had nearly superseded the secular Courts; and as we may justly infer, the superior purity of the principles of the decisions, and higher learning and equity of the administrators, made the people sustain and court them. (See Van Espen, Jus. Eccl. Univ., page 730.)

The canon of A. D. 578, referred to by Lord Mansfield, was not the earliest law upon this subject. Constantine the Great passed an edict, the date of which I have not ascertained, but it was between the year 306, his conversion, and 331, his death. It may be thus translated: "Let all Judges and the inhabitants of cities, and the laborers of all trades and arts, rest on the venerable day of the Sun."*

So in an edict of Valentinian the Younger, between A. D. 375 and 392, we find "On the day of the Sun, which our forefathers rightly called the Lord's Day, let attention to all litigations, to all employments, and to all agreements, utterly cease; let no one demand either a public or a private debt, nor let cognizance be had of any disputes before those who are to determine, whether appointed by law or voluntarily chosen."†

It would not be pertinent to pursue this inquiry further, except to remark that in the early edicts personal labor and especially the labors of the field seem to have been treated as less the objects of prohibition than of later days when they have been chiefly aimed at. (Van Espen, ut supra.) Coming down to the law of our English progenitors, I cannot but dwell for a moment upon the rule laid down in the *Liber Penitentialis* of Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, between the year 668 and 690. (Ancient laws and statutes of England, published by the Record Commission of 1840, p. 298. xxxviii., 6—14.) It made part of the general law of England, and was full, minute and comprehensive in its details of what was prohibited.

So, Lynwood, in his Provincial Constitutions, (p. 57, *Canonicis Institutis*,) states the law *Abstinendum est ab operis mechanicis; ab agricultura a mercatis et a placitis, et hoc venum nisi quanda contrarium exigit necessitas vel pietas.*

One of the earliest statutes of England was that of 27th Henry VI. cap. 5. At all fairs and markets they were to refrain showing goods on Sundays. The act of 1 Charles I., L. i., prohibited assemblages of people out of their parishes on that day; that of 3 Car. I. forbade carriers and wagoners from traveling on the Lord's Day and butchers from killing.

[The learned Justice here quoted from statutes of 27 Henry VI. (A. D. 1450); 1 and 3 Charles I.; and 29 Charles II., (1678,) which last still forms the basis of the English law on Sunday. This last statute forbids all *public* dealings or offerings for sale, and also ordains that no one shall carry on his *ordinary business* on that day. In one case (3 B. & C., 232) it was decided that the statute did not forbid *private* sales, but in a later case, before the same Court, (5 B. and C., 406.) this doctrine was withdrawn, and a private sale of a horse by a dealer, on Sunday, held void. Still, it is held that a sale or contract not within the *ordinary* calling or trade of the contractors is not prohibited by this statute. (King *vs.* Inhabitants of Whitmarsh, 7 B. and C., 596)

He also cites our own statute, (1 R. S. 765, sec. 59, 60,) which omits the words "of their ordinary calling," and all other qualifying words, making the prohibition absolute and extensive; with several cases in which it has been held that on agreement to keep and deliver on demand a watch, the holder need not regard a demand made on Sunday—that an award made on Sunday was void, &c. But, he shows that in other cases it is held that acts not prohibited by statute may be done on Sunday, and a *private transfer* of personal property on that day has been decided valid. An attorney's clerk who performed extra labor for his employer on Sundays, could not, however, recover.

The opinion continues as follows:]

Yielding to the force of what has actually been decided, we cannot but notice a marked line of distinction between what is suffered because not positively prohibited and what is permitted to be omitted and deferred, because at variance with the principles and law of Scripture, because as much within the object of the statute of "The observance of Sunday" as anything expressly prohibited, and because in some cases it is clear, and in others may be inferred, that contracts are made into which the law imparts the qualification, and the parties are treated as agreeing with it in view that, if the day of performance is Sunday, it may be done on some other day. We shall endeavor to see if such a principle applicable to the present case can be drawn from the authorities. It is a settled doctrine of mercantile law, that a promissory note or bill must be demanded on the third day of grace, unless that falls on Sunday, and then upon the second day, or Saturday. (Bussard *vs.* Levening, 6 Wheaton, 102; Jackson *vs.* Richards, 2 Caines, 342; Johnson *vs.* Matthews, 13 Johns, Rep. 470.) But if a check or note is without grace, and it falls due on Sunday, the party has Monday to make payment. (Salter *vs.* Bart., 20 Wendell, 205.

The usage in regard to the days of grace is as old as Lord Holt, (2 Caines, 344.) The contract by such usage so established as to be part of it, is to be fulfilled on a given day, which falls upon Sunday. The law interposes and says that it cannot be, or at least need not be performed on that day.

It shortens the time of performance, and not merely requires payment on Saturday, but sustains notice of notes given on Monday. (2 Caines, 344, Cuyler *vs.* Stevens, 4 Wendell, 566, by general or universal custom Sunday is not a day of business. See also Howard *vs.* Ives, 1 Hill, 263.) For a long time the Courts held and finally embodied the decision in general rules or orders, that in all matters of practice when a time was fixed for performance of an act or the giving of a notice and the time expired on Sunday, it could be done on the ensuing Monday, (Cook *vs.* Bunce, 6 John, Rep. 326; Broone *vs.* Wellington, 1 Sand s. ct., Rep. 604; Bissell *vs.* Bissell, 11 Barb, Rep. 96.)

The rule was stated in unqualified language by Justice Brownson in Salter *vs.* Burt, (20 Wendell, 205, "I agree to the doctrine laid down by Gould, Justice;" in Avery *vs.* Stewart, 2 Comn., Rep. 69:) "that Sunday cannot, for the purpose of performing a contract, be regarded as a day in law, and it should, for that purpose, be considered as struck from the calendar. In computing the time mentioned in a contract for doing an act, intervening Sundays are to be counted, but when the day of performance falls on Sunday, it is not to be taken into the computation."

In Avery *vs.* Stewart, (2 Conn. Rep. 79,) the Court (six Judges to three) held that when a contract was to be performed on a particular day of the month in future, and that happened to be Sunday, it was to be performed on the following day. The action was on a note not negotiable, payable in sixty days from date, in cotton yarn, to be delivered at a certain place. It was dated the 6th of December, 1816, and fell due the 4th of February, which was Sunday. Monday, what was equivalent to a tender of the yarn, was made. The debtor could not be required to pay, nor the creditor to receive payment before the time appointed. The case of Sands *vs.* Lyon, (18 Conn. Rep. 18,) is an authority which covers the point in this instance, fully and decisively. A testator devised lands to his son, on condition that he should pay A $100 in one year after his decease. He died on the second day of October, 1841. The second day of October 1842, fell on Sunday. A tender on the ensuing Monday was held good. The day of the death was to be excluded from the computation. By doing so the day of the expiration of the year would be Sunday. The defendant had a full year allowed him for paying the money. and was not bound to pay it on the Saturday preceding the day on which the year expired.

It appears to me, from this review of the law, that the Court is warranted in saying that when, from accident or mutual error, the day of fulfilling an agreement falls upon Sunday, there is enough of principle and authority to justify the party in deferring his performance to the Monday ensuing, without impairing a right or incurring a forfeiture.

The judgment must be for the plaintiff.

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*" *Ommes judices urban que plebes et cunctarum artium officia, venerabile die solis quiescant.*" (Code of Justinian, De Ferus, Lib. 3, Tit. 12, 3 Van Espen Jus Ecclesiasticum Universum, p. 486.

†" *Solis die quem Dominicum rite dixere majores, omnium muino litium negotiorum conventionem quiescat intentio; debitum publicum privatumve allus agitet ne apud ipsos quidem arbitros, vel injudiciis flagitatos, vel sponte dilectos, ulla sit agnitio jurgiorum.*"

The translation I have given differs from that of the learned Bingham. (Antiquities of the Christian Church, Book XX., ch. 2, § 2.) For one important word, "*conventionum*," translated "agreements," I have the authority of Ulpian, (Digest Lib. 2, Tit. 14, L. 1.) It is a general word, relating to all things in respect to which parties come together for contracting or transacting any business. See the passage also in the Dictionary of Yercellini

The Day of the Sun, *Dies Solis*, was used at a very early period as synonymous with *Dies Dominicum*, the Lord's Day. It is spoken of by Justin Martyr, A D. 140-148, as the Day of the assemblage of Christians, and the day of the resurrection. *Dies Dominicum* is the phrase of Tertullian before 218 and probably of Ignatius before 107, doubtless adopted from Scripture. A late writer says it was something called Sunday. *Dies Solis*—in compliance with common phraseology and when it was necessary to distinguish it in addressing the heathen. (Riddle's Chris. Antiq., p. 649-651. Pearson on the Creed 391, *u.*)

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—April 14.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

ARE GUTTA PERCHA AND INDIA RUBBER SIMILAR?

John G. Boker et al. vs. *Heman J. Redfield.*—This was an action brought against the defendant as Collector to recover back about $600 alleged by the plaintiffs to have been levied upon an importation of crude gutta percha beyond the proper duties leviable. The Collector charged a duty of 20 per cent. upon the gutta percha as a non-enumerated article, while the plaintiffs claimed that it is so similar to india rubber that it is only liable to a duty of 10 per cent. under the 20th section of the act of 1842, which provides that there shall be levied "on each and every non-enumerated article which bears a similitude either in material, quality, texture, or the use of which it may be applied, to any enumerated article chargeable with duty, the same rate of duty which is levied and charged on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned;" india rubber being an enumerated article subject to a duty of 10 per cent.

Testimony was given as to the similarity of gutta percha and india rubber, on which point

Horace H. Day was examined at great length as a witness for the defendant.

There was also a question involved in the case as to the regularity of an appraisement upon an importation of brandy, the plaintiffs claiming to recover back about $300 an advance of duties imposed, on the ground that there had not been one package in ten examined and appraised.

April 15.—The case of Boker *vs.* Redfield was concluded this morning. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount of the extra duties levied on the gutta percha, the amount to be settled at the Custom house, thus deciding the appraisement of the brandy to be regular, and that gutta percha and india rubber are liable to the same duty.

For plaintiff, Mr. Griswold and Mr. Evarts. For defendant, Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Hunt.

FALSE REPRESENTATION.

Alex. M. Hay vs. *Stephen M. Allen.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover back the amount of a note indorsed by him. The evidence showed that Allen applied to Hay, at Niagara Falls, to indorse a note for $500, offering him, as security, a bond for $1,000, of Johnson County, Iowa, which he represented was worth nearly par in New-York, and saying that there were funds in the Bank of the Commonwealth, with which the coupons had been, and would be, paid. The plaintiff indorsed the note, on these representations, and had to pay it, ultimately. It was proved, also, that there never had been any such funds in the Bank of the Commonwealth, and that the coupons had never been paid there; that the County had repudiated the bonds, and refused to pay them; and that they were nearly worthless.

Some evidence was given on behalf of the defendant, to the effect that the bonds were worth 60 cents on the dollar.

The Jury, after a moment's absence, found a verdict for the plaintiff, for the whole amount claimed.

For plaintiff, Mr. Seward; for defendant, Mr. Hoffman.

SUUREME COURT—Special Term—April 15.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Louis Funke vs. *Henry Bertholf.*—The facts of this case were reported in the Times of Thursday, April 7. The plaintiff sues to foreclose a mortgage. The defendant sets up in his answer that Mr. Boker, who formerly held the mortgage and assigned it to plaintiff it became indebted to the defendant for the care and board of his daughter, under order of the Court in the Boker and Dean case, and that this bond and mortgage were given on an agreement that they were not to be enforced, but the money received by defendant should be considered an advance on account of his services. Judge Peabody, this morning, made the concluding argument on the motion, which has been for several days under adjournment, and the Judge took the papers, reserving his decision.

Charles A. Peabody for plaintiff. John W. Edmonds for defendant.

Norman A. Freeman vs. *Seth M. Harris.*—This was the motion to vacate an order of arrest or reduce the bail, reported in yesterday's Times.

The Judge this morning directed the bail to be reduced to $2,500.

Before Justice Ingraham.

James Corbett vs. *Dauvin E. Hill et al.*—Case settled.

Before Justice Strong.

ARREST—FRAUD MUST BE CLEARLY PROVED.

Horace B. Claflin vs. *Moses Frank.*—This was a motion to vacate an order of arrest, argued a few days since. The following is the opinion of the Court granting the motion:

Strong, J.—The order for the arrest of the defendant was granted on affidavit setting forth that, on or about the 10th of February, 1859, the defendant applied to the plaintiffs, in this City, to sell him goods; and to induce the plaintiffs to do so, made certain statements in regard to his pecuniary circumstances, by which the plaintiffs were influenced to sell to the defendant at that time, and within a few days thereafter, goods to the amount of $707 39; that the statements were false and fraudulent, and the defendant was thereby guilty of fraud in contracting the debt.

It now appears, by the affidavits for the motion, that the defendant left the City on the 2d of February, 1859, for New-Orleans, and was absent until the 19th of March, and that the goods were purchased during his absence by the defendant's wife on the defendant's account.

Previous to the purchase of those goods, and on the 10th of January, 1859, the wife and son of the defendant called at the plaintiff's store and purchased a bill of goods in behalf of the defendant, which the wife paid for on the 9th and 17th of February thereafter. On the occasion of that purchase, some inquiries were made of the son as to the property of the defendant, but the son denies having made any such statements as are alleged to have been made by the defendant in the affidavits for the order.

The plaintiffs reply to these facts by affidavits of the same persons who made the affidavits to obtain the order, in substance that the represedtations were made by the defendant's son at the time of the purchase on the 10th of January, and explanations are given of the mistakes in the former affidavits, to wit: that one of the persons did not know the defendant, and understood the son to be the defendant; and that the other did not read the affidavits carefully. It is further set forth in one of the affidavits in reply, that shortly after the 10th of January, and while the defendant was making purchases of the plaintiffs, the witness saw the defendant in the store of the latter, and told him it was the rule in the plaintiffs' store to require representations from persons who applied to purchase goods as to their means, and then inquired of him in regard to his responsibility, when the defendant referred to what his son had said as to the defendant's means, and said it was true, and proceeded himself to make similar representations on the subject. Those affidavits also state that the subsequent purchases were made on the faith of the representations of the son, and the reiteration and confirmation of them by the defendant.

What was said by the son on the 10th of January, if it were false and fraudulent, and the goods purchased thereafter were obtained on the faith of it, furnished no ground for the order in question, unless the statements were authorized or subsequently approved by the defendant. The defendant would be civilly liable for the fraud of his agent, but would not be subject to arrest by reason of it; there must be personal guilt of a party to a debt, in respect to fraud in contracting it, to make him liable in an action for the debt to arrest, within the spirit of Sec. 179, Sub. 4 of the Code.

The order of arrest must then depend for support upon the affidavit of the aforesaid conversation with the defendant. The defendant swears that neither the plaintiffs, nor any one on their behalf, ever questioned him as to his circumstances, and that he never made any representations on the subject. The plaintiffs' witness to the conversation is corroborated by an affidavit that about that time the witness claimed to have had such a conversation with the defendant.

To warrant an arrest of a defendant, whose fraud is alleged as a ground for the order, the fraud must be clearly proved. If there is a serious doubt as to the fraud, an order of arrest is not allowable.

In the present case, the force of the affidavit as to the conversation with the defendant, at his store after the 10th of January, is materially impaired by the circumstance of the witness having previously sworn that the goods were sold on the faith of prior representations by the defendant at the plaintiffs' store, which is now conceded to be erroneous, and by his own admission of having sworn to his former affidavit without having read it carefully. When the case made by the original affidavits was fully disproved, this conversation was first resorted to to sustain the order. There is much in this to excite suspicion, and I think the affidavit, with the circumstances relied on in corroboration, is at least balanced by the denial referred to of the defendant.

In my opinion, therefore, the order of arrest should be vacated, and it is ordered accordingly, with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.

Before Judge Daly.

Helena Aubertin vs. *Maria and Ann Marsh.*—This suit is brought to recover $500 damages for bodily bruises. The defendants own and occupy the premises No. 277 Bowery. On the 9th January, 1858, about 6 P. M., this plaintiff, walking by there towards home, fell through the coal-hole, bruising and cutting her legs and person so as to confine her, as she alleges, to her room from that time to February, 1858, a space of six weeks. The defence is a general denial. They say that there is a mistake in the house at which the accident happened. The case is still on.

A. P. Mauge for plaintiff; C. K. Taylor for defendants.

MARINE COURT—Trial Term.

Before Justice Thompson

David Louderback vs. *William E. Burton.*—This is the suit brought to recover an actor's salary, which was reported in the Times of Thursday last. It appeared that Mr. Carroll, the plaintiff's assignor, was engaged in August last by Mr. Burton, to play during the "Fall and Winter season," at $25 a week. After he had played five weeks defendant closed his theatre and dismissed Mr. Carroll.

The principal question was as to the existence of a definite usage among the theatrical profession, giving a meaning to the phrase "Fall and Winter season." For the plaintiff, Messrs. Carroll, Blake, Denman, Dyott, Chippendale, Fisher, Davidge and Bland, and Miss Mary Miller, all occupying positions in the dramatic world, testified that the term "Fall and Winter season" possessed a positive and definite import among the members of their profession, and that it was understood to embrace a period between the first of September and the middle of June. On the other hand, Messrs. Burton, Fox, W. A. Moore, Olwyne, Eddy, and John Moore, actors and managers, affirmed in substance, that the term was scarcely ever used, and, when employed, was not recognized as covering the period of time indicated by the witnesses for the plaintiff.

Held by Thompson, J.—Before whom, without a jury, the case was tried, that the evidence preponderated in support of the position of plaintiff, viz.: that the term "Fall and Winter season" embraces a period of about forty weeks, beginning on or about the first of September. That for the purposes of this case it must be applied in the sense in which it appears to be generally received by the members of the theatrical profession. (Vide 2, Kernan, 46; 5 Hill; Addison on Con., 165; 11 Barb., 300; 1 Sand., 150; 1 E. D. Smith, 73.) The plaintiff was, therefore, held entitled to recover the weekly salary due Mr. Carroll on the 16th day of March last, with the exception of $154 received by him from a temporary engagement in November—amounting to $421. Judgment accordingly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The trial of Henry Kamak, for arson in the first degree, terminated yesterday, when the Jury came into Court with a notice that they could not agree, after having been locked up twenty-one hours. They were discharged, with the thanks of the Court for their services. Counsel for the prisoner, Jonas B. Phillips, moved for the discharge of his client on his own recognizances. The Recorder denied the motion, but agreed to reduce the prisoner's bail from $10,000 to $2,500. The Jury stood 10 for acquittal to 2 for arson in the third degree, thus ignoring the charge of arson in the first degree, and almost acquitting the prisoner.

Joseph Alexander pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods, and was brought before the Recorder for sentence. The Recorder, in sentencing him, said that by his plea of guilty he had escaped the full penalty of the law, and it was to be regretted that that penalty could not be enforced upon him. He was an old offender, and deserved the heaviest punishment. As it was, the punishment awarded him would be two years in the State Prison, which might operate as a lesson to the other receivers of stolen goods in the City, who were the agents of most of the burglars and pickpockets in the community.

John Hodge, tried for burglary in breaking open a billiard saloon in Chatham-street, was convicted of grand larceny. Sentence suspended.

Francis O'Neil pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

Thomas Gallagher pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

Julius B, Cochran, convicted of petit larceny, was sent for six months to the Penitentiary.

Thomas Bergen pleaded guilty to forgery in the second degree and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

George Spencer was next tried for highway robbery. At midnight, on March 12, he assaulted a merchant from Illinois, named Brennan, in Worth-street, and stole from him the sum of $10 75. The Jury convicted him, and the Recorder sentenced him to ten years in the State Prison.

LECTURES.

Aid for the Woman's Hospital.

THE REV. HENRY M. SCUDDER, M. D., ON "INDIA."

An audience sufficiently large, in spite of the rain, to have filled a hall of ordinary dimensions assembled at the Academy of Music, Thursday evening, to listen to a lecture on *India*, delivered there by the Rev. Henry M. Scudder, M. D., for the benefit of the Woman's Hospital. Dr. J. W. Francis, in introducing the lecturer, said that all present were acquainted with the fact that, four years ago the Woman's Hospital in New-York, was instituted. It was a novel conception, and had been carried out principally by the contributions of ladies. It had become a permanent institution of the Metropolis, and it was known not only in America but in other lands. If in New-York there was an Institution which met fully the purposes with which it was established, it was this charity for females. The advantages of this institution were so fully recognized in London, that subscriptions had been raised in that city for the establishment of a similar institution there, and one lady had contributed thirty thousand guineas towards that object. [Applause.] A public meeting had been held in Philadelphia, too, with a view to founding a Woman's Hospital there; and in Dublin they were preparing to carry out a similar design. Dr. Francis, at some length, commended the objects of the institution, and then said that, as President of the Medical Board of the Hospital, it became his duty to introduce the lecturer. He had known Dr. Scudder's grandfather fifty years ago, and forty years ago was the teacher of his father, Dr. John Scudder, who, after graduating at a medical college, took a serious turn and departed for India as a missionary. His labors there, both as a medical man and as a missionary, were well known. His son was also a medical man and a missionary to India, and the veracity of his statements, in the lecture he was about to deliver, might be implicitly relied on.

Dr. Scudder came forward amid great applause, and his lecture was frequently interrupted by expressions of approbation. Briefly alluding to the impossibility of suitably setting forth within the limits of a single lecture a theme so full of the novel, the startling and the sublime, the salient points only of which, he said, he could on this occasion run over rapidly as, in Luther's graphic language, a spider runs over the water. Dr. Scudder proceeded in the first place to speak of the physical features of India,—a country in which 23½ years of his life had been spent. In exceedingly felicitous language he dwelt upon the geography of India, its rivers, its mountains—especially that stupendous range that skirts the whole northern border of Hindostan, beautifully and aptly termed a "snow palace"—its boundaries, the characteristics of of *Hindostan Proper*, with its great river, the Ganges, which, in the exaggerated language of the Hindoos, "gushing forth from the great toe of the left foot of Vishnu, taking the polar star and the moon in its career, sweeping the sky in the visible form of the milky way, and falling upon earth's central and sacred elevation in order to fertilize the soil and wash away the sins of men," is regarded by the Hindoos with the utmost reverence,—the characteristics of Peninsular India, and the products of the gardens and groves of this wonderful land.

In the next place the lecturer gave some account of the races of India, with an epitome of its history, and in this connection described a tribe of Mohammedans on the Malabar Coast, called Moplans,—a race of reckless hemp-intoxicated fanatics, who deem it the highest of religious deeds to slay a person alien to the Mussulman faith. Upon the Nilagiri Hills, he said, was a singular nomadic race of men called Todas, who worship a bell and practice Polygandry; each woman had more than one husband, and child-murder is a prevalent crime with them. Dr. Scudder gave an amusing account of the habits of these people. Next the languages of India were examined, and examples illustrative of the peculiarities of the various dialects were given.

The Religion and Philosophy of the Hindoos formed the subject of the fourth part of the lecture. There were three distinct eras in the history of the Hindoo religion, marked by the origin and influence of three different sets of religious works. These were the primitive period, when the father of the family was the priest, the sacred fire burned always on the hearth, and melted butter and the sour sap of the moon-plant were poured upon it as oblations which were offered to the sun, moon, stars, elements and seasons; the Heroic period, in which were dominant two great epic poems, which celebrated the praises respectively of Rama and Krishna, who were doubtless historical verities; and the Panranic period, which took its name from eighteen sacred works, called Panranus, with an aggregate of 400,000 stanzas, which represented modern Hindooism, with its millions of gods, its grosser forms of image worship, its vast temples and celebrated shrines, its blood-stained cars, its funeral pyres, its hallowed streams and consecrated groves, and its numerous and prodigal festivals, in which childish pomps and grovelling rites, silly ceremonies and foul obscenities held melancholy and periodic rivalry. These books were filled with foolish and filthy stories. The theology throughout these periods was Pantheism. The tremendous lapse that the Hindoo had made down one of the great moral declivities in this sinful world should teach us lessons of wisdom. How sprang Heathenism? Paul told us. Men did not like to retain God in their knowledge. They left Him. Among those early apostates were the ancient Hindoos. They made a system for themselves. Constructing their crazy pantheistic vehicle, they dashed from the table lands of Truth wildly down the slopes into the deep, tangled, miasmatic vallies where they now were lying. This should teach us a lesson. No one, unless very blind, could fail to discern that there were Pantheistic agencies working slyly but vigorously around us even in this Christian country. Any one who looked at all beneath the surface of things could see that a Pantheistic Ghost was the spirit which breathed and moved and acted in much of the literature of the day. Certain gentlemen, calling themselves transcendental philosophers, and a school that hissed their shibboleth through books and monthlies and lectures, with sneers and slurs and pretentious shows and horrid blasphemies, and old, rotten sophisms, made to gleam with the phosphorescence of their witty turns and poetic expressions, were doing what they could to erect their Pantheistic scheme among us. And there were men through the land, even professing Christian men, who allowed themselves to be attracted by this gild and inane glitter, with the same result with which a foolish mackerel allows itself to be attracted to a barbed hook by a bit of red flannel; men who applauded and commended writings which were like unto a goblet of aromatic waters, sparkling to the eye and pleasant to the palate, but presenting, diffused in all their drops, a subtle poison; men who, to use a Hindoo figure, were like well-scorched cloth, which, though it retains its shape, has exchanged its former color for blackness, and has given out its strength to the flame. So did some Christian professors, becoming semi-disciples of the so-called Transcendentalists, retain the exteriors of Christianity, while the hues of Heaven and the vital energies of Truth were gone. They were no more than bits of singed cloth lying in the ashes of a Pantheistic oven. These Pantheistic philosophers, these Hindoos, freshly hatched out in our Western Hemisphere, running about among us like little squeaking quails with the egg-shell still discernible on their heads, did not fear to smile at the Heaven of the Christian's faith, nor to laugh at Hell, as though it were no more than one of those Spring toys out of which jumps a small wire monster to frighten little children. Discarding all revelation, except that of their own fancies, they would blot out from our faith all that was true, and dear and precious. They would rob us of the tenets of our religion, and of the sweet songs that our Christian mothers sang while they rocked us in our cradles, and they would teach our daughters, when they became wives and mothers, to sing to their first-born such sublime stuff as

"If the red slayer think he slays,
Or if the slain think he is slain,
They know not well the subtle ways
I keep, and pass, and turn again."

Dr. Scudder recommended to these philosophers whom he characterized as disguised Hindoos, a scheme of philosophy once started by a Hindoo who said, "God made all things. Hence He existed before them. Light was the first thing He made. That which was before light, then, must be God. Now we know that before light must have been darkness. Therefore darkness is God, and God is darkness." Our American Pantheists had arrived at a similar conclusion, but it was through a long and sinuous road, while here a Hindoo had made for them a straight and short cut across lots. After a glance at Hindoo literature, of which he recited some curious specimens, Dr. Scudder considered in the last place the character of the Hindoos. He spoke of their physical traits, of their mental traits, of their moral traits, and finally of their manners and habits. He alluded to the influence of that peculiar, ancient, all-pervading and terrible institution, caste, and characterized the Hindoos as effeminate, imaginative, inquisitive, vain, sophistical, remarkably quick-witted, cowardly, polite, loquacious, and grandiloquent people, whose habit of thinking and popular mode of reasoning was analogical, and whose slavish adherence to ancient custom was very marked. He alluded to the degraded condition of the Hindoo women, gave an interesting account of their connubial relations, and closed by animadverting upon the great crime of the East India Company in repudiating Christianity for rupees. But upon the walls of its palaces came the hand, and gleamed with ghastly glare the letters of its doom. The rebellion crippled its power in the East, and took away its glory in England, and Queen Victoria assumed the reins of Indian Government. A lesson had been taught the British public, for God wrote it in inscriptions of blood, so high up on the horizon that every Englishman read it, and the true, strong heart of that noble island, moved to its very centre, exclaimed, "India must be Christianized." He exhorted the audience when they each day remembered their multitudinous blessings to remember also the dwellers in Hindustan, and to do what they could to send them the Gospel. Dr. Scudder concluded amid loud applause.

Opening of the Thirteenth-street Medical College.

LECTURES BY DRS. GREEN AND CORSON.

The opening lecture of the Spring Course at the Thirteenth-street Medical College was delivered yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, by Dr. Horace Green. Between twenty and thirty medical students composed the audience. After apologizing for non-attendance on the previous day, Dr. Green announced that Drs. Carnochan, Peaslee, Doremus, Davis, Cox, Corson, Thurber, Winne, and others, would lecture during the course now to be opened. His own lectures would be devoted to the consideration of the air passages, and the diseases to which they are subject. He then proceeded to say that, since he had been invited to deliver the introductory lecture of the course, it had occurred to him that it would be well to devote the hour to pointing out some qualifications which would be necessary to ensure the success of his hearers in their professional labors—if they had considered their moral responsibility in choosing this profession—if they had reflected upon the proportion the successful bore to the unsuccessful, they could not but be interested in the theme. Certainly none of his hearers would be content with mediocrity. If there were any such they had better turn back at once. Already they perceived, in the past history of the institution, an earnest of better things. The number of professional drones who are content to draw from the common stock of medical knowledge without contributing anything to it is already large enough. Every one should have the full determination of contributing some item, however small, to the grand total of this science. To the one who has not sufficient ambition for this, the lecturer would say, *procul o procul este profani*. The first obstacle in the way of attaining eminence is the want of a proper preparatory education. Nothing is more common than this. That intellectual pigmies should find it as easy to enter the profession as giants is wrong. To those institutions which are ambitious to multiply their graduates without regard to ability, the retort of the lion upon the sow which boasted of the number of her progeny, might be used, "there is more honor in being the mother of two lions than a whole litter of pigs. [Laughter.] Knowledge of the ancient languages, particularly those from which the technology of the science is drawn is absolutely necessary to the physician. Among the modern languages, French is the most essential. Ignorance of it excludes the practitioner from the perusal of many valuable scientific writers. The second obstruction to the attainment of eminence is the want of discrimination in classifying the symptoms of disease. Without this knowledge the recuperative power of nature would be more efficient in curing disease than the doctor. Ignorance in this regard has filled the country with routine physicians, who like the ass in the mill trudge on in the same beaten track. All physicians of eminence, particularly those of older times, became distinguished by their powers of discrimination. By way of illustrating this point, Dr. G. sketched rapidly some prominent points in the career of Sydenham. In his youth he was patient in collecting and classifying facts. The effects of the climate on health were thoroughly investigated by him. He graduated the doses given by the constitution of the patient. His single discovery of the beneficial effect of cool air on small-pox patients has saved numerous lives. Before his time it was the idea that heat drove out the disease from the system. Of the three or four hundred graduates who have gone out from this institution, a large number have become distinguished; not because they acquired here a larger amount of medical lore than elsewhere; but because a love of their profession has been aroused which has generated a decided enthusiasm. The medical science is continually progressing, and the old practitioner as well as the one at the porch of the temple needs to study. Those who persevered, said Dr. G., would obtain their reward. It might be that they would not find their efforts crowned with preëminent success until the closing days of life, but then an honorable and enviable fame would be left them.

The lecture, which occupied about half an hour in its delivery, was listened to attentively. At 12 o'clock Dr. Corson appeared. He introduced his lecture by saying that it was the first duty of the lecturer to convince his hearers of the importance of the subject. Notwithstanding his native modesty he would persist in asserting that diseases of the lungs were very important. A young physician who made himself thoroughly acquainted with this class of complaints would find, during the first three years of his practice, that older heads would seek consultations with him more with reference to these diseases than to any other. Talk about a man's lungs or heart being diseased and he will immediately become nervous. When a young Doctor lays his head upon a young lady's heart it will be sure to palpitate. After these prefatory remarks Dr. C. entered upon the consideration of his subject, supporting his positions by numerous statistics and relieving scientific discussion by pleasing anecdotes. The most interesting part of his remarks related to the position of the arms most favorable to auscultation of the chest. His views on this subject Dr. Corson has already laid before the Academy of Medicine in an interesting paper, an abstract of which has been published.

Tehuantepec—Its Resources and People.

LECTURE BY JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY, ESQ.

John McLeod Murphy, Esq., delivered an address before the Geographical Society, Thursday evening, at Clinton Hall, upon "The Isthmus of Tehuantepec—Its Resources and Inhabitants." The deep interest manifested in the subject of the lecture drew together a large audience, notwithstanding it was very stormy. A finely-lithographed map of the isthmus was used to illustrate the relative position of the country described, and two handsome sketches of forest and river scenery were exhibited.

Dr. Cummings introduced the speaker, who said:

A glance at the maps of the Western Hemisphere naturally suggests that the narrow strips of land which form the connecting links between the two Americas should furnish the greatest facilities for the opening of a communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The project of such a communication has been the object of scientific investigation ever since the rediscovery and settlement of America; and attracted, as we all know, in a special manner, the attention of the navigators and geographers of Spain, from the period that the Spanish American colonies formed an integral portion of the kingdom. The history of these attempts to open a route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is full of interest, *not* because, as isolated items they are new to the members of this learned Society, but because they present a series of consecutive facts and circumstances which are important to remember in an investigation like this. In the conquest of the Mexican Empire, Herman Cortez foresaw, with that unerring accuracy of judgment which formed his chief characteristic, the realization of the broken dreams of Columbus, and the establishment of a commercial junction between the seas. It was under these circumstances that he devoted the naval expedition of Christoval de Olid to the coast of Honduras, and reconnoissance under Sandoval, who crossed the Isthmus of Tehuantepec diagonally to Guatemala. We are all familiar with his memorable letter to the Emperor, in which he says, "Your Majesty may be assured that as I know how much you have at heart the discovery of this great secret of a strait, I shall postpone all interests and projects of my own, some of them of the highest moment, for the fulfilment of this great object." Subsequent explorations demonstrated to him that the twin Continents were inseparably united, and that this long-sought-for strait was after all only a chimera in the minds of those who knew nothing of the physical geography of the sea. Undeterred by this fact, he prosecuted his labors unceasingly. The expedition of Diego de Ordas to the river Coatzacoalcos, and that of Louis Marin through its eastern tributaries to Chiapas, together with his own disastrous one through the province to the shores of the Caribbean Sea, had demonstrated the feasibility of an overland communication across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. This knowledge, combined with the loving influences of Malinchi, made Cortez turn his eyes away from the scenes of his glorious triumphs in the valley of Mexico, to locate the gift lands of his Emperor within sight of the province where that heroic woman was born; and then, as if to identify his name forever with the project, he chose for his title of nobility the name of the principality through which the road should pass. From that hour till his death, Cortez cherished the hope of seeing it permanently established. Don Louis Alaman, the ablest of modern Mexican historians, has left in the archives of the Mexican Congress an elaborate account of the efforts which were made by the conqueror to develop the agricultural resources of his estates in the valley of Oaxaca, by the introduction of slaves, implements and cattle; while the cotemporaneous writers of his own day tell us how Cortez labored in his own port of Tehuantepec to establish the commercial intercourse which was essential to the maintenance of the Isthmian transit between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific. In this connection I may mention, that the immense Island of Tacamichapa, which is encircled by the diverging branches of the Coatzacoalcos, the Apatzonga, and the Mistau, was given by the Emperor Charles V. to Malinchi, in consideration of the invaluable services rendered by her to the Conqueror. To this day, in her native village, (once called Painalla, but now known as Jalitpam,) the Indians lay claim to the tract, and say that Cortez located it for her on an island, that its boundaries might never be disputed.

With the death of Cortez the project sank into comparative oblivion. Towards the close of the seventeenth century, Dampier made an exploration of the Coatzacoalcos, and constructed a chart of the bar, the soundings on which are the same as those of to-day. In the year 1745, the idea of opening the Tehuantepec route was again revived by some enlightened men of Oaxaca, who presented a memorial to the Viceroy of Mexico, setting forth the immense advantage that would arise to the Kingdom by making the Coatzacoalcos a port of entry. This document, which contained a topographical description of the Isthmus, and a minute hydrographical description of the various ports on the Pacific, displayed an intelligence and foresight scarcely to be expected in days so dark and overshadowing to intellectual culture as those. The merchants of Vera Cruz no sooner heard of this memorial than they adopted the most extraordinary means to prevent its reaching Madrid. At Cadiz the Philippine Company excited a powerful influence at Court against the Isthmus route, and in a lengthened appeal to the Crown they set forth the commercial calamities that threatened to ensue. In this tirade they were joined by the traders at Acapulco, and the result was an order from the Court, denouncing the projectors as "audacious innovators of the established regulations and commerce of the kingdom," and prohibiting them ever again reviving the subject under pain of the Royal displeasure. But the most interesting document which has been handed down to us is from the pen of Don Augustin Cramer, who was an engineer by profession, and made, by an order of the Viceroy, Don Antonio Maria Bucauli, an examination of the entire route. This was performed in 1774, and embraced a plan for a small canal by confining the waters of the rivers which traverse the Isthmus in an east and west direction, and then opening a dyke through the table lands to the Chicapa. The plan of a ship canal to unite the waters of the Coatzacoalcos on the north, with those of Chiapa on the south, but the application was treated with contempt, and both incurred the rebukes of the haughty Cabinet at Madrid. The lecturer next referred to the views of Baron Von Humboldt, upon the subject of the Mexican Isthmus. On the 30th of April, 1814, a decree of the Spanish Cortez was issued, authorizing the opening of this Canal. But the subsequent declaration of Mexican independence, and the political distractions which followed, prevented the realization of the scheme. In 1820 Wm. Davis Robinson, an American citizen, published a valuable memoir of the Mexican Revolution, in which he bore a conspicuous part as a soldier under General Mina. This work contains an interesting account of the various inter-oceanic routes, and his views, drawn from actual observation, are extremely accurate, and embrace a valuable computation of the distances between Tehauntepec and the route to China. In 1824 a commission was appointed jointly by the States of Vera Cruz and the Federal Government to survey the Isthmus. The lecturer drew a graphic picture of the French expedition sent out in 1830, and of its disastrous termination, by shipwreck and disease. With the exception of what was done by Hernan Cortez in the construction of a military road from Tehuantepec to the navigable waters of the Coatzacoalcos, and thence by sea to Vera Cruz and the Havana, nothing of a practical nature was ever attempted. This road continued to be used for upwards of a hundred years, but was finally superceded, and a new route was opened from the City of Mexico to Acapulco. However, in 1798 it was reopened to convey indigo from Guatemala to Vera Cruz. With this exception no *bonâ fide* steps were taken by the Mexican people for more than 300 years. In 1842 a grant was made by Santa Anna to Don Jose de Garay, through whom the franchise passed, after various modifications, into the hands of American capitalists. To the engineers under Mr. Garay we are indebted for much of our present knowledge of the local geography of the Isthmus. The project of a ship canal was first proposed, but the enormous capital required kept the project in abeyance, until the science of engineering pronounced against all interoceanic communication by water. The speaker paid a high compliment to the character and genius of Mr. Garay. It is not a little singular, said Mr. Murphy, that after the lapse of three centuries a corps of American engineers should be able to trace on the Isthmus, as the most feasible line for a railway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans the very road which the Conqueror of Mexico caused to be made. From the plains of Sarabia to the City of Tehuantepec, a distance of 77 miles, the alignment is almost identical. The geographical position of the Isthmus was then described as being embraced between the parallels of 16° 6' and 18° 10' North latitude, and comprising an area of very nearly 10,350 square miles, being somewhat greater in extent than the State of Vermont. The topographical features of the Isthmus comprise three main divisions, more or less distinct in topography, climate, inhabitants and productions; the first embracing that portion extending from the Gulf to the base of the Cordillera, and which may be called the Atlantic plains; the second comprising the more elevated or mountainous districts in the central parts, and the third the level country bordering the ocean on the south, and known as the Pacific plains. The first division comprises a belt of country of some forty or fifty miles in breadth, lying contiguous to the Gulf Coast, and made up of extensive alluvial basins of exceeding richness and fertility, through which the drainage of the northern slope of the Cordillera discharges itself into the Gulf. The principle of these hydrographic basins is that of the Coatzacoalcos, which occupies the central portion of this division, and has a general direction of N. N. E., by S. S. W. The most striking features of this division were described: such as the peak of San Martin and Pelou, or the "Bald Mountain," the Tuxtla range, and the Eucantade Mountains. The second and third general divisions were minutely described, including their rivers and other natural features, also the bay of Ventosa, on the Pacific coast, which was described as partially sheltered from the north winds by low ranges of hills from seven to nine miles distant. The anchorage of this harbor is good, and the shores are bold and deep.

The lecture closed with a description of the races who inhabit the Isthmus, of the many interesting ruins of ancient towns, and of various articles of manufacture and sculpture which are now met with, exhibiting an advanced state of civilization in the races which have passed away. The description of the botanical productions of the country was listened to with great interest.

A vote of thanks was passed by the Society to Mr. Murphy for his lecture, and a copy was requested for the use of the Society. Mr. Murphy then presented a Map of the Isthmus as a donation from the Governor of Tehuantepec, which was accepted, and a vote of thanks passed for the gift.

The Insurance Department and the Comptroller.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article published in the New-York Times of April 7, contains the following misstatements or errors. It is true that Comptroller Church was heard before the "Grinding Committee" of the Assembly, on the bill to create an "Insurance Department," but it is not true that "the Comptroller opposed it on distinct party grounds." He stated to the Committee that, if it was to be treated as a party measure that he had no remarks to offer on the subject. The Comptroller was invited by the Committee to give them his views on the subject, and he did so, stating that if there was any one branch of his office that he made a specialty, it was that of Insurance, and that he did not believe that any essential improvement could be made without a change of the present law. That the expense of a separate Department would be at least $9,000, over $6,000 more than it now is.

It is not true that the first Board of Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller was composed of the Council and one of the directors of any of the fifty Insurance Companies that was compelled to suspend in 1854. The first Board of Commissioners appointed by Comptroller Church was composed of Ex-Attorney Gen. Chatfield, Doolittle and Wood. It is also untrue that one of the Commissioners stated that in one case a Company had been compelled to pay $1,500 for passing these papers, but it is true that the Commissioners have in no case charged over $300, which has been the usual fees for that service. That fee may be too large, and if so the case should have been presented to the Comptroller for correction.

It is not true that a large number, or any bogus Companies have been admitted by the Comptroller. One or two Companies were admitted because their statement complied with the law and could not be refused, but were put under examination and certificate revoked. No Company admitted by the Comptroller has failed, or been revoked, except in the instance above stated, and no previous Comptroller has been equally fortunate. The above statement, therefore, made by Mr. Stansbury, recently from Vermont, is entirely untrue.

Mr. Chamberlain was appointed in two recent cases, as stated, at the request of the Company's Commissioners, W. G. Hunt, Horace Greeley and others, and by the Attorney of the Company in the other case, and attended to the duty in both instances.

It is also true that Mr. Chamberlain was connected with a Mutual Insurance Company in New-York for a short time; that failed after he left it, and it will be remembered by every one that the year 1854 was one of the most disastrous years for Fire and Marine Insurance Companies that had been known for years, and that about fifty Companies failed in consequence of that disastrous year, and that many of the best men in the country were unfortunately in Mutual Companies which exploded at that time.

It is also true that many of the Companies are surprised at the general intelligence manifested by R. Chamberlain in regard to insurance, and seem quite unwilling that a man so capable of looking into their affairs should be placed on the Commission.

JUSTITIA SIMPLEX.

Difficulties of Authorship—Letter from Charles Lanman, Esq.

Georgetown, D. C., Monday, March 28, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your notice of my *Dictionary of Congress*, you have given me two or three critical blows, which I beg you to let me parry with a few facts. You scold me, in the first place, for giving a meagre account of the late Mr. Mike Walsh. I made three attempts, by circular letters, to obtain some particulars of his life, but was unsuccessful. My next step was to search the public records. They told me he was born in New-York, when he was in Congress, and where from. This information I printed; and as I am not in the habit of inventing facts, (though indirectly connected with the newspaper press,) I was unable to elaborate my history.

The same remarks are true in regard to Mr. Gerritt Smith.

You complain, also, of my sketch of Mr. J. R. Giddings. I published all the particulars respecting that gentleman which he thought proper to give me; it would not have been respectful in me to do more. I did not touch upon his politics, because that would have been at variance with the plan of my book. As the subject of said book was not particularly attractive in itself, it would have been the height of folly for me to make it still more uncongenial by mixing up my Congress friends with the miserable questions of modern politics. In spite of my sanguine nature, I could not expect to print two editions of my Dictionary in a single year, and that, you know, would have been necessary to keep up with the demagogue and progressive spirit of the age.

I notice also, that you complain of my Sketches of Mr. Edward Everett and Mr. Joseph Grinnell, as being somewhat too lengthy. When you can direct my attention to a man who has led a more honorable public career, or done more for the good name of his country than the former, or to one who occupies a higher position as a merchant than the latter, I will acknowledge the justness of your criticism. I make no claim to literary merit, so far as my *Dictionary of Congress* is concerned, but I do maintain that I labored hard to obtain information, and that I have not intentionally done injustice to a single individual.

And now, Mr. Editor, as you have been pleased, notwithstanding your strictures, to speak of my Congress book as a valuable affair, you will, I hope, pardon me a word or two on the difficulties of such an undertaking. From Mr. Nathan Crosby's book of obituaries, (which you have praised for its correctness,) I copied a notice of Mr. John L. Dawson, who is said to have died in 1857. That gentleman, it turns out, is not dead, and I have been blamed for perpetuating the error. Mr. Crosby was misled by an immaculate newspaper; I was misled by Mr. Crosby; and, as a newspaper man, it is of course my duty to abuse that gentleman. It is evident that he ought not to have announced the demise of a few thousand people, without being able to testify (for the benefit of the newspapers, which are always correct) that he saw them all in the agonies of death. But to illustrate my troubles still further. One gentleman, in reply to my application for facts, wrote me that he was born in a certain year; and six months afterwards, he sent me a second letter to the effect that he had made a mistake, and was in reality one year younger than he had made himself. I was enabled to correct the error, and so the critics lost a splendid opportunity to condemn me for carelessness and want of knowledge. Another gentleman expressed his willingness to tell me when and where he was born, provided I would send him a copy of my Dictionary when published. I entered into the necessary engagement, and though I do not reveal the facts in his history, he was at one time a Justice of the Peace, got into Congress by accident, and is now the keeper of a ten-pin alley. Several ex-members have remonstrated with me, wishing to know what offenses they had committed, that I should consider it necessary to send them down to posterity as Representatives to Congress. The friend of one honorable member expressed a willingness to give me some facts about said member, provided I would trace his lineage to the House of Brunswick, although it was well known that one of his efforts on the floor of Congress had been written by a poor letter-writer, because of his disregard of grammar and *dictionaries* generally. One honorable Representative wrote me three pages about his deeds of statesmanship, and concluded by declaring himself too modest to give the few dry facts I needed; and I remember another, who positively refused to consider my petition, because he believed I was a writer for the Press, and of course an adventurer and a man of no great account. And thus might I continue to amuse you with a lengthy record of the difficulties with which I have had to contend in writing my Dictionary. Now for the moral of my story. The work alluded to would seem to be a fixed fact, and if those who have it in their power to do so will only supply me with information to make the subsequent editions more nearly perfect, I can very well afford to let the critics amuse themselves at my expense.

Yours very respectfully,
CHARLES LANMAN.

A Chapter of Secret History—Gov. Wise and President Buchanan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Burlington, New-Jersey,
Thursday, April 14, 1859.

When it was ascertained that the Democracy had gained the day, in December, 1856, Mr. Buchanan sent for Gov. Wise. The Governor remained with him at Wheatland several days, and there was a perfect understanding in regard to certain matters of policy. Kansas was to come fairly into the Union, with or without Slavery, and the people were to make their own Constitution. That prerogative of the sovereign people, Gov. Wise was prepared to maintain and defend in the South; and the old *Enquirer*, the "Democratic Pillar of Fire," opened all its batteries in defence of Gov. Walker, and the instructions of the Executive.

Of course there was a furious tornado of invective on the part of the precipitate politicians in the Slave States—particularly from those who had for years combatted Gov. Wise's labors in the persistent effort to make Mr. Buchanan President. This clamor, a few months after the inauguration, Mr. Buchanan mistook for public sentiment. Gov. Wise was indifferent, knowing that where the true merits of the question were understood, the South would come right—and so assured the President. But the President had been tempted by the Devil, and had yielded credence to the Siren song that, by turning a sharp corner and abandoning Wise and Douglas, two of the greatest men in America, and most formidable Presidential aspirants, would be destroyed and removed from his pathway to the Presidency in 1860. Since that evil day, the measures of the Administration have been enacted in open day. Douglas left it not an inch of ground to stand on in the North—and Wise will not leave it half an inch in the South.

*Wise believes in the Divinity of Truth, and never fails to fulfill the slightest of his pledges. He heeds no clamor, even among the Southern people, whom he loves so well. He knew that when it became known that simulated votes were employed in Kansas; that fraud, and forgery, and swindling, were resorted to, that the brave, and chivalrous, and noble sons of the South would turn away with loathing. This they have done. Lecompton is no longer a test, except in the North. Wise is the first man in all the South. All the people love him now, and will never distrust him again, for he was *right*, and they were *deceived*.

The Devil does his work completely, for he next put it into the head of the President that he might recover the North by recommending a whole string of rank Blue-light, Federal measures. The North didn't respond. But the South—just behold it! Every Democratic candidate for anything, openly repudiates the Administration. If the Union were dissolved to-morrow, Wise would be called to the head of affairs in the Slave States by acclamation. But it won't be dissolved. It is the mission of that man to save it, and to preserve it in the terms stipulated by Washington There is a divinity in Truth. No President, after the fate of Buchanan, will venture to break faith with his benefactor, who made him President. Such men as Governor Wise can't be destroyed by the perfidy of others.

ALPHA.

The Proxy Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The thanks of all the friends of good order and conservative principle are due to the Times for the sensible, impartial, and manly views which it has taken of this question. The true analogy of the proxy proposed to be foisted upon the charitable societies, is not between them and money corporations, but, as the Times suggests, between them and legislative bodies, wherein proxies are utterly inadmissible.

But there is one point of view in which I have not seen the subject presented. While the proposition is necessarily and ostensibly a general one, the movers do not hesitate to declare that its intention is to punish the managers and advocates of the policy of the American Tract Society, and to get the control of the Society for the Anti-Slavery faction. Now, it is to be observed that this control does not limit itself to the management—I might rather say the perversion,—of the accumulated property, but of the current contributions, which are the very life of that property. Buildings, stereotype plates, &c., are of comparatively little value, unless the funds are poured in annually for the purpose of setting the machinery in motion and employing it in the printing and circulation of books and tracts. But who contributes these gifts? Not the originators of this proxy scheme. They are well known. They represent that faction, which, having been foiled in the public meetings, have run up their flag with this inscription: "Contribute nothing to the Treasury, but hold on to the right of voting." What does this mean? Simply this: "We will withhold all contributions, and divert all whom we can influence from giving; but in the meantime those who are pouring in their gifts by the hundred thousand annually shall be ousted by secret proxies from the management of their own continuous gifts, and we will use them *for such publications as they refuse to contribute for*."

Can there be a more odious tyranny than this? And does any party in the Legislature think to commend itself by pandering to such a scheme as this?

To say that the City of New-York controls the Tract Society is but a blind and desperate misrepresentation. The *majority* of the great meeting last May—when the scheming factionists were overwhelmed,—(*hinc ella lacrymæ!*)—were from "the rural districts."

J.

Vicious Currency Legislation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to call your attention to a bill which has just passed the Assembly, and is now before a Committee of the Senate. I inclose a copy of the bill. You will observe that it *requires* the bills to be presented to the agencies of the Banks, and sold at ¼ per cent. discount. The Constitution of this State provides that the Banks shall pay in coin, on demand, all bills presented at their banking-houses. This bill takes away the *privilege* the holder has, under the Constitution. I am astonished that the Assembly should pass a bill so much in conflict with the Constitution and the rights of the bill-holder. There are but three Banks which will not redeem their notes from the Metropolitan Bank, viz.: The Unadilla, Lake Mahopac, (both Banks of circulation merely,) and the Bank of Saratoga Springs. The Constitution of the United States says that nothing but gold and silver shall be a legal tender. This bill gives gold and silver *only at a discount of one-quarter per cent.* The Metropolitan Bank asks the country Banks to redeem, in this City, daily, such of their Bills as the Bank receives in business, and in consideration of their doing so, the Metropolitan allows them $1 50 on every $1,000 so redeemed. This enables every Bank to pay express charges, loss of interest on bills *in transitu*, and all expenses attending their redemption; and certainly they can ask no more, reasonably. The law never contemplated a profit to the Banks, in the redemption of their notes. If you see this in my *light*, please let the people know what their representatives are about in Albany.

Yours, L.

THE CATHOLICS AND EDUCATION.

Views of the Roman Catholic Church on Education and Secret Societies.

The following interesting suggestions are from the Pastoral Letter of the Most Rev. J. B. Purcell, D. D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cincinnati, recently issued:

"The cause of education must ever enlist the sympathies and excite the lively solicitude of every order of the clergy, as well as of the parents and friends of youth. It was the proud boast of the citizens of this State, who labored more than any other to obtain legislation to establish and endow the Common Schools, that when they were once in successful operation, the criminal statutes would be a dead letter. There would be no more offences against morality, law or order. Never was any man more implicitly believed. Never were heavier pecuniary sacrifices imposed by the Legislature or submitted to by the people, than in the vain attempt to realize this Utopia. The system has had a fair trial for considerably more than a quarter of a century, in this, and in other States of the Union. But what is the result? Are crimes diminished? Are they committed, especially in their most aggravated form only, or mainly by the uneducated? The answer to this question is returned to us from the Senate Chamber, the hotel dining-room, the streets of Washington, the offices of State and County Treasuries, the counters and desks of banks, the jail and the jury-room of Hawesville, Ky. Education, without religion, is not at all or only a questionable boon. The hand and the heart must be educated, as well as the mind. Domestic education and the good example of parents must be added to the instruction of the school room. The injustice of taxing Catholics to support schools from which they derive no benefit, must cease, and the use of their own money be allowed them to educate their own children. Or, if this cannot be, the common schools should be placed on such a basis as that Catholics may profit by them without the sacrifice of faith. Their religion, the work of God, the religion that conquered Paganism, and Islam, and barbarism, must not be reviled as an apostacy, while sects that sanction divorce, and deny the future punishment of the wicked, and lessen Gospel truths the most essential, and books that teach open and shameless immorality, receive the suffrages of the majority, and are commended to the confidence and admiration of the pupils.

We are not so unwise as to think, so unjust as to say, that Catholics have not to answer for their full share of the depravity we deplore. Let the Church and the State, let Catholics and Protestants, do what they may to arrest the torrent of evil, it will never wholly cease to flow; for, while there are men there will be vices. But we seek to control this torrent, to confine it to narrower limits, to lessen the volume of its waters, and preserve those portions of society which it has not yet invaded from the inundation. If the State, if our fellow-citizens, will let us have our own money to make our own experiments in our own way, we hope to succeed. If justice be denied us, Catholics must only do what they can to redress their part of the evils of society.

Now, what is the duty of Catholics with regard to the right education of youth?

In the first place, they must teach them the catechism, or send them where they will learn it—to the Catholic school and to the church; to their own school and to their own church, and not another. Secondly, they must provide for them teachers who will know how to teach—who will give them good example; who will not suffer their pupils, boys and girls, to be exposed to the dangers of promiscuous, unrestricted intercourse in the same school-room and playgrounds and evening parties, where the passions are prematurely developed, and religion and reason hold no control. They must interdict the demoralizing reading of romances and novels, not to speak of other works of a still more fatal description. And instead of those they must furnish them with only such books and instructions as will explain to them the end for which they were created, and the duties which they must fulfill as good men and good women, good citizens, and above all, or to say all in one word—good Christians.

The boarding and day schools, taught by religious communities of women, leave us little to desire in the education of young girls, of the various orders of society. In vain will you look for the ladies whom they have educated among the women's rights party, the free lovers, the spirit rappers or the Mormons. But you will find them in their proper sphere, in the discharge of their domestic duties, and the practice of the religious and moral virtues.

For boys whose parents can pay the required stipend we have our colleges. But for those who are not so well favored with the goods of fortune, we are not so well provided. We want normal or training schools, where the instructors of youth may be prepared for their holy and high vocation. We want a body of men who will devote themselves to this task for life, from the most perfect, the most sustaining of all motives—the pure love of God and of humanity. Or if those cannot be found in sufficient number, we want the endowments of Catholic Free Schools, made on such a scale as to admit of our giving sufficiently ample salaries to teachers, to induce them to persevere in their profession, and not merely regard it as a stepping-stone to something better. To secure the first-class of teachers, the fathers of the late Provincial Council addressed a letter to the Sovereign Pontiff, beseeching him to use his high influence with the Superior of the Brothers of the Christian schools in France to induce him to found a training school for teachers in this province. The Holy Father has already deigned to comply with our request, and the answer of the Superior of the Christian School Brothers, which has just been received, bids us hope that this grand object of the Council's legislation will soon be realized.

The idleness of boys when they leave school—an idleness which is often not willful, but compulsory—idle because unable to find anything to do—we regard as one of the most fruitful sources of vice, and one of the greatest evils of society. It is such an evil that we look on the military despotisms of Europe, which take young men from their families or the streets for a term of years and compel them to serve in the army, as a comparative blessing. In the service they acquire habits of obedience to superiors, cleanliness, regularity and order. In our large cities hundreds of boys and young men are wasting energies which they are anxious to devote to the conquest of a respectable position in society, and therefore to the public good, but they know not what to do—they are idle "because no man hath hired them." This is no false excuse. We have repeatedly tried to have virtuous and industrious boys placed where they could learn trades, or be otherwise usefully employed, and could not. If we leave them unoccupied, they will cease to be virtuous. Is there, then, no resource but to make prisoners of them?—to incarcerate them, with others like themselves, in a house of refuge? We think there is, and that it can be found in parents' setting their boys to work when they can, and in Catholic communities establishing workshops and agricultural schools, such as are now used with such satisfactory results in Catholic France and England. Had we the means, personal and material, we should commence one without delay. We commend the project to the zeal of our beloved clergy.

On the duty of providing for the education of a pious and learned clergy we have already spoken. Our diocesan and the provincial seminary fills our heart with joy and hope. It realizes all that we had expected. The professors are pious, devoted and learned; the students diligent, obedient and fervent; the facilities for instruction in all the branches of sacred and secular learning extensive, the situation healthy, the results which have been already obtained encouraging. An ungrudging and generous support by the reverend clergy and their congregations is all that is wanting. Not in all, but in some instances, has this been withheld. We wish the annual collection for this purpose to be made in every church, in future, on the same day—Whitsunday.

The Holy Father has recommended the establishment of a college in Rome for the education of American clergymen. Similar colleges have been founded in the Eternal City for England, Ireland, Scotland, Belgium, Germany, Hungary, and the Propaganda, chiefly for the Orientalists. In a letter addressed to us by the Cardinal Prefect we are informed that the Sovereign Pontiff, whose heart glows with apostolic charity, has presented to the bishops of the United States a large and convenient edifice, with an elegant church attached to it, that students chosen by them may there be formed, under the eyes of the Holy Father, in soundness of life and of doctrine, for the sublime functions of the priesthood of Jesus Christ. "Nothing, therefore," the document justly states, "is more worthy of the bishops of the United States than to perfect the work of which the Bishop of the Queen City of the Christian world has laid the foundation. Nor is it doubted but that American Catholics will generously extend their hands to endow an institution from which the American name will derive great glory, and by which the Catholic religion and faith will be so much illustrated and increased in the United States." The Holy Father evidently has his heart in this great work. He loves our country; he seeks to confer upon it the greatest of blessings. The Catholics of the diocese of Cincinnati will, we are sure, make a noble response to the appeal of the chief Bishop. We would fain hope that they will not be surpassed by their brethren in the dioceses of Boston, New-York, Baltimore and Louisville, where collections have already been made for the American College. We earnestly commend it to their piety and zeal, and appoint the Sunday within the Octave of all Saints for the collection. Let no one be found unprepared on that day. And we shall receive with gratitude private contributions which shall be sent to us in the meantime, and faithfully preserve the names of benefactors, to be forever prayed for by the priests of this diocese, educated abroad and at home.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The subject of secret societies was not mentioned in the Council. The spirit and legislation of the Church concerning them were too well known. But the recent introduction of a new order of this description in our midst, and the questions that have been asked us, do not permit us to be silent. All secret societies are disapproved, many of them condemned by name by the Church. In a free country like this there is no necessity for concealment. They whose deeds are evil love darkness. They whose deeds are good need not fear the light. Especially is it preposterous and unnecessary to make those societies secret whose professed object is benevolence. Besides, it is irreverent, it is profane, it is taking the name of God in vain, to appeal to the Divine Being by an oath that one will keep that secret of which, when he swears, he is totally ignorant. Catholics need not to join any of these societies for opportunities to practice the virtues of charity or philanthropy. We have abundant facilities for such objects in associations which have been blessed by the Church. Those to which we object are never joined by Catholics until they have neglected attendance at church on Sundays and festivals—neglected Catholic instruction and the Sacraments.

We have no doubt that there are many men of moral and social virtues in the ranks of some of the secret societies. We seek not to impeach their lives or their intentions. But a Catholic was not baptized in them or for them. His first allegiance is to the Church. And if he forsakes her communion for their membership, the ridiculous ceremonies said to be enacted at his initiation—a funeral with music, at which evil spirits may be supposed to be dancing—will be poor amends for the loss of his soul. It was only on last Sunday that we had one of these noisy funerals. The man who was so buried had renounced Odd Fellowship. He died as Catholics who belong to such societies sometimes do, of delirium tremens, but he had lucid intervals from Sunday to Tuesday, during which he was reconciled to the Church, and received her last sacraments at the Hospital for the Insane, at Mount Hope, near Baltimore.

We conclude, beloved brethren and children in God, by exhorting all to increased fidelity and fervor in the discharge of the duties of their respective states in life, and the practice of the Christian virtues. Let us first seek, in spirit and in truth, the sanctification of our own souls, and cease not to pray for the removal of all scandals of clergy or people from the Church, and the conversion of the innumerable souls which Satan holds bound at his will in the melancholy bondage of error and sin.

Given at Cincinnati, on Ash Wednesday, 1859.
† J. B. PURCELL, Archbishop of Cincinnati.

Farewell to Lord Napier.

A number of the British residents of this City waited upon Lord Napier, at the Astor House, yesterday, and through Mr. Archibald, Her Majesty's Consul at this port, presented to him the following address, which was signed by about two hundred gentlemen:

THE ADDRESS.

To His Excellency the Lord Napier, Her Brittanic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of the United States of America, &c., &c.:

May it Please Your Lordship—We, the undersigned, British Residents of the City of New-York and its vicinity, in view of your departure from the United States, and on the occasion of your final visit to this City, beg leave to present to you the expression of our respect and esteem.

When your Lordship was selected by Her Majesty as her representative to the Government of this country, it was at a time when the diplomatic relations of Great Britain and the United States had been interrupted by a misunderstanding which was equally regretted on both shores of the Atlantic. The appointment of your Lordship was gratifying to us all, and was hailed as a pledge of the speedy restoration of the most friendly relations between the two countries; the reputation of your patriotism, experience and devotion to the public service had already preceded you. Nor have we been disappointed; for the urbanity and conciliatory deportment, no less than the great ability displayed by your Lordship, have been attended with the happiest results, and are generally acknowledged and appreciated by the people of the United States, as well as by the resident natives of our common country.

The public services and virtues of your illustrious family have won for them a lasting renown. They adorn the pages of the history of our country equally in war, in science and in the arts of peace. The name of Napier will eminently contribute to transmit the fame of our three Kingdoms, now happily united in one, to the ends of the earth, so long as the language of Chatham, of Burke and of Macaulay shall endure.

In the discharge of your arduous and important duties as her Majesty's Representative, you have been seconded, in an eminent degree, by the noble lady who bears your name. Lady Napier will long be remembered in this country for virtues and graces which have endeared her to every one, and which shed a lustre on her sex.

We have now to express our unfeigned regret that the exigencies of her Majesty's service demand your Lordship's presence in another field of duty, while we cherish the hope that your new mission may lead to other appointments of a still higher and more important character in the diplomatic service of your country.

We respectfully, but regretfully bid you adieu, praying that health and happiness may ever attend your Lordship, Lady Napier and your family.

We have the honor to be your Lordship's most obedient, faithful servants and fellow-countrymen.

Lord Napier responded as follows:

LORD NAPIER'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen: I beg to tender you my sincere thanks for the honor which you have conferred upon me by this public manifestation of your good will.

In the flattering terms of your address I observe that your sense of my diplomatic usefulness has been heightened by the personal regard for my family and myself which you are pleased to entertain.

The period of my residence here as her Majesty's representative has not been marked by any of those formal engagements by which the political and commercial relations of England and America might still be improved. In the absence of such proofs of a successful mission, by which, I trust, the better ability of Lord Lyons may be crowned, I learn with satisfaction that, in your opinion, my desire to inspire reciprocal benevolence and confidence has not been without effect. To that end my views have been strictly directed, and I believe that the ameliorated state of public feeling, on either side, will be operative in the early adjustment of those questions which still afford matter for discussion between the Cabinets of Great Britain and the United States.

Lady Napier will be heartily grateful for the language of respect and attachment in which you have mentioned her. She will ever regret that her delicate health and the pressure of social duties elsewhere have limited her intercourse with the British community of New-York.

It would ill become me to take leave of this country without emphatically recognizing the cordiality which I have constantly experienced on the part of the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and all the members of the existing Administration. I can never forget or requite the incessant kindness of many estimable and distinguished persons who have admitted my family to their friendship, and I reflect with pride on the evidence of sympathy which has more than once been offered to me by the American people.

To you, my fellow-countrymen, I have a peculiar acknowledgment for the consideration which you have always exhibited towards me in my recent office, a sentiment which is founded in your unswerving devotion to the person and authority of our gracious sovereign.

I now bid you farewell, with the warmest aspirations for your happiness and welfare.

The Napier Ball—Expenses Still Unpaid.

From the Washington States.

April 11, 1859.

Editor States: Our attention having been called to an article in the *States* of to day, under the head of "Napier Ball, pay up," which would seem to reflect upon us as not meeting our obligations in matters relative to the Napier ball. In justice to ourselves, we desire you will give a statement of the facts.

The contract between the Executive Committee and ourselves was as follows:

We were to give the ball in accordance to programme, and in return were to receive the entire subscription, excepting a designated number of complimentary tickets, the tickets being made out by them, and then sent to us for issue and collection. This was done in part only, the Committee taking it upon themselves to issue and collect as they saw fit, and for the amount of money in their hands we have so far been unable to make a settlement. Why they should refer bills to us for payment of their own contracting, when they had in their hands funds amounting to $1,300, is for them to explain. We can only say, that if there be any bills unpaid of the Committee's contracting which we are under obligations to pay, they will be promptly paid whenever the Committee see fit to settle their obligations with us. All bills of our contracting were paid within a week after the ball.

Very respectfully yours,
J. C. & H. A. WILLARD.

The Billiard Match.

BILLIARD TALK AFTER THE GAME—SECOND CHALLENGE TO PHELAN.

From the Detroit Advertiser, 14th.

A great many of the persons who came to this city from other parts of the country, to witness the billiard match between Messrs. Phelan and Seereiter, left yesterday for their homes, while most of those remaining, including Phelan and his party, will leave to day. Seereiter is willing and anxious to play another game with Phelan; and his friends, who are losers by his failure to win, not only do not blame him, but wish to back him for another game. One gentleman offered to wager $6,000 to $5,000 on him, while another said he wished to bet $25,000 on Seereiter to $20,000 on Phelan. We do not know whether the latter offer was a *bona fide* one or not, but as to the former there can be no question. Mr. Phelan will not play, though he has been earnestly requested to do so.

We understand that Phelan remarked, yesterday, he believed that Seereiter could beat any other man in the country. In this opinion all Phelan's and Seereiter's friends concur, and we think that not a man who saw his game on Tuesday night will fail to give him credit for wonderful skill. Seereiter wished to play again, and thinks he is entitled to another match, partly, we judge, on account of an article where it was stated that Phelan, in case he himself was beaten, would expect Seereiter to consent to a return game. Mr. Phelan was waited upon last evening by a deputation of responsible gentlemen of this city, who submitted to him a proposition to repeat his play with Seereiter, for a stake of $10,000 a side. He declined the offer, however, declaring the necessity of his departure for New-York this morning. He also declined to accept any propositions for a match to be played during the next three or four months, but intimated he would take offers into consideration hereafter. The feeling which induced the proposition submitted by these parties is not the desire to make money, but the conviction that Seereiter is the best player, and that on another trial he will take the championship from Phelan. The confidence in Seereiter's ability to do this seems to be full as strong among the billiard players in Detroit as it has ever been, and with many it is stronger than before the late match was played.

The Kentucky Assassination.—The Hawesville tragedy seems to furnish endless topics for the Kentucky Press. The Louisville *Journal*, of April 12, publishes a letter from W. D. Mayhall, of Hawesville, defending the publication in that paper of the 24th ult. concerning the character of Thomas S. Lowe. Judge Mayhall acknowledges that the names given as referees as to the truth of that disgraceful publication, were used without any authority. The Louisville *Courier* redeems its promise to free the memory of the murdered man from the stain his traducers have left upon it. It gives an array of statements, among which appears the following: "In regard to the assertion that Lowe died unregretted in his community, we have to say that a more stupendous lie never appeared in print, and could only have been uttered by a miserable craven who feared Lowe during life, and hates him in death. The reasons that the community have for not avenging his death are identical with those of Louisville for not avenging the outrages of Bloody Monday.